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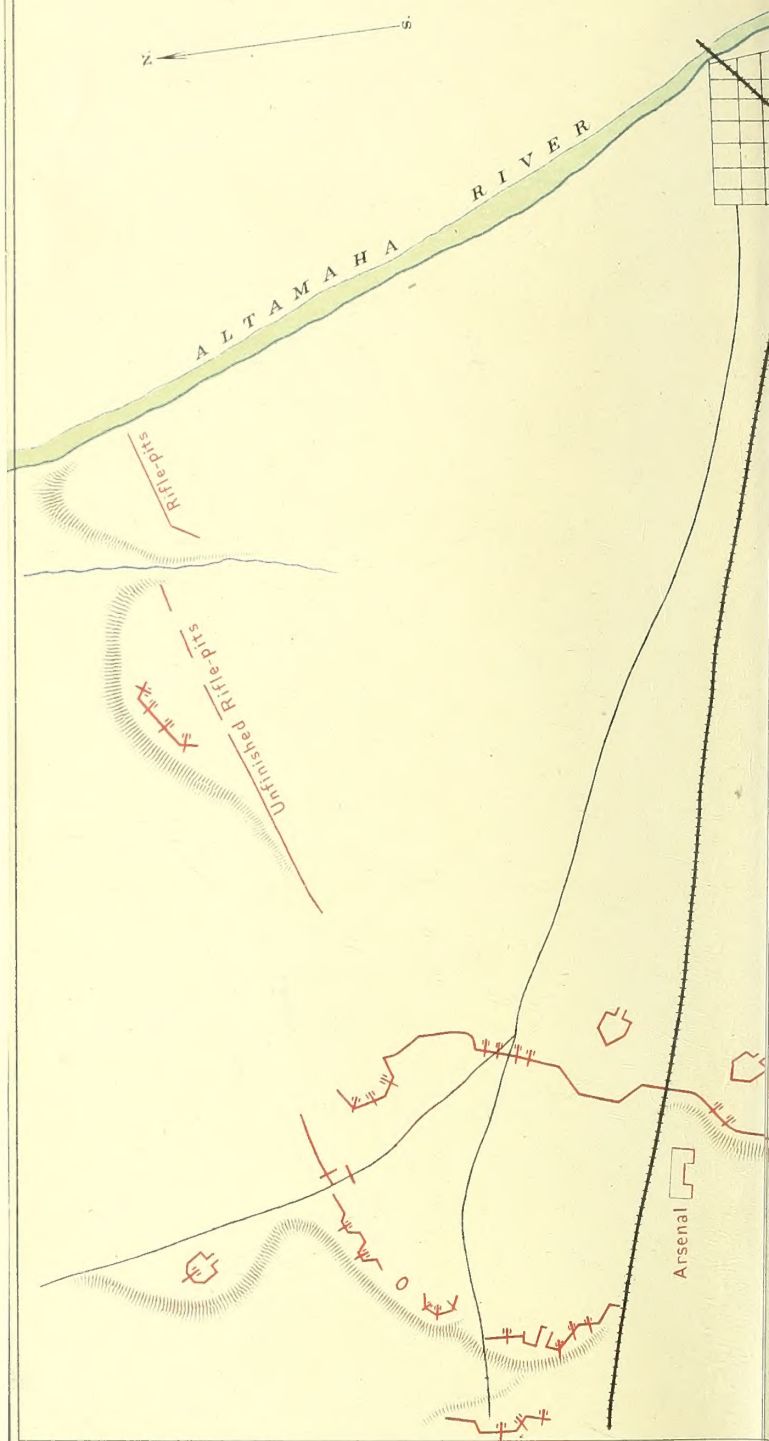
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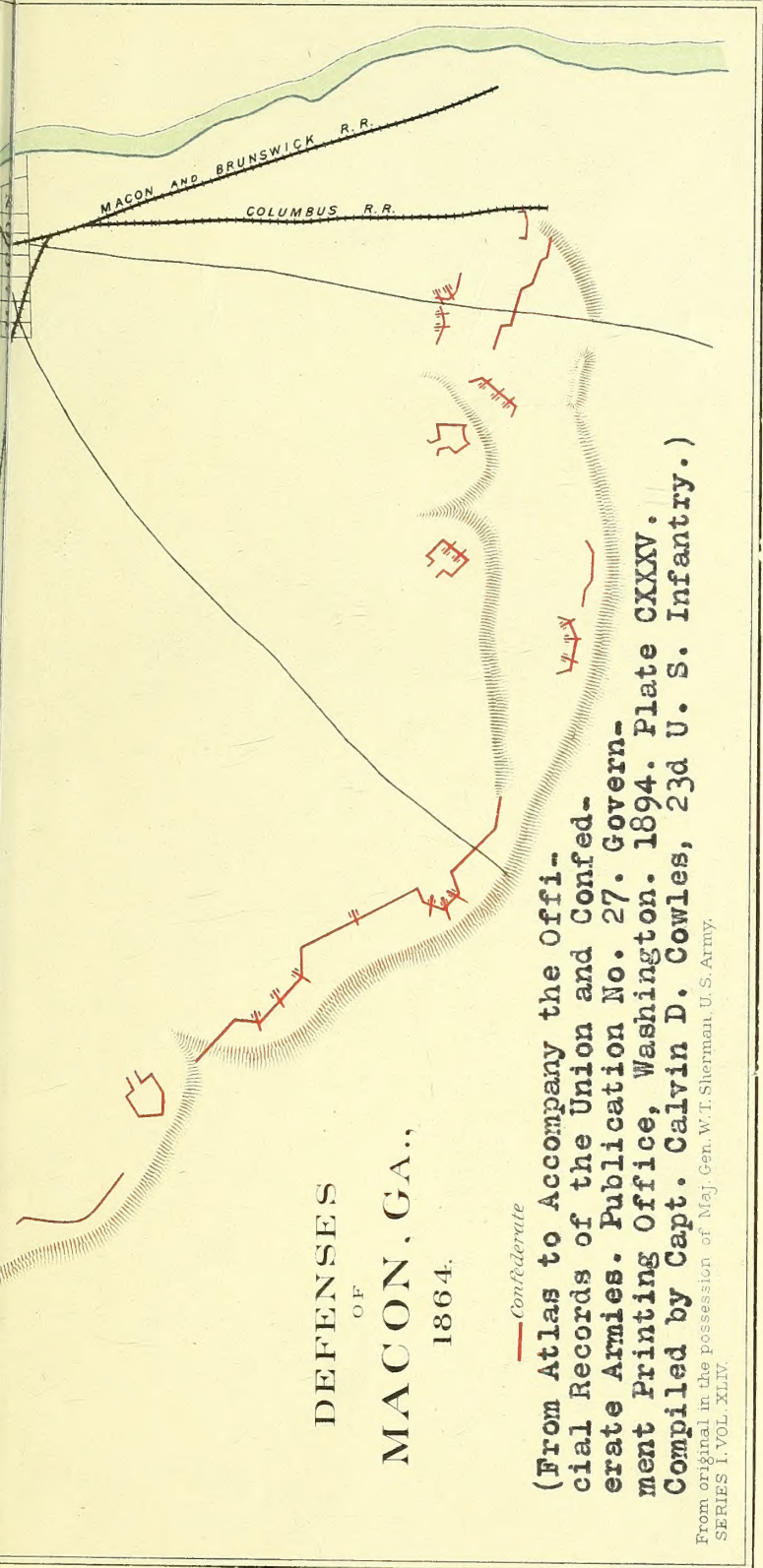


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DEFENSES
OF
MACON, GA.,
1864.

— Confederate

(From Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Publication No. 27. Government Printing Office, Washington. 1894. Plate CXXXV. Compiled by Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d U. S. Infantry.)

From original in the possession of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.
SERIES I. VOL. XLIV.

GEORGIA

Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events,
Institutions, and Persons, Arranged
in Cyclopedic Form

IN THREE VOLUMES

EDITED BY
EX-GOVERNOR ALLEN D. CANDLER
AND
GENERAL CLEMENT A. EVANS

VOLUME II

148342

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1906

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STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CYCLOPEDIA OF GEORGIA

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Faceville, a town in the southern part of Decatur county, is on that branch of the Atlantic Coast Line railway that runs from Climax to River Junction, Fla. The population in 1900 was 250. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, a good local trade and does some shipping.

Fad, a post-hamlet in the northeastern corner of Colquitt county, is on the Fitzgerald & Thomasville branch of the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, about half-way between Tifton and Moultrie.

Fain, a post-hamlet of Union county, with a population of 37 in 1900, is on the headwaters of the Notely river, about nine miles from Blairsville. The nearest railroad station is Murphy, N. C.

Fairburn, the county seat of Campbell county, located on the Atlanta & West Point railway, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1853. It is on the dividing ridge between the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, so that the rains falling on the east side of the town run into the Flint and those on the west side into the Chattahoochee. Fairburn has a money order post office with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, a court house, some good mercantile establishments, two banks and a large saddle and harness factory which employs sixty hands, and turns out an annual product valued at more than \$150,000, which is sold by traveling salesmen in the states of Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. The Fairburn Oil and Fertilizer Company also does a large business. The schools and churches are in good condition. The population of the Fairburn district is 2,461 of whom 761 live in the town.

Fairchild, a post-hamlet in the western part of Decatur county, is located on the Chattahoochee river.

Faircloth, a little village of Decatur county, is located about ten miles southwest of Camilla, which is the nearest railroad sta-

tion. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and is a trading center for that part of the county.

Fairfax, a post-village of Ware county, is on the Albany & Waycross division of the Atlantic Coast Line railway, near the Coffee county line.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet in the northwestern part of Wilcox county, is about fifteen miles from the county seat. Bartonville is the nearest railroad station.

Fairman, Henry Clay, journalist and author, was born in Mississippi in 1849. He was reared and educated in his native state, but subsequently removed to Atlanta, where he became editor of *The Sunny South*. His stories and poems are popular through the South. His masterpiece, a story entitled "The Third World," has been compared with the works of Rider Haggard and Jules Verne on account of its daring imagination and vivid description.

Fairmount, an incorporated town of Gordon county, is in the southeast corner of the county, about fifteen miles from the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, with several rural free delivery routes, and in 1900 reported a population of 191. Talking Rock, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern is the nearest railroad station.

Fairy, a post-hamlet of Murray county, is located on a tributary of the Connesauga river, about twelve miles east of Cohutta, which is the nearest railroad station.

Fales, a post-hamlet of Coffee county, is located twelve miles southeast of Douglas, between Seventeen Mile creek and the Satilla river. McDonald, on the Atlantic Coast Line, is the nearest railroad station.

Fannie, a post-hamlet of Richmond county, is located about four miles southeast of Hephzibah, which is the nearest railroad station.

Fannin County was laid off from Union and Gilmer counties in 1856, and was named for J. W. Fannin who, with all his command, fell at Goliad while fighting for the freedom of Texas. It is situated in the northern part of the state and is bounded on the north by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, on the east by Union county, on the southeast by Lumpkin, on the south and southwest by Dawson, Gilmer and Murray, and on the west by Murray. The country is very mountainous and the scenery beautiful. Much of the surface is covered with a heavy growth of oak, hickory, ash, poplar, maple and some pine. The people are engaged in farming and live chiefly upon the products of their land,

manufacturing the cloth, jeans and linsey, of which their clothes are made. The agricultural productions are corn, sweet and Irish potatoes and wheat. The apples of Fannin county are celebrated for their fine flavor and will keep almost from one end of the year to the other. Gold and copper are found, but they are not mined. The Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railroad enters the county at the southern boundary and divides at Blue Ridge into two branches, one going to Tennessee and the other into North Carolina. This road gives opportunities for the shipment of the vegetables and fruits which are raised on the farms of the county. Blue Ridge is the county seat. At Morganton, which was the county seat until 1899, is the North Georgia Baptist College, a well known school in this section of the country. The population of the county in 1900 was 11,214, a gain of 2,490 in ten years.

Fargo, a town in Clinch county, is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, not far from the Echols county line. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some mercantile interests and is a shipping point of considerable importance. The population in 1900 was 277.

Farmdale, a post-village of Coweta county, with a population of 87 in 1900, is located on White Oak creek, seven miles southwest of Senoia, which is the most convenient railroad station.



Farmer, Lewis R., is the able cashier of that popular monetary institution, the Bank of Louisville, Jefferson county, and he is a representative of old and honored families of this section of the state. He was born on the homestead plantation, in that county, Oct. 10, 1855, and in the same county also were born his parents, Rhessa J. and Elizabeth J. (Matthews) Farmer, both of whom are now deceased, the former having passed away in 1877 and the latter in 1880. Rhessa J. Farmer followed agricultural

pursuits during the major portion of his active business career and at one time served as sheriff of Jefferson county. He was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war and was a man of sterling character, commanding unreserved confidence and regard in his native county. Lewis R. Farmer attended the schools of Jefferson county until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Louisville. He con-

tinued to be identified with mercantile pursuits from 1870 until 1893, passing this entire period in Louisville, except the years 1888-9, during which he was a resident of Waynesboro, Burke county. In 1893 he became one of the organizers of the Bank of Louisville, the first bank established in Jefferson county, and which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state, and he was made its cashier, which position he has ever since held, as well as being a member of the board of directors. He has proved a most discriminating and capable executive and the marked success which has attended the enterprise is due in a large measure to his efforts. He is also president of the Bank of Bartow, and a director of the Bank of Wrens, both in Jefferson county. Mr. Farmer is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, and he served four years as county treasurer—1884-8. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and as a young man he was second lieutenant, for several years, in the local military organization known as the Jefferson Rifles. He and his wife are valued members of the local society of the Methodist Episcopal church South, in which he is steward and trustee. On Nov. 8, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farmer to Miss Margaret A. Turner, daughter of John Screven Turner, of Savannah. They have five children, namely: Bessie, who is now the wife of Milledge Lockhart, of Augusta; Susie, who is the wife of W. G. S. Rowe, of Louisville; and Margaret R. Screven, and Lewis Turner Farmer, who remain residents of Louisville.

Farmington, a town of Oconee county, is located on the Athens & Macon division of the Central of Georgia railway, about six miles south of Watkinsville. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, some mercantile interests and ships a considerable portion of the agricultural products of the county. The population in 1900 was 207.

Farmville, a post-village in the southern part of Gordon county, reported a population of 59 in 1900. It is about seven miles southeast of Calhoun, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Farrar, a village of Jasper county, is on the Covington & Milledgeville division of the Central of Georgia railway, about twelve miles north of Monticello. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and does some shipping.

Fashion, a post-village of Murray county, with a population of 66 in 1900, is twelve miles northeast of Dalton, which is the nearest railroad station.

Faulkner, a post-hamlet of Pickens county, is nine miles south-east of Jasper and near the Cherokee county line. Tate, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, is the nearest railroad station.

Fawn, a post-village in the northwestern part of Coffee county is not far from the Irwin county line. Peterson, on the Wadley & Mount Vernon railroad, is the nearest station.

Fayette County was laid out in 1821 from territory acquired from the Creek Indians by the treaty of Indian Springs. It is in the central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Campbell county, on the east by Clayton, on the southeast by Spalding and on the west by Coweta. The Flint river forms the greater part of the eastern boundary. The Southern railroad passes through the county from north to south and a branch of the Central of Georgia crosses the southern part. Along these lines are several towns, viz: Camp Creek, Kenwood, Fayetteville, Inman and Woolsey, on the Southern, and Brooks Station on the Central. Fayetteville is the county seat. The principal occupation is farming, the crops consisting of cotton, corn, wheat, peas, sorghum, potatoes and sugar-cane. Peaches and apples do well, and some attention is given to dairy farming, sheep and poultry raising. In 1900 the county reported 43 public schools in successful operation, with an attendance of 865 in the white and 300 in the colored schools. The population at that time was 10,114, an increase of 1,386 within ten years.

Fayetteville, the county seat of Fayette county, is on the Southern railway, was incorporated in 1823, and its charter was amended in 1888. It has a money order postoffice with rural free delivery routes, express and telegraph offices, a court house worth \$15,000 and over a dozen stores. There is a cotton seed oil mill in operation and a guano factory in process of erection. According to the census of 1900 the Fayetteville district contained 2,265 inhabitants, of whom 430 lived in the town.

Federal Constitution, Ratification of, (See Constitution, Federal).

Federal Town.—While tobacco culture occupied the attention of the planters of a number of villages sprang up in different parts of the state. One of these was Federal Town, located on the east bank of the Oconee in Washington county. It perished soon after cultivation of cotton became general, as its prosperity depended upon the tobacco trade and without that stimulus it could not withstand the competition of other towns more favorably situated.



Felder, Thomas B., Jr., a leading member of the Atlanta bar and a prominent figure in the political affairs of the state, was born near Waynesboro, Burke county, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864. He is a son of Thomas B. and Minerva Clara (Corker) Felder, the former of whom was born in Sumter, S. C., in 1843, and the latter in Burke county, Ga., in 1844. He is a direct descendant of Edward Felder, who was colonel of the Third South Carolina regiment in the war of the Revolution. The latter's nephew, John Myers Felder, was for many years a representative of South Carolina in the Congress of the United States. The father of the subject of this review was colonel of a Georgia regiment in the Confederate service during the Civil war. Stephen A. Corker, maternal uncle of Mr. Felder, was captain of the Burke Guards in the Confederate ranks and after the war represented the eighth district of Georgia in Congress. After due preliminary discipline Thomas B. Felder, Jr., was matriculated in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served as mayor of Dublin in 1884-5; as county commissioner of Laurens county in 1886-7; and in 1888 was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket from the third Congressional district of the state. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Dublin until 1891, when he removed to Atlanta, where he now controls a large and representative practice. In 1896-7 he represented Fulton county in the state legislature and in 1898 was a candidate for Congress, from the fifth district, but was defeated. In 1904 he was presidential elector from the state-at-large and was president of the electoral college of Georgia. He is an active worker in the cause of his party, and has twice been a delegate to its national conventions. Mr. Felder is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Order of Beavers; is a member of the Capital City club and Piedmont Driving club, of Atlanta, and the Hermitage Club, of Nashville, Tenn. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church South, of his home city. On Aug. 12, 1886, Mr. Felder was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Johnson, daughter of

Grafton Johnson, and a granddaughter of Gov. Noah K. Noble, of Indiana. She was summoned to the life eternal on June 21, 1904, having become the mother of one son who died in infancy.

Felix, a post-hamlet in the northwestern part of Colquitt county, is about twelve miles from Moultrie. The nearest railroad station is Sale City, on the Flint River & Northeastern.

Felton, a village in the northern part of Haralson county, is on the branch of the Central of Georgia railroad that runs from Rome to Griffin. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some mercantile establishments, church and school privileges and ships a considerable portion of the products exported from that part of the county. The population in 1900 was 150.

Felton, William H., one of Georgia's distinguished citizens, was born in Oglethorpe county. He graduated at the University of Georgia and the Georgia medical college at Augusta, and after practicing his profession for some time became a planter in what is now Bartow county. In early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal church South and was ordained a minister. Always interested in public questions, he was elected a member of the legislature in 1851; was elected to represent his district in the lower branch of Congress in 1876, reëlected in 1878; was elected to the legislature in 1884 and again in 1890, and was for ten years one of the trustees of the University of Georgia. He is still living in Bartow county at an advanced age.

Female Asylum.—(See Charitable Institutions).

Fender, a village in the southern part of Tift county, with a population of 45 in 1900, is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, about five miles from Tifton. It has a money order postoffice and is the principal trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located.

Fending, a post-hamlet of Wayne county, is a station on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, six miles east of Hortense.

Fenton, a post-hamlet of Paulding county, is about seven miles due south of Dallas, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Ferrobutte, (Railroad name Rogers Station), is on the Western & Atlantic railroad a short distance north of Cartersville. It has a money order postoffice and is a local trading point, with a population of 40 in 1900.

Few, Ignatius A., first president of Emory college, was born in Columbia county, Ga., April 11, 1789. His father, Capt. Ignatius Few, was a gallant soldier in the war for independence, and the son was a soldier in the war of 1812. He graduated at Princeton col-

lege, and when Emory college was founded in 1837 he was elected the first president. He opened the new institution on Sept. 10, 1838, but on account of ill health resigned the presidency the following July. As a Methodist minister he was known all over Georgia, and even in other states. In the minutes of the Georgia Methodist Episcopal conference it is recorded that: "His conversion did not take place until long after his maturity, and shortly afterward he offered himself for the self-denying, cross-bearing duties of the itinerant ministry. Born to fortune, gifted with extraordinary abilities, bred to the law, given to philosophical studies, an erudite scholar and an accomplished gentleman, he came among us as one of Christ's little ones, and lived and died equally approved for meekness and purity of heart as he was admired for greatness of mind, profound scholarship and surpassing dignity of manners." He died at Athens, Ga., Nov. 28, 1845.

Few, William was born near Baltimore, Md. He received a good education, studied law and began to practice at Augusta, Ga. During the Revolutionary war he served as colonel in the Continental army, and was especially distinguished for his bravery in battles with the Indians. He was made presiding judge of the Richmond county court; was surveyor-general in 1778; was several times a delegate to the Continental Congress, and to the Federal constitutional convention of 1787; was one of the first United States senators from Georgia, and in 1794 became circuit judge. In 1799 he removed to New York City, was elected a member of the legislature of that state in 1802 and died at Fishkill, July 10, 1828, after having filled many important positions in the city and state of New York.

Fidelle, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Gordon county, is about seven miles northeast of Resaca, which is the nearest railroad station.

Fields' Crossroads, a post-settlement of Milton county, is located three miles northwest of Alpharetta and in 1900 reported a population of 73. Roswell is the nearest railroad station.

Fifteenth Amendment.—While the fourteenth amendment gave to the negroes the rights and immunities of citizens it did not specifically confer on the race the right of suffrage. The third session of the 40th Congress met on Dec. 7, 1868, and on the very first day resolutions were introduced in both houses, looking to an amendment to the constitution giving to the negroes the right to vote. A long and tedious debate followed, in which various amendments and substitutes were offered, and on Feb. 27, 1869, the proposed

amendment, in the form in which it now appears as Article XV of the national organic law, was submitted to the general assemblies of the states, for ratification or rejection.

The amendment came before the Georgia legislature on March 10th, in a special message of Governor Bulloch urging its ratification. In the discussion and action which followed, party lines were almost entirely obliterated. On the first vote in the house 25 Republicans and 42 Democrats voted for the amendment, 4 Republicans and 56 Democrats against it, and 24 of the former dodged the question by not voting at all. On a vote to reconsider the next day 17 of this 24 voted for reconsideration. The final vote in the senate, where 8 Republicans dodged a vote, was 13 for and 17 against ratification, thus defeating the measure.

The last section of the reconstruction act, passed by Congress on Dec. 22, 1869, provided: "That the legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed, to the Constitution of the United States, before senators and representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress." In January, 1870, the amendment again came before the general assembly and, under the influence of the drastic reconstruction act, and by the advice of some of the conservative men of the state, who saw that this was the only way to secure peace and the right of self government, it was ratified on the second of February.

Finance of the State.—Prior to the Confederate war the financial conditions prevailing in Georgia were not essentially different from those in other states. The current income was usually sufficient to provide for the current needs, though at times slight bond issues were made necessary by extraordinary expenditures in founding new institutions, or to meet some sudden emergency. In a message to the constitutional convention of 1865 Governor Johnson announced the public debt to be \$20,813,535, of which \$2,667,750 was represented by bonds issued before the war and \$18,135,775 was incurred during the contest. He pronounced the latter as unconstitutional and recommended its repudiation, declaring that in the overthrow of the Confederacy the obligations of that government had been rendered void. This portion of the debt was liquidated by the "logic of events."

At the close of the year 1866 the total bonded indebtedness amounted to \$5,840,000. This included the bonds issued before the war, the principal item of increase being \$3,630,000 in bonds authorized in 1866 for the repair of the state road. The taxable property was then valued at a little over \$220,000,000. During the war

the value of the property destroyed, including slaves, amounted to nearly \$100,000,000 in gold, or over \$1,000,000,000 in currency. Thus almost four-fifths of the property of the state had been destroyed or rendered unproductive by the war. Notwithstanding this great handicap, and the excessive demands made upon the state treasury for losses or poverty caused by the war, there was no material increase in the bonded debt in the next two years.

Then followed the era of "carpet-bag" government until 1870, and in that time the increase in the debt was alarming. In 1870, for the first time after the war, the more substantial element of the native citizenship gained the ascendancy at the polls. When the new legislature met one of the first acts was to appoint a joint committee of the two houses to "ascertain and report the number of bonds and indorsements which had been issued and put into circulation by Rufus B. Bulloch, late governor; the aggregate amount thereof, by whom the same were sold, the times when and the persons to whom such payments were made, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds."

The report of this committee embraced 200 pages of reading matter, showing that they had conscientiously discharged their duties. According to that report the bonded indebtedness of the state had been increased to \$12,450,000 and indorsements had been given to railroad bonds to the extent of \$5,733,000, making the total liabilities \$18,183,000—an increase of over \$12,000,000 in a little more than two years. Some of these bonds were afterward declared null and void by the general assembly. (See *Fraudulent bonds*). On Feb. 19, 1873, the legislature authorized an issue of \$1,200,000 eight per cent bonds to pay the interest then past due. The same act provided for a tax levy sufficient to produce a revenue of \$100,000 annually, which was to be applied to the payment of these bonds, and appropriated one half of the proceeds of the Western & Atlantic railroad to the liquidation of the state debt. Since that time the finances have been maintained in a healthy condition and the entire public debt refunded at lower rates of interest.

By the act of Dec. 23, 1884, the governor was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$3,455,135, to refund the bonds that fell due in the years 1885-86. The first of these bonds fall due in 1915 and they were to bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per cent. In connection with this bond issue was another wise piece of legislation in creating a sinking fund of \$100,000 a year to meet the bonds as they mature. The bonds were negotiated at four and a half per cent. On Sept. 5, 1887, an issue of bonds, not to ex-

ceed \$1,900,000, was authorized for the purpose of redeeming the bonds that became due on Jan. 1, 1889. These bonds also bear four and a half per cent. Their payment is provided for by a sinking fund of \$100,000 a year beginning in 1898. Under the provisions of the act of Oct. 23, 1889, three and a half per cent bonds to the amount of \$1,833,000 were issued to redeem outstanding obligations falling due the following year. The first bonds of this issue fall due on July 1, 1917, and their redemption is provided for by a sinking fund of \$100,000 annually. Small bond issues were made in 1891, 1894 and 1895, the aggregate amount being less than \$750,000, none of which bears interest at a higher rate than four and a half per cent.

Since the year 1873 the establishment of the public school system; the rebuilding of the state institutions, most of which had been destroyed by the war; and the payment of pensions to indigent soldiers and their widows necessitated heavy expenditures, yet the bonded debt has not been very greatly increased. According to the state treasurer's report for 1904 the amount of valid, outstanding interest-bearing bonds at the close of the year was \$7,331,500. The expenditures for the year 1904 amounted to \$4,016,186.07. The income for the same period, including a balance of about \$1,000,000 on hand at the beginning of the year, was \$5,029,898.82, leaving a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the new year of \$1,013,712.75.

The principal disbursements during the year were: Schools and colleges, \$1,713,583.19; penal and charitable institutions, \$518,357.16; Pensions, \$863,185; Public debt, \$421,475.95; civil establishment, \$129,422.33. The chief sources of income were: General tax, \$2,018,399.57; rental of the Western & Atlantic railroad, \$420,012; railroad tax, \$407,290; hire of convicts, \$269,749.75; poll tax, \$271,542.37; liquor tax, \$172,697; insurance tax, \$104,293.24. The development of natural resources and the consequent increase in property values make it comparatively easy for the state to increase its annual revenues from the general tax while at the same time decreasing the rate of taxation.

Findlay, a village of Dooley county, is located on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, a short distance north of Vienna. It has a money order postoffice, an express office and is a trading center for that section of the county.

Finleyson, a town of Pulaski county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 5, 1902. It is a new town and was not reported in the census of 1900. It has a money order postoffice,

with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service and forms the principal trading and shipping point for the southern part of the county, being located on the Hawkinsville & Florida Southern railroad near the Wilcox county line.

Finney, Benjamin F., a principal in one of the representative manufacturing concerns of the city of Savannah, was born in Powhatan county, Va., March 26, 1870. His father, Col. William W. Finney, commanded the Fiftieth Virginia regiment of infantry, in the Confederate service, during the Civil war, and is a member of one of the old and honored families of the Old Dominion, having been born and reared in Powhatan county, while he now (1905) resides in the city of Richmond, at the age of sixty-eight years. He is a son of Capt. William Finney, who served as captain of the "Richmond Blues" in the Mexican war, and the latter was a son of Rev. John Finney, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, as was also his father, who likewise bore the name of John. The last mentioned was ordained in the established Church of England, of which land he was a native, and he came to the colony of Virginia to exercise his sacerdotal functions, while he also became a member of the house of burgesses of the colony. His son, Rev. John, Jr., served as a chaplain in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. The mother of Benjamin F. Finney bore the maiden name of Constance Williams. She was born at Society Hill, Darlington county, S. C., is a grand-daughter of Hon. John Nicholas Williams, who was at one time governor of South Carolina, and has attained the age of three score years at the time of this writing. Benjamin F. Finney passed his boyhood in his native county, and was afforded the best of educational advantages, having been a student in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., the Virginia polytechnic institute, at Blacksburg, and the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Virginia polytechnic, in which he was graduated in 1888. Mr. Finney made a specialty of chemistry during his college days, and for a number of years thereafter was a professional chemist. In 1891 he came to Savannah, where he conducted a chemical laboratory for the ensuing twelve years. In 1902 he was one of the organizers of the Wilcox-Ives Oil Company, of which he has since been the managing partner, the concern having a well equipped plant and being engaged in the manufacture of rosin oils and various pitch and pine products. Mr. Finney is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, but has never sought office. He is affiliated

with the Masonic fraternity, and is a past-master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 231, of Savannah. He is a valued member of the Savannah board of trade, of which he is official chemist, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, being an earnest churchman and a member of the vestry of Christ church. On Jan. 3, 1899, Mr. Finney married Miss Elizabeth H. Bridgers, of North Carolina, and she died on Jan. 27, 1902, leaving two children, Benjamin F., Jr.; and Victor Heyward, the latter of whom died in infancy.

First Roads.—(See Highways).

Fish, a post-village of Polk county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about half-way between Rockmart and Cedartown. The population in 1900 was 100. It is the trading center for a considerable section of the county and does some shipping. The railroad name is Fish Creek Station.



Fish, William Hansell.—The history of the state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or in the more circumscribed realm of individual activity. Georgia has ever had reason to be proud of the standing of its bench and bar and by William H. Fish, the present chief justice of the supreme court of the state, has this high prestige been maintained. He was born in the city

of Macon, Ga., May 12, 1849, a son of Judge George W. and Martha E. (Hansell) Fish. His paternal grandparents were William and Sarah (Harvard) Fish, who removed from Washington county to Baldwin county, Ga., where they continued to reside until their death. His maternal grandparents, William Y. and Susan (Harris) Hansell, passed the closing years of their lives in Cobb county, Ga., whither they removed from Baldwin county. Judge Fish is a nephew of Judge Augustin H. Hansell, of Thomasville, Ga., and a grandnephew of Judge Iverson L. Harris, a former justice of the supreme court of Georgia. Judge Fish was reared in Oglethorpe, Macon county, where he received his early education. After due preparation he entered the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he took a course

in the law department of the University of Virginia, but by reason of the death of his father he was forced to discontinue his studies in that institution before receiving a degree. He was admitted to the bar, at Oglethorpe in 1871 and he built up an extensive practice in the southwestern judicial circuit. In January, 1877, he was appointed judge of the county court of Macon county, which office he held continuously until September, 1891, when he was elected to the bench of the superior court of the southwestern circuit, to fill an unexpired term. Subsequently he was twice elected judge of that circuit, without opposition. In 1896, just after his second reelection to this office, he was elected associate justice of the supreme court of the state, and in the allotment of terms he drew the short term, of two years. In 1898 and again in 1904 he was reelected an associate justice, for full terms. In September, 1905, upon the death of Chief Justice Thomas J. Simmons, he was appointed to his present office, that of chief justice. He spares neither time nor labor in his legal investigations and preparation, handling legal questions with marked clearness of illustration, strength of argument and fullness and variety of learning. Judge Fish was a trustee of the University of Georgia from 1893 until 1905, when he requested the governor not to reappoint him, as he felt that his duties on the supreme bench precluded him from giving the proper attention to those demanded by his incumbency as trustee of the university. For many years he has been a trustee of Wesleyan Female College, at Macon. He has never held or aspired to any political office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he has served as steward for many years. In 1876 Judge Fish was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Hines, of Sandersville, Ga., and they have one child, Nina, who is now the wife of Henry S. McCleskey, of Americus, Ga. Chief Justice Fish lived at Oglethorpe, until 1891, when he removed to Americus, Sumter county, where he has since maintained his home, though his duties as a member of the supreme court have demanded that he pass the greater portion of his time in Atlanta.

Fishing Creek is a small stream which rises in the central part of Wilkes county, flows northeast through Lincoln, and empties into the Savannah river about five miles below the mouth of Broad river.

On Aug. 18, 1780, the American forces under General Sumter were surprised and defeated on the banks of this creek by a combined force of British and Tories. The Tories living in the locality

had for some time lost no opportunity to prosecute the patriots and this defeat made them more insolent and brutal than before.

Fitzgerald, a new town in Irwin county was founded by colonists from the northwestern states through the agency of Ex-Gov. W. J. Northen. It is located at the junction of two branches of the Atlantic & Birmingham railway and was incorporated in 1896. Although founded in the woods it had by 1900 grown into a thriving little city with a population of 1,817 in the corporate limits and 2,515 in the entire district. The population is now (1905) estimated at over 3,000 in the corporate limits alone. Fitzgerald has electric lights and water works worth \$45,000 all paid for and owned by the city, three banks, a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices and many prosperous mercantile establishments enjoying a good trade. Of about 8,000 bales of cotton received and shipped from the county 5,000 are handled in Fitzgerald. There are also one wagon factory and three sash and blind factories. School and church privileges of the highest order are enjoyed by the citizens.

Fitzgerald Public Schools.—The public school system of Fitzgerald, as now constituted, was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1898, under the charter adopted in 1897. The first board of education was composed of W. H. Marston, E. S. Childs, E. Towne, D. B. Jay, D. T. Paulk, C. E. Becker, J. W. Turner, and J. Baughman. Prof. James Saunders was the first superintendent, with a corps of nine teachers. Prof. M. D. Miller succeeded him in 1899, to be in turn succeeded by the present incumbent, Prof. W. H. Klepper, in 1904, who held the position until his death on May 30, 1906. The board of education has always been composed of representative business and professional men, and for the year 1906 is as follows: President, Hon. W. H. Marston, postmaster, who is serving his eighth year on the board; vice-president, C. P. McMillan, tinner, who is likewise serving his eighth year; Clerk, Dr. L. S. Osborne, seventh year on the board; and Dr. J. H. Twyman, dentist, sixth year on the board; C. H. Gill, machinist, second year on the board; J. H. Hicks, retired; W. B. Moore, real estate; and J. C. Glover, hardware merchant. The system is composed of three primary, four grammar, four high-school and two commercial grades. The Latin-scientific course is sufficiently comprehensive to accredit the high school to the state university. The commercial course is thorough and includes everything needed to fit the graduates to fill any business position. In the near future will be added to the high-school curriculum a two-years normal training course for

teachers and a preparatory course for those pupils who have been unable to obtain the advantages of a public school until beyond school age. This will give Fitzgerald educational facilities equal to any outside the largest cities of the state. Since the opening of the "Colony City" its school system, with free tuition and free text-books, has always been the pride of the people, and never has it been more worthy of this appreciation than in the year 1906, when the schools have a total enrollment of 950, with fifteen teachers.

Fitzpatrick, a post-hamlet of Twiggs county, is on the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad, about fifteen miles east of Macon.

Flags.—The first state flag of Georgia, of which any authentic account can be found, was after the adoption of the state seal of 1799, when the design—the arch of the Constitution, supported by the three pillars, Wisdom, Justice and Moderation—was emblazoned on the state banner. When the ordinance of secession was passed in 1861 this flag was unfurled over the capitol. No other state flag was officially adopted, though in the national flag museum at Washington is an ensign bearing in the center of the union the coat of arms of Georgia surrounded by a circle of silver stars. On one side are the words "Presented by the Ladies of Henry," and on the other "Lackey Rangers," below which is the motto "Victory or Death."

Georgia was one of the first states to fly the flag of the Confederacy. One of the subjects which came before the Montgomery convention was the selection of a design for a national flag. Various models were presented and the matter was finally left to a committee, consisting of one member from each state, Francis S. Bartow representing Georgia. On March 4th the committee reported a flag of three broad stripes, alternately red white and red, with a blue union the width of two of the stripes, in which were seven stars, representing the then seceded states. Four models of the flag were hung up in the convention hall and within two hours after the report of the committee had been adopted the ladies of Montgomery had completed a fine merino flag, after the new design and this was raised over the state-house. As Capt. G. W. Lee, of Atlanta, was returning from Montgomery he described the flag to some of his fellow-passengers. When the train stopped at Grantville some of the passengers purchased the material for a flag, which was made by the ladies on the train and presented to Captain Lee by Col. W. T. Wilson in an appropriate speech. The next day, March 5, this flag was carried at the head of Captain

Lee's company on the occasion of President Davis' visit to Atlanta.



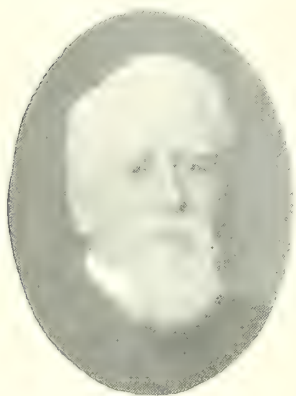
GEORGE F. FLANDERS.

Flanders, George Frederick, the present postmaster of Swainsboro, is one of the well known and distinctively popular citizens of Emanuel county, which has been his home from the time of his birth. He is ex-sheriff of the county and has been prominent in connection with mercantile and industrial enterprises, being one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of this beautiful section of the state. He was born on the homestead plantation, in Emanuel county, March 4, 1871, a son of William A. and Kitsy (Hall) Flanders, the former a native of the same county, born in 1830, and the latter of Jefferson county. William A. Flanders passed his entire life in Emanuel county, save for the period during which he was at the front as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and his life vocation was that of farming. He died in 1905. He was a son of Jordan and Sallie (Thompson) Flanders, and his wife, who was a daughter of Joseph Hall, died in 1897. They are survived by four sons and five daughters, all of whom remain resident of Emanuel county: John J., James W., William M., and George F., Jane, the wife of A. M. Lawson; Mary, wife of John W. Wheeler; Ella, wife of C. Peebles; Sallie, wife of Manning Webb, and Elizabeth, wife of D. B. Fields. Joseph C., twin brother of the subject of this sketch, was killed in July, 1902, at the hands of a notorious desperado, Jeff Coates, whom he was trying to arrest on the charge of murder. George F. Flanders passed his boyhood and youth on the home plantation, attending school until he was twelve years of age. In 1896, at the age of twenty-five years, he was made deputy-sheriff of Emanuel county, became sheriff the following year and continued the incumbent of the office until 1905. He has also been postmaster of Swainsboro since November,



JOSEPH C. FLANDERS.

1904, having held the office as well as that of sheriff for one year. He has large farming interests in the county and was formerly engaged in the general merchandise business in Swainsboro, first as a member of the firm of Flanders Bros., his partner having been his twin brother, Joseph C. Upon the untimely death of the latter, he took full charge of the business, settled up the same and finally disposed of the stock. In 1904 he again engaged in the same line of trade, selling somewhat later a half interest to Arthur Macon, who purchased the entire business, Jan. 1, 1906, Mr. Flanders desiring to give his entire attention to his other interests. He is a director of the Citizens' bank of Swainsboro, has served as a member of the city council, is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity. On Sept. 19, 1897, Mr. Flanders was married to Miss Carrie Louise Sutton, daughter of Henry M. Sutton of Swainsboro, and they have four sons, William Henry, George Frederick, Jr., Joseph Chestnutt, and Edwin Frank.



Flannery, John, stands prominent in the business and civic affairs of his home city of Savannah and in the state at large, having been long concerned in enterprises and industries of broad scope and one of the honored and loyal citizens of the state of his adoption. He was born in the town of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1835, a son of John and Hannah (Hogan) Flannery, the former a native of Nenagh, where he was born about 1806, and the latter born in Silvermines,

same county, about 1812, and continued a resident of the Emerald Isle until her death. The subject of this review secured his early educational discipline in private schools in his native town and during a portion of the years 1850-51 was a student in the public school of Silvermines. In September, 1851, he severed the ties which bound him to home and native land and set forth with his father for America, arriving in Charleston, S. C., on Oct. 26th. In Atlanta, Ga., he secured a position as clerk in the dry-goods and clothing establishment of S. Frankfort, in April, 1852. In August following he resigned this position and returned to Charleston, where he was employed in a similar capacity until December,

1854, when he located in Savannah, where he was engaged in clerking and bookkeeping, for various concerns, until the outbreak of the Civil war. He manifested unqualified loyalty to the southern cause by enlisting, on May 30, 1861, as junior lieutenant in the Irish Jasper Greens, First volunteer regiment of Georgia, in the service of the Confederate States for a term of sixty days. On Aug. 10, 1861, he enlisted for six months, being made first lieutenant of his company Jan. 30, 1862, and re-enlisted on Feb. 14, 1862, for a term of three years or until the close of the war, as the case might be. He was promoted to captain on October 20, 1862. During the major portion of his first and second terms he was with his command in garrison duty at Fort Pulaski. His company was detached from the regiment and was at Lee battery, on the Savannah river, from February, 1862, until May, 1864, when it returned to the regiment and joined the army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in North Georgia, with which he served, with slight intermissions in June and July, until after the Tennessee campaign under General Hood. At Corinth, Miss., Captain Flannery became seriously ill, in January, 1865, and this practically terminated his active military career. He was en route from the hospital at Columbus, Ga., to join his command in North Carolina when the surrender of the Confederate armies took place. He was paroled on May 15, 1865, at Augusta, Ga. Upon the reorganization of the Georgia volunteers, in 1872, he was reelected captain of his old company, and continued in that office consecutively until April, 1898. In July, 1865, he entered into partnership with L. J. Guilmartin and E. W. Drummond and engaged in business in Savannah, under the firm name of L. J. Guilmartin & Co., the concern doing a cotton-factorage and general commission business. In 1868 Mr. Drummond retired from the firm, and in June, 1877, a final dissolution of the copartnership took place, Captain Flannery purchasing the assets of the firm. He then became associated with John L. Johnson, and they continued the enterprise, under the title of John Flannery & Co., until the death of Mr. Johnson, in December, 1900. On June 1, 1901, the business was re-organized as a Corporation under the laws of the state as the John Flannery Company, and continues under that name, Captain Flannery having served from the start as president of the company, to whose founding and upbuilding he has contributed in so large a measure. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Southern bank of the State of Georgia, in November, 1870; was a member of its original directorate; became presi-

dent of the institution in February, 1881, and served as such until the consolidation of the bank with the Citizens' Bank, in February, 1906, when he became first vice-president of the consolidated banks. He is a director and also vice-president of the Chattahoochee & Gulf Railroad Company; was a member of the board of directors of the South Bound Railroad Company prior to its absorption by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railway Company; was also a director of the Georgia & Alabama Railroad Company until it was merged with the Seaboard Air Line; is a director of the United Hydraulic Cotton Press Company and the Savannah Hotel Company, owners of the magnificent Hotel DeSoto, in Savannah; and a director of the Southern Pine Company of Georgia. He was president of the Jasper Monument Association, which erected the beautiful monument to the memory of Sergeant William Jasper, in Madison Square, Savannah, this monument having been unveiled on Feb. 22, 1888. His liberality and public spirit have been exemplified in divers and effective ways and all that concerns his home city is a matter of deep interest to him. He has been a member of the Savannah cotton exchange since 1875; has been identified with the Hibernian Society since 1866; holds membership in the Georgia Historical society, the Savannah Yacht club, the Atlantic club, the Reform club, of New York city, and other organizations, including the United Confederate Veterans. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and served as chairman of the Savannah sinking-fund commission from 1878 to 1888, when he declined reelection. On April 30, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Flannery to Miss Mary E. Norton, daughter of Patrick and Honora (Harty) Norton, of Locust Grove, Talliaferro county, Ga., and of the six children of this union four died before attaining to the age of three years. Kate, the eldest, was born July 10, 1868, and is now the wife of R. T. Semmes, of Savannah; John McMahon Flannery was born Nov. 7, 1872, and died Dec. 29, 1900. Mrs. Flannery died on June 11, 1899. She was a member of the Catholic church, of which her bereaved husband is a communicant.

Flash, Henry Lynden, was born in Ohio, but spent his early life in New Orleans. He attended the Western military institute of Kentucky, and after graduating went to Mobile, Ala., where he engaged in business. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and served until the last year, when he became editor of the Macon Daily Telegraph and Confederate, in which

many of his poems first appeared. In 1886 he moved to Los Angeles, California.

Flat Creek, a little village of Fayette county, is about ten miles southwest of Fayetteville. During the military operations about Atlanta in the summer and fall of 1864 several skirmishes occurred in this vicinity, especially in the Federal raids on the West Point and Macon railroads.

Flatland, a post-settlement of Camden county, is a station on the Seaboard Air Line railway, a short distance south of the Little Satilla river.

Flat Rock.—(See Flat Shoals).

Flat Rock Bridge, in Butts county, was the scene of a skirmish on July 28, 1864, as Stoneman was setting out on his celebrated raid to the rear of Hood's army (see Stoneman's Raid).

Flat Shoals is a little hamlet on the bank of South river in Butts county, where a skirmish occurred on July 28, 1864, during Stoneman's raid. On Oct. 11, 1864, Gen. John W. Geary, with 2,200 infantry, 700 cavalry, a battery of four inch rifled guns and 420 wagons, left Atlanta for a foraging expedition through Butts, Henry and Fayette counties. He reached Flat Shoals (mentioned in his reports as Float Rock) at six o'clock the same evening and crossed the river there the following morning. Several skirmishes occurred during the expedition, one of which was at this point, but it was a slight affair.

Flem, a post-hamlet of Taylor county, is about eight miles south of Butler, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Fleming, a village in Liberty county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, and is about ten miles east of Hinesville. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some stores with a good local trade and does some shipping. The population in 1900 was 101.

Fleming, Charles Campbell, of Atlanta, who holds the office of secretary of the southeastern tariff association, is a native Georgian and a scion of families established in America in the early colonial era. He was born in Macon, Bibb county, Ga., Sept. 6, 1847, a son of Allen and Elizabeth Campbell (Martin) Fleming, the former born in Jefferson county, Ga., Oct. 13, 1804, and the latter in Morristown, N. J., June 11, 1819. Both passed the closing years of their lives in Columbus, Ga., and their remains rest in Rosehill cemetery at Macon. "In death they were not long divided," as the father passed away July 9, 1874, and the mother May 6, 1875. The Fleming ancestry is traced back to Scotch-

Irish derivation and the original American progenitors came from the northern part of Ireland prior to the war of the Revolution. Five brothers of the name, with one sister, landed at Charleston or some North Carolina seaport. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the founder of the Georgia branch of the family, having located in Richmond county, where the grandfather of Charles C. was born and whence he removed eventually to Jefferson county, where his son Allen was born, as noted above. The mother of Mr. Fleming was a direct descendant of Lord Campbell, whose brother was the reigning Duke of Argyle, and who settled in New Jersey in the early colonial days, his descendants being now very numerous in that state. Charles Campbell Fleming was reared and educated in Georgia and since 1894 has held his present position as secretary of the Southeastern tariff association, being one of the representative business men of Georgia's capital city. He is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party but has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the Capital City club, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, though his family has been identified with the Presbyterian church for generations back. On June 4, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Effie Davis, daughter of Henry Davis, of Memphis, Tenn., in which city she died on Aug. 21, 1886, leaving no children. On Nov. 17, 1891, Mr. Fleming married Miss Minnie W. Gay, of Atlanta, a daughter of Capt. Edward S. and Mary E. Gay, and this union has been blessed with one son, Charles Campbell Fleming, Jr., born Sept. 29, 1892. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the brothers and sister of Mr. Fleming: Goode Holt Fleming was born in Griffin, Ga., Oct. 18, 1849, married Miss Lizzie Meek, of Jacksonville, Fla., and died in Macon, Ga., Jan. 3, 1906; Allen Walter Fleming was born in Griffin and died in infancy, about 1857; James Martin Fleming was born in Griffin, Sept. 11, 1856, and is still living; William Pope Fleming was born in Atlanta, married Miss Annie M. Johnston, of Macon, and now resides in Macon; Mary Elmina Fleming was born in Columbus, Ga., became the wife of Harry Mix, and died in Macon, Oct. 11, 1892.

Fleming, Frank E., president of the Hardwood Lumber Company of Augusta, was born in that city Jan. 12, 1855, a son of Porter and Catharine B. (Moragne) Fleming, the former born in Lincoln county, Ga., Nov. 27, 1808, and the latter in Abbeville county, S. C., in 1823. The father was a successful cotton merchant, located in

Augusta in 1830, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on Sept. 8, 1891. His devoted wife died Dec. 9, 1903. Frank E. Fleming was afforded the advantages of that old



admirable Augusta institution, Richmond academy, in which he continued a student until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he took a clerical position in his father's cotton office. From 1877 to 1886 he was employed in the Georgia Railroad bank of Augusta, first as a clerk and later as teller. In 1886 he became a member of the banking firm of Fleming, Thomas & Co., which successfully continued operations until 1897, when a consolidation was effected with the Commercial bank, of which Mr. Fleming became

president. In 1890 he was elected president of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, which did a very successful business through its control of the street car lines and all tracks connecting the different steam railroads entering Augusta. The company equipped the street car lines with electricity and subsequently sold out to the Augusta Railway Company. In 1903 the Commercial bank was sold in its entirety to the National Exchange bank, whereupon Mr. Fleming and Mr. Albert J. Twiggs, who had been for several years partners in a general contracting business, also engaged in the manufacturing of hardwood lumber, establishing a fine band-saw mill in South Carolina, just across the Savannah river from Augusta. The business so rapidly expanded in scope and importance that in March, 1904, it was found expedient to incorporate the same under the title of the Hardwood Lumber Company of which Mr. Fleming has since been president. He is a director of the Langley Manufacturing Company of Langley, S. C.; is a member of the Augusta Commercial club, and is one of the trustees of Summerville academy, located in the beautiful suburb of Summerville, where he has his fine modern home. Mr. Fleming is a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities. On Feb. 24, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Lila Twiggs of Augusta, and of their five children four are living—Marion, Frank E., J., John M. and Erwin. Sarah T. died in infancy.



Fleming, Robert Alexander, who died at his home in the city of Augusta, Feb. 9, 1890, was one of the able and influential business men of that city and left the impress of a noble manhood on the history of his times, having also been a loyal soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war. Mr. Fleming was born in Lincolnton, Lincoln county, Ga., April 9, 1825, being a son of Robert A. and Thursa Fleming, both of whom were likewise natives of that county, and representatives of old and honored families

of the state. Mr. Fleming secured his educational discipline in the schools of his native town and located in the city of Augusta when a young man, having been a prominent cotton factor in this city prior to the Civil war, as well as after its close. On Nov. 23, 1862, he tendered his services in defense of the cause of his loved Southland, enlisting as a private in the Sixty-third Georgia infantry, with which he served until the close of the great internecine conflict between the states. He took part in a number of important battles and campaigns, was a participant in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and was with General Hood in the campaign to Nashville. From that point he went out in the campaign to Murfreesboro, under General Forrest, in the rear guard of Hood's army. His record as a soldier was one of unfaltering fidelity and utmost gallantry, his loyalty to what he believed right being as pronounced in this relation as was it in all other associations of his life,—a loyalty absolutely inviolable. After the close of the war Mr. Fleming returned to Augusta and resumed his operations as a cotton factor, bravely facing the depressed conditions which obtained throughout the south through the ravages of war and bending all his masterful energies to recoup his fortunes and to aid in rebuilding the industries and institutions of his home city and state. He continued in the cotton business until about 1883, and was very successful in his operations. In 1886 he became associated with Landon Thomas, Jr., and Frank E. Fleming in founding the banking house of Fleming, Thomas & Co., which built up a large and representative business and with which he continued actively identified until his death. He was also largely interested in cotton mills in this part of the state, as a

stockholder in the Graniteville Manufacturing Company and the Langley Manufacturing Company. He was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, and his life was guided and guarded according to the Golden Rule. He was a true humanitarian, just and tolerant, finding an element of good in every man. He was an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity. On Nov. 5, 1867, Mr. Fleming was united in marriage to Miss Louise Anderson, daughter of Isaac and Lucinda (Baker) Anderson, of Warren county, Ga., and she survives him, as do also their five children, namely: T. Henry, Edward C., Mary Lou (Mrs. William Martin), Robert A., Jr., and Claude A. One who knew the subject of this memoir long and well has given the following beautiful and consistent estimate of his character: "Mr. Fleming was quiet and retiring and was successful in his various business undertakings because of careful planning and correct methods. He was his own counsellor. In the serene quietude of a masterful personality he possessed rare abilities that guided and crowned a career that brought to him preëminence among his associates and contemporaries. Beautiful in character, chaste in ambitions; his life was characterized by a nobility and exaltation of purpose refreshing to contemplate. As a man among men he stood 'four square to every wind that blows,' and his generosity and his kindness of heart gained him the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of his gracious influence."

Fleming, William H., was born in Richmond county in 1856. He attended the Summerville academy and graduated with honors at the state university. In 1877 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Augusta and Richmond county, but resigned in 1880 to enter the legal profession. In 1888 he was elected to the state legislature from Richmond county, was three times reëlected and during his fourth term was speaker of the house. In 1896 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his district in Congress, and was twice reëlected.

Flemington, a post-village of Liberty county, is located about three miles southeast of Hinesville. The population in 1900 was 110. McIntosh, on the Atlantic Coast Line, is the nearest railroad station.

Fletcher, a post-hamlet of Irwin county, is about six miles northeast of Inaha, which is the nearest railroad station.



Fletcher, John T., is one of the representative business men and citizens of Columbus, where he is president of the Georgia Fertilizer Company, and is also the owner of valuable farming lands in Muscogee county. He was born in the city which is now his home, Nov. 1, 1861, and is a son of James Monroe and Mary Elizabeth (Hurst) Fletcher, the former of whom was born in Chambers county, Ala., in 1837, and the latter in Chattahoochee county, Ga., in 1840. The father was one of the leading merchants

of Columbus for many years, his death occurring there in 1902. He was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war. His widow now resides with her son John T., subject of this sketch. John Thomas Fletcher was afforded the advantages of the public schools and also private schools of Columbus, continuing his studies until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, when he became bookkeeper for the firm of Fletcher & Gammel, of which his father was a member. Later he became a clerk in a grocery store, and afterward became associated with his father in the livery business, under the firm name of J. M. Fletcher & Son. Still later he became a member of the firm of Fletcher & Bullock, in which connection he was engaged in the carriage, wagon and harness business for a period of eleven years. In 1904 he purchased Mr. Bullock's interest and thereafter continued the business individually for two years, at the expiration of which he sold the same. In the meanwhile, in September, 1904, Mr. Fletcher organized and incorporated the Georgia Fertilizer Company, of which he has since been president, the enterprise now representing one of the leading industries of Columbus. He is a member of the Columbus board of trade and is the owner of more than 1,000 acres of valuable land in this county. Upon his farms he has planted 51,000 peach trees, and of the number 15,000 are now bearing fruit. He takes much interest in this branch of the rapidly developing pomological industry in Georgia and his success in the same has been pronounced. Mr. Fletcher is a Democrat in his political adherency and he served two years as a member of the board of aldermen of Columbus. He is a member of the board of stewards of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church South, and is superintendent of its Sunday school. He is also vice-president

of the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association and manifests a deep concern in all that makes for the moral and material wellbeing of his home city and state. He is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Jan. 12, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fletcher to Miss Bettie Fontaine Gammel, daughter of the late Abraham Gammel, of Columbus, and they have three sons,—John T., Jr., born April 24, 1883; Ben Hill, born Aug. 9, 1884; and Fred Eugene, born Jan. 21, 1886.

Flint, a village of Mitchell county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about seven or eight miles north of Camilla. The population in 1900 was 100. It has a money order post-office, express office, etc., and is the trading center and chief shipping point for that section.

Flint River, one of the principal streams of Georgia, rises near Atlanta and flows a general southerly direction about 300 miles until it unites with the Chattahoochee at the southwestern corner of the state. It is navigable for steamboats from its mouth to Albany. On August 19, 1864, a skirmish occurred on the banks of this stream near Jonesboro, between some of Wheeler's cavalry commanded by Gen. W. H. Jackson and the Federal cavalry under Kilpatrick. (See Jonesboro).

Flint River Bridge, a short distance west of Jonesboro, was the scene of a skirmish on August 30, 1864, during a raid on the Macon railroad. General Howard's advance found a force of Confederates barricaded on the east bank of the river guarding the bridge. Captain Estes, with two regiments of Kilpatricks' cavalry, supported by a strong skirmish line of infantry, made a charge across the bridge, forcing the guard to fall back for a short distance, where they reformed their lines and made another stand. In the meantime Logan reinforced the skirmishers and lengthened the Federal line so much that the small detachment of Confederates was unable to meet it, and they withdrew in good order toward Jonesboro.

Flintstone, an incorporated town in the northern part of Walker county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 257. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, several stores with good local trade and does some shipping.

Flippen, a village of Henry county, is located on the Southern railroad, about three miles northwest of McDonough. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, an express office,

some stores with good local trade and does some shipping. The population in 1900 was 127.

Floralhill, a post-settlement in the eastern part of Wilkes county, is a little east of Fishing Creek. Washington, on the Georgia railroad is the nearest station.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Stewart county, is located about a mile east of the Chattahoochee river. Omaha, on the Seaboard Air Line, is the nearest railroad station.

Florida Rangers.—At the beginning of the Revolution many loyalists fled from Georgia and the Carolinas and found refuge in East Florida. Here they afterward organized themselves under the name of "Florida Rangers" and made frequent incursions into Southern Georgia committing depredations more in the nature of Indian outrages than civilized warfare. (See Wright's Fort).

Florida, Wars with.—(See Spanish Invasion).



Flournoy, John F., president of the Muscogee Real Estate Company, and the Columbus Concrete Supply Company, two of the important industrial concerns of the city of Columbus, is one of the representative citizens and business men of that city and has the distinction of being a veteran of the Confederate service in the war between the states, though he was but seventeen years of age when he thus rendered aid to the cause of the fair southland. He was born in the city which is now his

home, March 13, 1847, a son of John M. and Mary Ann (Gordon) Flournoy, both natives of Eatonton, Putnam county, Ga., where the former was born in 1814 and the latter in 1822. The father was a planter by vocation and served in the Indian war in Florida. He died in 1859, at the age of forty-five years. He was a son of Josiah and Martha D. (Manly) Flournoy, both of whom were born in Virginia. Mary Ann (Gordon) Flournoy died in 1885, at the age of sixty-three years. She was a daughter of Charles P. and Barbara Gordon and was a first cousin of the late Gen. John B. Gordon, of revered memory. John F. Flournoy, to whom this brief sketch is dedicated, secured his preparatory education in an academy for boys at Columbus, the institution having been conducted under the direction of Prof. John Isham. He then entered the University of Alabama, where he remained a student

during one year. In Tuscaloosa, the university city, he became a private in the Alabama corps of cadets, and in July, 1864, with this command, he entered the Confederate service at Mobile, Ala., but was transferred in November, 1864, to Nelson's Georgia Rangers, continuing in the ranks until the close of the war and participated in a number of active engagements, including the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He surrendered with his command at High Point, N. C. After the termination of the great conflict between the states Mr. Flournoy became identified with the planting industry, in Russell county, Ala., and remained there until 1873, when he returned to Columbus, where he was continuously engaged in the warehouse commission business until 1895. In the meanwhile, in 1888, he had become president of the Columbus Railroad Company and retained this position until 1901. During this time fifteen miles of track was added and the entire system equipped electrically. His splendid energies and administrative talents have been freely utilized in the promotion and support of enterprises which have conserved the material and civic advancement and prosperity of his native city and state. He had much to do with bringing to its present high standard the street-railway system of Columbus, which is owned by the Columbus Railroad Company, just mentioned. Mr. Flournoy has been president of the Muscogee Real Estate Company from the time of its organization, in 1887, which company has developed East Highlands, and it was under his personal supervision and control that beautiful Wildwood park was developed and improved. Through his efforts the first public park at Columbus was given to the people of the city. He was president of the Columbus Investment Company from its organization, in 1889, until 1905, when he retired. He is president and manager of the Columbus Concrete Supply Company, manufacturers of hydraulic pressed concrete stone, for architectural and general building purposes, the offices of the concern being maintained in Columbus and the factory and yards at Concrete, Ga. Mr. Flournoy is also a director of the Columbus Power Company, the company which is doing so much for the development of the water power on the Chattahoochee river, and was one of the original promoters of the Georgia Midland & Gulf railroad, of which he was vice-president for many years. He is essentially public-spirited and progressive and is one of the valued citizens of Columbus. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, but he has never cared to enter the arena of "practical" politics. On Nov. 16, 1869, he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Rebecca Epping, who died in 1873, leaving two children—John F., Jr., now cashier of the First National bank of Canton, Miss., and Rebecca, wife of George S. Hamburger, secretary and treasurer of the Hamburger mills, of Columbus. On Sept. 28, 1881, Mr. Flournoy married Mary Reynolds, of Talladega county, Ala., and they have the following children, viz.: M. Reynolds, Maud, Josiah Gordon, Mary Hannah, John Manly, and Walker Reynolds.

Flovilla, a town in the southern part of Butts county, is on the Southern railway between Macon and Atlanta, and in the Indian Springs district. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1885, has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery system, express and telegraph offices, a bank and several prosperous business houses. The people of the town and vicinity have also excellent school and church privileges. A short railway connects Flovilla with Indian Springs, the noted health resort. According to the census of 1900 the town of Flovilla had 523 inhabitants. The Indian Springs district, including Flovilla and McIntosh, had a population of 1,517.

Flower, a post-hamlet about ten miles east of Millen, is near the line between Jenkins and Screven counties. Millen is the most convenient railroad station.

Flowery Branch, a town in the southern part of Hall county, is on the Southern railway between Atlanta and Gainesville. It is the shipping point for a considerable section of the county, and its stores do considerable business. It contained in 1900 a population of 420 in the corporation, has a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, a bank and a gin and oil company. The people of the town and vicinity have churches and schools.

Floyd County was created from Cherokee in 1832, and was named for Gen. John Floyd, the celebrated Indian fighter. It lies in the northern part of the state and is bounded on the north by Chattooga county, on the east by Gordon and Bartow, on the south by Polk, on the west by the State of Alabama, and on the northwest by Chatooga county. The Etowah and the Oostanaula rivers, which enter the county at the east and north unite at Rome to form the Coosa, that flows westward and enters Alabama. The Etowah, though not navigable, furnishes abundant water-power, which is utilized by many factories. The Oostanaula and the Coosa together are navigable for 355 miles, bringing to Rome the lumber, iron, grain and cotton of the Coosa and the hardwoods of

the Oostanaula valleys. The railroad transportation is all that could be desired. From Rome several great lines diverge in all directions, establishing communication with the principal cities of the country. The surface is mountainous and is covered with forests. Among the mountains are many beautiful valleys, the most noted of which, "Van's Valley," is one of the most charming in Georgia. The soil, especially in the lowlands, is fertile, and cotton, corn and small grains are raised. Peaches, pears, plums, cherries and grapes are cultivated on the highlands, but apples do best along the streams. Floyd county is rich in minerals, including manganese, bauxite, marble, slate, limestone, cement rock, lithographic stone, kaolin, ochre, brick clay, bituminous shale, iron, iron pyrites, gold, silver and lead. Rome is the county seat and the commercial and manufacturing center. Cave Spring is another thriving town. Livingston was for a time the county seat. When the court-house was moved to Rome Livingston was sold to a private individual and became a farm. The population in 1900 was 33,113, a gain of 4,722 in ten years.



Floyd, James Boog, is numbered among the leading cotton men of Savannah, where he is associated in business with his brother, Thomas B., of whom individual mention is made in another paragraph in this work. Mr. Floyd was born in Fairfield, Camden county, Ga., Dec. 24, 1850, a son of Henry Hamilton and Mordina Jeanette (Boog) Floyd. The Floyd family in America claims direct descent from Llewellyn Floyd, the last of the Welsh kings.

Three brothers of the name, William, Charles and Frederick, came to America about 1675, settling in what is now Accomac county, Va. All three married, but Frederick left no descendants, his only child having died before attaining maturity. One of the other brothers, probably Charles, had two sons—William and Samuel—the latter of whom married Susan Dixon, of Northampton county, Va. They became the parents of three children and Charles, the youngest of the number, was born in Northampton county, March 4, 1747. He followed a seafaring life for fourteen years and then settled in Charleston, S. C., where he was residing at the inception of the war of the Revolution. He promptly allied himself with the "Liberty Boys" and entered serv-

ice in the Continental line. He was captured by the British and held a prisoner in Savannah until the signing of the treaty of peace, after which he returned to Charleston. In 1768 he married Mary Fendin, of Green's island, S. C., her birth having occurred April 15, 1747, and her death Sept. 18, 1804. In 1795 they removed to McIntosh county, Ga., locating near Darien, where they remained five years, at the expiration of which they removed to Camden county, establishing as their home the plantation of Bellevue, where both passed the remainder of their lives, the death of Mr. Floyd having occurred Sept. 9, 1820. The only child of this sterling pioneer couple was Maj.-Gen. John Floyd, a sketch of whose life and career appears in this work. Of the twelve children of Gen. John Floyd the youngest, Henry Hamilton Floyd, was born at Fairfield, Dec. 11, 1817, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was twice married. His second wife, Mordina Jeanette (Boog) Floyd, of St. Mary's, Ga., died Feb. 24, 1862, and his death occurred in Florida, Feb. 25, 1873. Of the twelve children of this second marriage the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth, and the seventh was his brother Thomas B., with whom he is associated in business. James B. Floyd was afforded a good common-school education, and at the age of fifteen years he went to Green Cove Springs, Fla., where he remained five years, after which he passed a few months on Butler's island, Ga. He then located in Broadfield, Ga., where he entered the employ of John K. and William Nightingale, extensive rice planters, with whom he remained for five years. In 1875 he took up his abode in Savannah, where he has since made his home and has risen to prominence in business and civic life. Here he entered the employ of R. F. Harmon, a public shipper of cotton, serving in the capacity of checker and weigher until 1880, when he became associated with the cotton firm of Daffin & Dresser, with whom he remained until 1885, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas B., under the firm name of Floyd & Co., and they have built up and now control a large and flourishing business in the general handling of cotton. Mr. Floyd is president of the Putnam Mills and Power Company, of Eatonton, Ga., and is a stockholder and one of the advisory committee of the Citizens' & Southern branch bank, of Savannah. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and is a member of the Oglethorpe club and the Savannah Yacht club. On Dec. 19, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Phileola Nesbet, daughter of Reuben B. and

Martha (Dennis) Nesbet, of Eatonton, Ga. They have no children.

Floyd, Thomas Bourke.—In a preceding sketch of the life of James B. Floyd, elder brother and business associate of him whose name heads this article, is given in detail with regard to the family history and business in which the two brothers are engaged, under the firm name of Floyd & Co. In view of this fact it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present connection. Thomas B. Floyd is one of the representative business men of Savannah, where he is identified with both the cotton business and lumber trade. He was born on the old homestead, Bellevue plantation, in Camden county, Ga., May 23, 1852, and his education was secured in the city of Savannah. Since 1885 he has been associated in business with his brother and their annual transactions in the handling of cotton are of extensive scope. His lumbering interests are all large and important. In politics Mr. Floyd is a stanch Democrat, though he has never been an aspirant for public office of any description. On June 22, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Ann Perkins, daughter of David Simpson and Frances Ann (Scarborough) Perkins, of Burke county, Ga. Following is a list of the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, the respective dates of birth being given in the connection: Marmaduke Hamilton, June 14, 1888; Ida, Nov. 27, 1889; Frances Perkins, March 30, 1891; Thomas Bourke, Sept. 24, 1892; Augusta Gallie, Oct. 22, 1894; and James Boog, Oct. 21, 1903.

Floyd, Gen. John, was born at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 3, 1769. His father's property was almost entirely destroyed by the British and Tories during the Revolution, and to recoup the family fortunes the son apprenticed himself at the close of the war to a house carpenter for a period of five years. In 1793, while living at Beaufort, S. C., he married Miss Isabella Maria, daughter of Richard Hazzard, and in 1795 removed to McIntosh county, Ga. About five years later he took up his residence in Camden county, where he engaged in the business of a boat builder and also established a plantation to which he gave the name of "Fairfield." In the fall of 1813, during the second war with Great Britain, he was placed in command of a force of 3,600 men at Camp Hope, near Fort Hawkins, where the city of Macon now stands. The following year he led an expedition against the Upper Creek Indians, defeating them at Autossee and Challibee, after which he was made a major-general and placed in command of the forces at Savannah. After the war he returned to his plantation and several

times was called upon to represent Camden county in the state legislature, a duty which he always discharged with signal ability and fidelity. In 1826 he was elected a representative in Congress, but served only one term. He died at his Camden county home on June 24, 1839.

Floyd's Springs, in the county of Floyd, was the scene of skirmishing on May 16, 1864, as McPherson's Army of the Tennessee was marching toward Rome.



Flynn, Jeremiah C., has been engaged in the retail grocery business at 1017 Ninth street, Augusta, for the past thirty years, and is one of the representative business men and popular citizens of that city. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, Jan. 31, 1843, and is a son of Edmund and Mary (O'Connor) Flynn, both of whom passed their entire lives in the fair Emerald Isle. Jeremiah C. Flynn was reared and educated in his native land, whence he came to the United States in 1866, at the age of

twenty-three years. He landed in New York city on the first day of October, and after a sojourn of but one week in the national metropolis he made his way to Augusta, where he has since maintained his home. Here he has been identified with the grocery business since 1872, and since June 26, 1876, he has been engaged in this line of enterprise at his present location, where he has a substantial trade, based on years of upright dealing and careful and discriminating selection of stock. Mr. Flynn is an uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party and has shown a commendable interest in local affairs of a public nature. He served fifteen years as a member of the board of police commissioners of Augusta, and for ten of these years was president of the board. He then retired from office, but after an interim of five years, in December, 1905, he was again elected police commissioner, for a term of five years. He is a communicant of St. Patricks' church, Roman Catholic, is identified with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Augusta retail grocers' association, while for several years he was a member of the Irish Volunteers, a local military organization, in which he served as colorbearer. In November, 1873, Mr. Flynn was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Kelleher, of Augusta, and she was summoned to the life eternal on

Nov. 6, 1901, being survived by seven children, namely: Mary, Edward C., Nellie, John, Jeremiah C., Jr., Leo E. and Bessie L. Mary is now the wife of W. W. Teague, and Nellie is the wife of C. J. Vaughan.

Fodie, a post-village of Brooks county, is about six miles north of Quitman. It reported a population of 100 in 1900, has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for that section. Spain, on the South Georgia & West Coast railroad, is the most convenient station.



Fogarty, Daniel Gregory, one of the leading members of the Richmond county bar, is established in the practice of his profession in the city of Augusta, and is one of the prominent factors in the ranks of the Democratic party in that part of the state. He was born in the city which is now his home, July 21, 1867, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Molony) Fogarty, the former of whom was born in county Tipperary and the latter in county Clare, Ireland, both having come from the Emerald Isle to America when young. At the outbreak of the Civil war Thomas Forgarty enlisted, at Memphis, Tenn., as a private in a regiment raised in that state for the Confederate service. The command was assigned to the Western army and he continued with his regiment through practically the entire course of the war, having several times been severely wounded. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and in one of the spirited engagements in the vicinity of the city of Atlanta he received a serious wound, being sent, with other wounded soldiers, to Augusta, Ga., where he remained incapacitated for further service in the field until the close of the war. Here he was married, became a prosperous merchant of the city, and here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on Nov. 9, 1880. His widow still maintains her home in Augusta. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of the number. John Thomas, who is a bachelor, resides in Augusta, and Catharine A. is the wife of Daniel P. Sullivan, a prominent merchant of Augusta, and they have three children—Elizabeth, Dorothy and Donald Gregory. Daniel G. Fogarty graduated from Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., as a mem-

ber of the class of 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then read law in the office of Maj. Joseph B. Cumming, of Augusta, where he made excellent progress in his technical studies, spared no pains to fully assimilate the knowledge gained and was admitted to the bar, in Augusta, April 25, 1889. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in his native city, where he has gained marked prestige and retains a representative clientage. Essentially public-spirited and taking a deep interest in the cause of the Democratic party, Mr. Fogarty has been a zealous worker in the party ranks and has been called to various positions of public trust. He represented Richmond county in the state legislature in 1894-5; was reëlected for 1896-7, and was an active and valued worker in the house, both on the floor and in the committee room. During his last term he was chairman of the special judiciary committee. Since 1897 he has been chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the eighteenth senatorial district. On Dec. 12, 1901, Gov. Allen D. Candler conferred upon him the appointment of solicitor of the city court of Augusta, and he continued in tenure of this position until Sept. 23, 1905. He was elected and served as alternate delegate at large from Georgia to the national Democratic convention, held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in July, 1904. He is a popular member of the Commercial and Country clubs of Augusta and is held in high esteem in political, social, professional and business circles. Mr. Fogarty is a bachelor.

Folsom, a village of Bartow county, is located about six miles northeast of Adairsville, which is the nearest railway station. It has a money order postoffice, and some stores which do a good local business. The population in 1900 was 76.

Ford, a little village of Bartow county, is about five miles southwest of Kingston and not far from the Etowah river. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood.

Ford, Frank G., cashier of the National bank of Augusta, with which he has been identified since 1867, is a veteran of the Confederate service in the war between the states and is one of the well known and honored citizens of Augusta, where he was born on May 16, 1842. He is a son of Dr. Lewis D. and Frances Emily Ford, the former of whom was born in the historic old city of Morristown, N. J., and the latter in Hamburg, S. C. Lewis D. Ford, M. D., LL. D., was one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Georgia and was for many years engaged in the prac-

tice of his profession in Augusta, where both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives, honored by the entire community. Doctor Ford rendered noteworthy service to the Confederacy during the Civil war, having been for some time surgeon of the Georgia hospital in the city of Richmond, Va., and later occupying a similar position in a Confederate hospital in his home city of Augusta. Frank G. Ford secured his early educational training in Richmond academy, in his native city, and then entered the University of Georgia, in which he was a student at the outbreak of the Civil war, when, like so many other of the young men of the South, he gave prompt evidence of his loyalty to the Confederate cause. On May 11, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Georgia volunteer infantry, with which he saw long, arduous and loyal service, taking part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Shiloh and serving with his command in the entire campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, also taking part in the engagements at Bentonville and Averasboro, N. C. He was slightly wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro but was incapacitated for only a brief interval. He was promoted to sergeant-major and later to second lieutenant of Company H of the regiment in which he originally enlisted, and of which he remained a member until the close of the war, his command being surrendered with Johnston's army. For about two years after the close of the war Mr. Ford was in the service of the United States government, as a clerk in the chief quartermaster's department, in Augusta. In 1867 he assumed the position of collection clerk in the National bank of Augusta and has ever since been identified with this old and substantial financial institution, having risen through the various grades of promotion to his present responsible office of cashier, which he has held since 1898. He is unwavering in his support of the Democratic party, and for many years he served as a member of the board of police commissioners of Augusta, having been chairman of the board for a considerable portion of the time. He is president of the board of trustees of the Augusta Young Men's library association fund, is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans and with the Royal Arcanum. On Nov. 10, 1871, Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Ives, daughter of Adrian C. and Amanda W. (Thew) Ives, who were then resident of Augusta, and they have three children living: Frances Emily is the wife of C. D. Cohen, of Norfolk, Va.; Miss Ellen Ives Ford remains at the parental home, and Adrian Chauncey is a representative young business man of Augusta.



Fort, Allen, senior member of the well known law firm of Allen Fort & Sons, of Americus, is a descendant of one of Georgia's old and honored families. His great-grandfather, Arthur Fort, was a gallant soldier in the colonial army in the Revolutionary war and rendered yeoman service in behalf of the cause of American independence. He was also a member of the executive council of Gov. John A. Treutlen, the first governor of Georgia under the constitution of 1777; was for several years a member

of the state senate, and is reputed to have been the author of the celebrated judiciary act of 1799. Allen Fort, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born near Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga., July 14, 1849, a son of James Arthur and Mary A. (Belcher) Fort, both natives of Twiggs county, Ga. After due preliminary training he entered the University of Georgia, in which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as a member of the class of 1867, sharing first honors of his class with Samuel Spencer, now president of the Southern Railway Company. The following year he was admitted to the bar and since then has been engaged in the work of his profession, in which he has achieved substantial success and won high prestige as an attorney and counselor at law. Politically he is an unswerving advocate of Democratic principles and has been honored by the people of Sumter county by being elected three times to represent that county in the legislature. While a member of the general assembly he became interested in railroad legislation, particularly in the matter of creating a railroad commission. He introduced the bill, which was afterward consolidated with the bill of Mr. Rankin, of Gordon county, and which passed the house as the Fort-Rankin bill, and which was amended in the senate, becoming the present railroad commission law of Georgia. In the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers in the state the bill as it passed the house—that is the original Fort-Rankin bill—was a better measure than the one which finally became the law. In his fight for this bill Mr. Fort was ably supported by Mr. Rankin and a number of other members, as well as many of the leading citizens of the state. He still has in his possession an autograph letter from Gen. Robert Toombs, complimenting him on his distinguished services in the

connection. Gov. W. J. Northen was a member of the house at the time, and after his election to the office of governor he appointed Mr. Fort a member of the railroad commission, chiefly because of his active interest in securing the passage of the law. He served on the commission for six years, during which time he was ever alert to the people's welfare, favoring a number of reductions in freight rates, notably the cotton rate, to which the other two members of the commission failed to agree. In this case Mr. Fort rendered the dissenting opinion, which was published and widely circulated through the South. The railroads naturally opposed his continuance as a member of the commission and Mr. Fort declined to ask a reappointment at the hands of Governor Atkinson, though his services while a member will long be remembered by the people of Georgia. For ten years Mr. Fort served as judge of the superior courts of the Southwestern circuit and made an admirable record on the bench. During his entire professional career he has been a resident of Americus and is regarded as one of the progressive and influential citizens of Sumter county. He is now associated with his two sons, Allen, Jr., and Hollis, in the practice of law, the firm being widely known and has a large clientage. Judge Fort is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal church South, in each of which he has a high standing because of his unimpeachable integrity and general good fellowship. On Dec. 13, 1876, Judge Fort was united in marriage to Miss Floyd Hollis, daughter of John F. and Susan M. Hollis, of Marion county, Ga., and the children of this union are Allen, Jr., Hollis, James, Susan F., Mary D. and Georgia A.

Forest, a post-hamlet of Meriwether county, is located about fifteen miles northwest of Greenville. Hogansville, on the Atlanta & West Point railway, is the nearest station.

Forest Park, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Clayton county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, about halfway between Atlanta and Jonesboro.

Forsyth, the county seat of Monroe county, on the Central of Georgia railway, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1823 and in 1875 the charter was amended. This town has three banks, express and telegraph offices, a court house, several prosperous commercial houses, a money order post office with rural free delivery, a knitting mill and a cotton factory. Several denominations have good church edifices and the school system is excellent. The Methodists have a good school for boys and the

Baptists have a fine college for young ladies. According to the census of 1900 the population of the district of Forsyth was 2,429, of whom 1,172 lived within the corporate limits of the town.

Forsyth County was laid off from Cherokee in 1834 and named for the Hon. John Forsyth, a native of Virginia, who came with his parents to Georgia at an early age and was for many years prominent in the affairs of the state. The county lies in the northern part of the state and is bounded by Dawson on the north, Hall on the east, Hall and Gwinnett on the southeast, Milton on the south and Milton and Cherokee on the west. The Etowah and Chattahoochee rivers, with their tributaries, drain the county. The soil is fertile and yields abundant crops of cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. There are no extensive fruit farms, but almost every farmer has an orchard, the products of which are often marketed at Atlanta. Much of the land is covered with second growth forests of pine, hickory and oak. Most of the saw-mills are portable and saw by contract for those who own the timber. The Chattahoochee affords almost inexhaustible water-power, only a small percentage of which is utilized. There are no railroads in the county, but a branch of the Southern system runs within a few miles of the eastern border. The products are marketed principally at Buford, though some are carried to Atlanta and Gainesville. The schools both public and private are good. Among the latter are High Tower institute, a Baptist school, and Hopewell academy, which belongs to the Methodists. Forsyth county lies within the gold belt and some mines have yielded large returns. One of these, the Green mine, is a rich placer and is worked by a few men who employ the most primitive methods. Copper and silver are also found. The population according to the census of 1900 was 11,550, a gain of 395 since 1890. Cumming, the county seat, is surrounded by beautiful scenery. About twelve miles south of this place are several small Indian mounds and ten miles northwest is a peculiar rock of unhewn granite, over 80 feet long, and carved with various characters, which from their appearance must have been wrought at a very early period. The characters are regular and it is probable they were carved by the same race of people who constructed the mounds in this and other states.

Forsyth, John, fifteenth governor of Georgia, was born in Frederick county, Va., Oct. 22, 1780. After graduating at Princeton, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Augusta, Ga., in 1802. In 1808 he became attorney-general of the state, was elected

representative in Congress in 1813, and United States senator in 1818, resigning the latter position in 1819 to become United States Minister to Spain. In this capacity he completed the delicate task of negotiating the transfer of Florida to the United States, returned to America in 1823 and was at once elected to Congress. In 1827 he became governor of the state and in 1829 was again elected to the United States senate. He was a delegate to the anti-tariff convention in 1832, and secretary of state under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1841.

Forts.—From the time when the first white men came to Georgia, with General Oglethorpe, until the Indian title to the lands was entirely extinguished, numerous forts were built for the protection of the settlers against the depredations of the savages, the threatening attitude of the Spaniards on the south, and the campaigns of the British during the Revolution. Many of these forts were slight affairs, often being constructed by the settlers themselves in a hurried manner, and some were not even dignified by a name. Some of them, though not in Georgia, played an important part in the war of the Revolution and the various wars with the Indians. Notable among these were Fort Mitchell, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee, just below Columbus; Forts Butler and Hembrie in North Carolina, a short distance from Hiawassee in Towns county; Fort Prince George in South Carolina, and Fort Loudon in Tennessee. As far as possible the forts within the state have been located and such information given concerning them as could be gleaned from the meager records preserved, each fort being treated under its own name.

Fort Advance.—(See Gen. Elijah Clarke).

Fort Argyle.—This fort was erected by Oglethorpe in 1733 and stood at the narrow passage on the Ogeechee river, about a mile above the mouth of the Cannouchee. Its position was selected with reference to the route taken by the Indians in their invasions into South Carolina and it was named in honor of the Duke of Argyle, who was a friend and patron of Oglethorpe. Upon its completion it was garrisoned by Captain McPherson and his company of rangers. No English settlements were made south of the Ogeechee until some years afterward and Fort Argyle remained the only post to guard the southern frontier. Ten plantations were established near the fort, but when the garrison was withdrawn eight of the planters removed and in a few years all signs of industry had disappeared.

Fort Armstrong was located on the line between Georgia and Alabama, not far from the old Cherokee boundary as established by General Coffee. It was one of the early frontier fortifications, erected as a defense against the Indians.

Fort Barrington.—About twenty miles above the city of Darien, on the east side of the Altamaha river, there is at the present day a little hamlet called Barrington. Near the site of the village General Oglethorpe erected a frontier fort in the early days of the colony and conferred on it the name of Fort Barrington. During the Revolutionary war the name was changed to Fort Howe, in honor of Gen. Robert Howe, who was for some time the commander of the American forces in Georgia. The old fort has long since crumbled into ruins, along with many other early military establishments, the location of some being uncertain if not altogether unknown.

Fort Beaulieu was an earthwork during the civil war near Beaulieu, on Vernon river, one of the pleasure resorts of the citizens of Savannah. It was erected as a barrier against any hostile force that might attempt to attack Savannah from the rear. On Dec. 14, 1864, Admiral Dahlgreen's fleet began the bombardment of the battery and also of Fort Rosedew, a small earthwork on the Ogeechee river. By the 21st these works and all the other fortifications of the city of Savannah had been abandoned by General Hardee, who had held his long line for nearly two weeks against Sherman's army numbering nearly four times as many men.

Fort Brown.—At the beginning of the Confederate war the state authorities commenced the construction of a heavy earthwork as one of the defenses of the city of Savannah. It was located at the Roman Catholic cemetery and was intended to guard the approaches from Thunderbolt, Isle of Hope and Beaulieu. Before it was completed it was turned over to the Confederate government and was subsequently incorporated in the regular line of defenses erected by general authorities. After the restoration of peace the old fort gradually disappeared until at the present time it is only a memory.

Fort Chambers, a pioneer protection against the warlike Creeks, stood a little northwest of the present town of Sparta in Hancock county.

Fort Cornwallis was the principal fortification at Augusta in the time of the Revolution. It was erected by the British and named after Lord Cornwallis. Its location was near the center of the town, not far from the Savannah river, and it played a prominent

part in the military operations in the several attacks upon and the siege of Augusta. (See Augusta).

Fort Dearborn was a temporary fortification erected and occupied during the Florida war. It was located on the eastern border of the Okefinokee swamp, about thirteen miles southeast of Fort Floyd.

Fort Defiance.—(See Gen. Elijah Clarke).

Fort Early.—But little is known of this fort, further than that it was located on the left bank of the Flint river, a little north of east of the present town of Starkville, and that it was named for Peter Early.

Fort Fidius was built in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a protection against the Indians. The records of the United States war department state that it was located "on the north bank of the Oconee river," but its exact location can not be ascertained. It was probably a short distance south of the present city of Milledgeville.

Fort Floyd, located near the northeast corner of the great Okefinokee swamp, was erected by authority of the United States government and was occupied from Nov. 15, 1838, to Sept. 25, 1839, when it was abandoned.

Fort Gaines, the county seat of Clay county, is beautifully situated on a bluff of the Chattahoochee river, 160 feet above common water mark. The name is derived from a fort built here as a protection against the Indians in 1816 by order of General Gaines. By act of the legislature in 1830 the town was incorporated. It has excellent facilities for trade and travel by steamboats on the Chattahoochee or by rail over a branch of the Central of Georgia railway system. It has a money order post office with rural free delivery, a court house valued at \$20,000, a gas plant, and a number of good stores. An artesian well supplies the people of Fort Gaines with pure, wholesome water, and in the county are several mineral springs. Among the business enterprises is a cotton seed oil mill and a guano factory. The town has a good system of public schools. In the entire Fort Gaines district according to the census of 1900 there were 2,775 inhabitants, of whom 1,305 were in the corporate limits of the town.

Fort George.—In 1762 a fort was built on Cockspur island, to which was given the name of Fort George. It was an earthwork of considerable proportions, the mud walls being faced with palmetto logs and a caponiere built inside to serve as officer's quarters. In September, 1773, only eleven years after it was erected, it was

reported to be almost in ruins and garrisoned by one officer and three men, just to make signals, etc. In a letter written by James Habersham on April 30, 1772, the fort is mentioned as being "a total ruin, though necessary for the protection of the port and shipping." It never played an important part in the history of the colony, either as a work of defense or an object of attack. (See Fort Morris).

Fort Gilmer was located about "one mile below the mouth of Cypress creek in Gilmer county," and was established by authority of the United States shortly after the treaty of Dec. 29, 1835. It was first occupied on July 30, 1838, and was abandoned on March 24, 1842. It was named in honor of George R. Gilmer, who was at that time governor of the state.

Fort Grierson.—This fort stood about a half mile from Fort Cornwallis, on the west side of Augusta and on the west bank of a deep gully that communicated with the Savannah river. It was erected by the British in the time of the Revolution and was named after one of their generals. (See Augusta).

Fort Halifax.—This fort, which was not a very formidable one, stood on the bluff within the limits of the town of Savannah. It was erected in 1759 and consisted of two walls of heavy planks, filled in between with earth. Its chief historic prominence is in the fact that it was here the stamps were stored by Governor Wright's orders in December, 1765. (See Sons of Liberty).

Fort Hawkins.—In 1802 Col. Benjamin Hawkins recommended to the war department the establishment of a fort and trading post on the "Old Ocmulgee Fields." The right to establish such a post was obtained by the Fort Wilkinson treaty and Colonel Hawkins selected the site on an eminence near the river, and where the city of Macon now stands, where a tract of 100 acres was set apart for the use of the post. Fort Hawkins was built in 1806 and was garrisoned by troops from Fort Wilkinson early in the following year. It was named in honor of the man who suggested it and was one of the most formidable on the frontier. Two blockhouses, each twenty-eight feet square, with two stories and basement, built of heavy logs and provided with portholes for both cannon and musketry, stood at the southeast and northwest corners of a strong stockade. The area enclosed by the stockade was fourteen acres. The land about the fort was cleared of large trees and undergrowth, so that no shelter would be afforded to the Indians in case of attack. During the War of 1812 the fort was a prominent point for the mobilization of troops.

Fort Heard—or Heard's fort, as it was generally called—was located near the headwaters of Fishing creek, on the site of the present city of Washington, and was built as a protection against the Indians by Stephen Heard, who settled there about 1774. In 1780, when the British threatened Augusta, then the seat of government, the assembly passed a resolution, that, "Aware of the defenceless condition of this town, which might be surprised by twenty men, and deeming it unsafe and impolitic for the governor and council to remain thus exposed, it is ordered that Heard's fort, in Wilkes county be designated, as a place of meeting for transacting the business of the government of this state as soon after leaving Augusta as may be."

Probably the reason that this fort was selected was because Mr. Heard was at that time acting governor. The records, etc., were removed there and for the time being the affairs of the state were administered from the fort as the temporary capital of Georgia. The old fort has long since disappeared, but the part it played in the struggle for independence forms one of the interesting incidents in Georgia's Revolutionary history.

Fort Henderson, a temporary fortification during the Florida war, was located on the St. Mary's river two and a half miles west of Coleraine. It was a cheaply constructed earthwork and was used but a short time.

Fort Howe.—(See Fort Barrington).

Fort Jackson.—(See Fort Oglethorpe).

Fort James.—A description of this fort, written by William Bartram in the spring of 1776, says it was located on the point of land lying between the Savannah and Broad rivers, about equally distant from each of the streams and from the point of their union. The stockade was an acre in extent, with "saliant bastions at each angle, mounted with a blockhouse, where are some swivel guns, one story higher than the curtains which are pierced with loopholes, breast high, and defended by small arms." At the time of Bartram's visit the place was garrisoned by fifty rangers, well mounted and armed. Located as it was upon an eminence, it commanded the two rivers, as well as a considerable scope of the surrounding country.

The records of the United States war department mention another Fort James as being located on the Altamaha river, two miles above the mouth of Beard's creek. During the Civil war there was a Confederate fortification by this name on the Ogeechee river.

Fort Jones was in Stewart county and in the Creek war of 1836 was garrisoned by a force of militia under the command of Major Jernigan. (See Shepherd's Plantation).

Fort King George.—This was probably the first military work in what is now the State of Georgia. It was built at the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers about 1720, by orders of General Nicholson, who was at that time governor of South Carolina, his object being to protect the southern border of that colony against invasion from the Spaniards. The first fort was destroyed by fire and a second erected in its place, but it was not so good as its predecessor and was soon abandoned. In 1729 Gov. Robert Johnson, who had succeeded General Nicholson, ordered it rebuilt, but the order was not carried out.

Fort Lawrence was on the right bank of the Flint river, opposite the Creek agency, in what is now Taylor county, and was a work of some importance in its day.

Fort McAllister.—Early in the Civil war the Confederates built this fort on Genesis Point, at the mouth of the Ogeechee, to guard against any attack on Savannah by way of that river. At the beginning of the year 1863 it was garrisoned by a small force commanded by Maj. John B. Gallie. On January 27th an attack was made on the works by four Federal gunboats and an ironclad monitor. The only guns of consequence in the fort were one rifled 32-pounder and one 8-inch columbiad. With this armament a fight was kept up for four hours, in which the vessels exhausted their ammunition and withdrew without doing any serious damage. Five days later another attack was made, but again the Federals were repulsed. On February 27th the steamer Nashville, a blockade runner, which had been lying for sometime above the fort, ran aground not far from the mouth of the river, where she was set on fire by shells from the Federal vessels and destroyed, the guns from the fort doing all they could meanwhile to protect the cruiser. On March 3d the fort was furiously bombarded for seven hours by three new monitors armed with heavy guns and the mortar boats continued the shelling all the following night. Next morning the fort was apparently as good as ever. Being a low earthwork, constructed chiefly of sand, the shots from the gunboats had done very little damage, except the temporary dismantling of two guns and the slight wounding of two men. Horace Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says that "from this time the Union fleets saved their ammunition by letting Fort McAllister alone."

The fort was captured by the Federals on Dec. 13, 1864, by a land

force of nine regiments, which surrounded it and after a fierce fight of about a quarter of an hour Major Anderson and his 250 men were compelled to yield to the superior strength of the enemy.

Fort McIntosh.—In the establishment of defenses for the country south of the Altamaha, at the beginning of the Revolution, Fort McIntosh was erected on the east side of the Satilla river, nearly west of the present village of Tarboro. It was a small stockade, one hundred feet square, and stood on a slight elevation about eighty yards from the water. At each corner was a bastion, and in the center stood a block house, which served as a lodgement for the troops, a magazine and a last resort as a place of defense. In January, 1777, Col. Lachlan McIntosh, in whose honor the fort was named, sent Capt. Richard Winn, with forty men from the Third South Carolina and twenty Continental troops from the Georgia brigade to garrison the post. Just at dawn on February 17th an attempt was made to surprise the garrison, by a force of seventy Florida Rangers and eighty Indians, commanded by Brown, Cunningham and McGirth. After an assault of five hours a demand was made by Colonel Brown for the unconditional surrender of the fort, accompanied by the threat to put the entire garrison to the sword if the demand was refused. Captain Winn asked that hostilities be suspended for an hour, to give him an opportunity to consider the question. At the end of that time he returned the following reply: "I have considered your proposition, but am bound in honor not to comply. Should we fall into your hands we shall expect to be treated as prisoners of war." The fight was then recommenced and continued until dark, when the enemy withdrew a short distance and placed a strong picket line around the beleaguered garrison. However, Winn managed to send a message through the lines, with a request to Colonel Harris, at Fort Howe, for reinforcements, but Harris would not run the risk of weakening his own force to grant the request. The next day the besiegers received an addition of 200 men under Colonel Fuser, and again a terrific assault was begun upon the fort. Winn, still hoping for reinforcements, held out until his ammunition was almost exhausted and his provisions reduced to less than one full day's rations, when he asked for a personal conference with Colonel Fuser, in which he surrendered, receiving the assurance that he and his men would be protected from Indian treachery. This pledge was not kept by the British commander and Winn and his men escaped through the woods to Fort Howe.

Fort McPherson, a United States post, situated four miles south of Atlanta, lies along the Central of Georgia railway, and is a post-office, telegraph and railroad station. The site was selected by Maj-Gen. W. S. Hancock and jurisdiction was ceded by acts of the state legislature, approved Sept. 14, 1885, and Nov. 19, 1886. The work of building the new post was commenced in the summer of 1885, on plans prepared by the quartermaster-general and with funds appropriated by the act of Congress on July 7, 1884, being the sundry civil bill for the construction and enlargement of military posts. In addition to the funds of annual appropriations of this and subsequent years available for the prosecution of the work, a special appropriation of \$75,000 was made by the bill to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. Fort McPherson was named in honor of the gallant Gen. James B. McPherson who was killed at the battle of Atlanta July 22, 1864. It has quarters for officers and non-commissioned staff officers, barracks for enlisted men, all necessary administrative office buildings, hospital, storehouses, stables, etc., for a command consisting of head-quarters and one regiment of infantry. Water is supplied from drilled wells on the reservation. The post has a complete system of sewerage and the buildings and ground are lighted by electricity. In addition to the Central of Georgia railway an electric carline connects the post with the city of Atlanta. The total amount expended for the buildings and improvements from establishment of post to February, 1906, is \$1,184,963.06. The area of the reservation is 236.41 acres.

Fort Morris.—On July 5, 1776, the Continental Congress passed resolutions to raise two battalions to serve in Georgia; that blank commissions be sent to the Georgia convention to be filled with the names of officers that the convention might select; that the legislatures of Virginia and the two Carolinas be recommended to allow citizens of those colonies to enlist in the battalions; that four galleys be built for coast defense, and that two companies of artillery of 50 men each be enlisted to garrison two forts to be erected by the state at Savannah and Sunbury. The fort at Sunbury was a heavy earthwork and was located just south of the town on the Medway river. It is said to have been built by slave labor, the planters of the Medway district and Bermuda island joining with the citizens of the town in its construction. When completed it was named Fort Morris, in honor of Captain Morris, who commanded one of the two artillery companies authorized by the resolutions. In November, 1778, the fort was garrisoned by a force of

less than 200 men,—Continental troops, militia and citizen soldiery,—under the command of Col. John McIntosh. Late in the month several British vessels, bearing about 500 men, heavy cannon, light artillery and mortars, anchored off Colonel's island, where the infantry was landed. The vessels then sailed up the Medway and took a position in front of the fort and in what was known as the "back river" opposite the town. Having disposed his troops ready for an attack Colonel Fuser sent a demand to McIntosh to surrender the fort. In his reply Colonel McIntosh said: "We, Sir, are fighting the battles of America, and therefore disdain to remain neutral till its fate is determined. As to surrendering the fort, receive this laconic reply: Come and take it." For this display of bravery in the face of a much larger force than his own, and for his spirited defense of the fort, the legislature of Georgia presented him with a sword with his "laconic reply" engraved on the blade. Colonel Fuser, instead of attacking waited until he learned from his scouts that Colonel Prevost, with whom he expected to form a junction, had been forced to retreat after the affair at Medway church. (q. v.) Thus deprived of his hope of assistance from Prevost Fuser raised the siege and returned to the St. John's river. In January, 1779, the fort, with 212 men, 45 pieces of ordnance, 180 muskets, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and quartermaster's stores, was surrendered to the British under Gen. Augustine Prevost by Major Lane, who had succeeded McIntosh, but not until a spirited resistance had been offered. After the surrender the name was changed by the British to Fort George, in honor of the king.

Fort Mountain, a post-village of Murray county, is about thirteen miles east of Dalton, which is the nearest railway station. The population in 1900 was 77.

Fort Mudge, a temporary fortification during the Florida war, was on the eastern border of the Okefinokee swamp, about half way between Fort Floyd and Fort Dearborn. It was abandoned as soon as peace was restored.

Fort Norton was one of the several temporary forts erected during the Florida war. It was about nine miles southeast of Fort Dearborn.

Fort Oglethorpe.—Prior to 1808 the fortification on the point of land opposite to the Five Fathom Hole, about two miles from the city of Savannah, was known as the "Mud Fort." On May 16, 1808, the land was conveyed to the United States by Nicholas Trumbull, and on the 22d of the following December the Georgia

legislature made formal cession of jurisdiction to the Federal government. A new fort was erected, named Fort Jackson, in honor of Gen. James Jackson, and during the war of 1812 it was occupied by a detachment of the Chatham artillery. About 1833 the fort was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt until 1842. It is now known as Fort Oglethorpe.

Fort Pickering was built by authority of the United States government at the old town of Coleraine in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It has long since disappeared.

Fort Pulaski.—About 1826 Major Babcock, of the United States engineering corps, selected Cockspur island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, as an eligible site for a fortification to guard the approach by water to the city. Active work was not begun on the fort until 1831, under the direction of Captain Mansfield. It was completed some fifteen years later, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000, and was pronounced by military engineers to be one of the best works of its kind in the country. It was named in honor of Count Casimir Pulaski, the gallant Polish general, who fell at the battle of Savannah, Oct. 19, 1799. For some time prior to 1860 the place had been in charge of two men, engaged in keeping down the weeds and taking care of the property. In December, 1860, when it began to look as though war between the North and South was inevitable, General Scott recommended the secretary of war to take measures for the defense of the fort. The suggestion was allowed to pass unheeded and on Jan. 3, 1861, the fort was seized by the Georgia state troops by order of Governor Brown. In addition to the garrison there was a supporting force, part of Gen. A. R. Lawton's brigade, stationed on Tybee island. Late in 1861 Gen. R. E. Lee, was detailed to inspect and report upon the defenses along the coast. He advised the withdrawal of all isolated Confederate forces to the mainland and Lawton took his brigade to Virginia. Soon after the evacuation of Tybee island it was occupied by the Forty-sixth New York infantry and operations were at once begun for the reduction of the fort by cutting off communications with Savannah. Before this movement was completed a four months supply of provisions and a large amount of ammunition was sent to the garrison under the protection of Commodore Tattnall. For three months the Federal troops worked like beavers in establishing batteries on Tybee, Long and Bird islands; at Venus Point on Jones Island; and on Decent island near Lazaretto creek. The arrangements were completed early in April and on the 10th Gen.

David Hunter sent the following communication to Col. Charles H. Olmstead, commanding the garrison:

"Sir: I hereby demand of you the immediate surrender and restoration of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States. This demand is made with a view to avoiding, if possible, the effusion of blood which must result from the bombardment and attack now in readiness to be opened.

The number, caliber, and completeness of the batteries surrounding you leave no doubt as to what must be the result in case of your refusal; and as the defense, however obstinate, must eventually succumb to the assailing force at my disposal, it is hoped you may see fit to avert the useless waste of life.

This communication will be carried to you under a flag of truce by Lieut. J. H. Wilson, U. S. Army, who is authorized to wait any period not exceeding thirty minutes from delivery for your answer."

Lieutenant Wilson did not have to wait long for Colonel Olmstead's reply. It came prompt and decisive: "I am here to defend the fort, not to surrender it." This reply was returned to General Hunter who ordered the bombardment to begin. The first gun was fired at 8:15 on the morning of April 10th and from that time until two o'clock in the afternoon of the following day a continual storm of shot and shell poured in upon the fort. A breach was made in the walls at the southeast angle and several shells had found their way into the magazine. All the parapet guns except three were dismounted, the parapet walls on the Tybee side were all gone and the moat was filled with the debris. Under these conditions Colonel Olmstead called a council and the decision in favor of capitulation was unanimous. The garrison, numbering 390 men were surrendered as prisoners of war, the fort with 47 guns, 40,000 pounds of powder and a large quantity of commissary stores fell into the hands of the victorious army.

Fort Rosedew (See Fort Beaulieu).

Fort St. Andrew.—This was one of the early coast defenses erected by General Oglethorpe. It stood on a high neck of land at the upper, or north, end of Cumberland island, where it commanded the approaches by water each way. Its walls were of wood, filled between with earth, and with a ditch and palisade surrounding it. Two companies of Oglethorpe's regiment were stationed there, and in November, 1738, the general took up his headquarters there that he might personally superintend the construction of the military defenses that were then being built. It was while here

that an attempt was made upon Oglethorpe's life. The fort was then garrisoned by troops sent from Gibraltar. Some of the men became dissatisfied with their rations and attempted to mutiny, but the plot failed and the ringleaders were afterward tried, found guilty and shot. After the Spanish invasion Fort St. Andrew fell into disuse and finally into decay.

Fort St. Simon.—At the south end of St. Simon's island General Oglethorpe erected a fortification in 1736, to guard the entrance to Jekyl sound. Adjacent to the fort a camp was laid out and huts were erected for the accommodation of the soldiers. It was named St. Simon and a garrison was maintained there the greater part of the time until after peace was restored between Great Britain and Spain.

Fort Scott was built early in the nineteenth century on the Flint river, about fifteen miles south of where Bainbridge now stands, and not far from the mouth of Spring creek. During the Seminole war, which broke out in 1817, the Indians threatened the place for some time, but early in the year 1818 Gen. Andrew Jackson arrived at the fort with about 1,000 men and drove the Seminoles back into Florida. The fort was abandoned in November, 1821.

Fort Screven, a United States military post, is located on the north end of Tybee island, at the mouth of the Savannah river and is seventeen miles from the city of Savannah. Jurisdiction over the reservation was ceded to the United States by act of the general assembly of Georgia, approved Dec. 22, 1808. The area of the reservation is about 249 acres. The title to it is by nineteen conveyances, dated from May 21, 1875 to Feb. 25, 1904. The post was established March 18, 1898 and by execution order No. 89 was in 1899 named Fort Screven in honor of James Screven (q. v.) Tybee is the post-office, telegraph and railroad station for the post. Water is supplied from three artesian wells, one six-inch and two three-inch, the depth of each being 150 feet with a capacity of 2,800 gallons each per hour. The quantity is sufficient and the quality excellent. One steel tank, on an elevation of 50 feet, has a capacity of 30,000 gallons, and one on an elevation of 61 feet and 9 inches, has a capacity of 60,000 gallons. The plant has a 35 horse power Vance horizontal tubular boiler and a Worthington donkey pump, with a capacity of 375 gallons per minute. The system was installed in 1899 at a cost of \$20,764.82. Fort Screven is provided with a sewer system, draining through 6 and 8 inch pipes into the Atlantic ocean. This was installed in 1889 and has cost \$3,175.

The post has quarters for officers, non-commissioned staff officers, barracks for enlisted men, hospital, office buildings, storehouses, etc., for a garrison of three companies of coast artillery and is a fortified sea coast post. Since the establishment of the post the total amount expended for buildings and improvements is \$487,027.

Fort, Tomlinson, physician and legislator, was born on July 14, 1787, in Warren county, where his father, Arthur Fort, settled some time before the Revolution. He received his education at home, subsequently graduating at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, under the celebrated Dr. Rush, and began the practice of his profession at Milledgeville. In the War of 1812 he commanded a company and received a wound in the knee that made him a cripple for life. For twelve years he served in the state legislature; edited the old Federal Union for several years; was elected representative in Congress in 1826 and served one term; was for some time president of the Central bank of Georgia, and for twelve years one of the trustees of the state university. In 1849 he published a work called "Fort's Medical Practice," in which he attacked many of the old errors of his profession, and which marked him as a progressive man. His valuable collection of books and papers was destroyed by the Federal army on its march to the sea. He died at Milledgeville on May 17, 1859.

Fort Tybee.—After the capture of Savannah by the British in December, 1778, Colonel Campbell built a fort on the northern end of Tybee island, not far from the site of the present Fort Screven, where it commanded the approach to the city of Savannah by water. Its guns were first brought into action in September, 1779, when the French fleet under D'Estaing appeared off that part of the coast. D'Estaing forced a passage across the bar with four of his ships, ordered 700 men to make a landing and assault the fort. Only one of the boats succeeded in getting through the surf, but this mere handful of men made a charge upon the works, only to find that the British had evacuated at their approach and had taken refuge on the other end of the island.

Fort Tyler was a Confederate fortification near West Point. It was 35 yards square, surrounded by a ditch, situated on an eminence commanding the bridge over the Chattahoochee, and was supplied with four cannon. On April 16, 1865, Colonel LaGrange of Gen. James H. Wilson's cavalry force, with three regiments advancing from Opelika, Ala., found a little garrison of 265 Confederates under Gen. Robert C. Tyler. Tyler and his men repulsed

the first assault, but the odds were too great and in a second assault the Federals swarmed over the works, killing Tyler, with 18 of his officers and men, and wounding 28. The Federal loss was 7 killed and 29 wounded.

Fort Valley, the largest town in Houston county, located at the junction of two branches of the Central of Georgia railway, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1856. It is the largest peach growing county in the United States and much of its business is connected with the fruit industry. There have been shipped from this town in one season 850 car loads or 450,000 crates of peaches. There are three canning factories in Fort Valley that have put up 500,000 cans of fruits and vegetables in one season. Fort Valley has express and telegraph offices, water works, a money order post office with rural free delivery routes, two banks, a good hotel, an attractive business section with substantial brick stores, a knitting mill, a cotton gin, factories for turning out crates, baskets, plow handles and vehicles, and an iron foundry. The knitting mill makes ladies' underwear exclusively. There is also a large flour mill, run by water power with patent roller process and having a capacity of forty barrels of flour a day. In addition to the two main lines of the Central of Georgia railway, there is a short branch of the same road connecting Fort Valley with Perry, the county seat, and a branch of the Southern connecting it with Atlanta. This little city is well supplied with churches and schools. The large public school building has an elegant auditorium for lectures, concerts, etc. Of the annual average receipts of cotton in Houston county, some 25,000 bales, the merchants and shippers of Fort Valley handle between 8,000 and 10,000. According to the census of 1900 the population of this city was 2,022 and the entire district including the city was 3,986.

Fort Wayne.—During the Revolution an earthwork was thrown up at the eastern end of Savannah and manned by a battery of artillery. The name of Fort Wayne was given to the place, in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne. After the Revolution the fort was not used until 1812. In June of that year Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of the Southern division of the army, visited Savannah and directed the fort to be rebuilt, but after the war of 1812 was over it again fell into disuse and finally disappeared altogether.

In the fall of 1821 the United States government ordered the erection of another Fort Wayne near the present city of Brunswick. The fort was occupied on October 21st of that year and was abandoned in June, 1823.

Fort Wilkins was one of the numerous fortifications erected along the frontier for protection against Indian forays. It was built by authority of the United States and was located on the Oconee river at what was known as the Cumberland ford.

Fort Wilkinson.—This fort was built about the close of the eighteenth century. It stood on the bank of the Oconee river, about three miles below Milledgeville, and was named for Gen. James Wilkinson. It is especially noted in history for the treaty negotiated there with the Creeks in June, 1802.

Fort Williams, which was built by Oglethorpe about 1736, stood at the south end of Cumberland island and is described by McCall as "a work of considerable regularity and strength, commanding the entrance to St. Mary's." The last act of the Spanish troops in the invasion of 1742 was to make an assault upon this place, which was at that time garrisoned by a company of sixty men, commanded by Ensign Stuart. After three hours hard fighting the fort was reinforced by Oglethorpe and the assailants withdrew.

Fortson, a village of Muscogee county, is located on the Central of Georgia railway, about twelve miles northeast of Columbus. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, some stores and does considerable shipping.



Foster, Kinchen R., senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of K. R. & R. M. Foster, of Milledgeville, an honored veteran and officer of the Confederate service in the Civil war, and a citizen who has been prominent in industrial, civic and business affairs in Georgia for many years, is a native of that state, having been born on a plantation in Gwinnett county, Feb. 17, 1839. He is a son of Robert S. and Margaret (Allison) Foster, both of whom were born in South Carolina, where the respective families were early founded. Robert S. Foster came to Georgia when a young man and settled in Gwinnett county, where his marriage was solemnized. He served two terms as sheriff of the county, and was a lieutenant in a Georgia command in the Seminole Indian war. In 1849 he removed to Floyd county, where his first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died, in 1861, leaving five sons and two daughters, of whom only two now sur-

vive,—Capt. Kinchen R., of this review, and Hon. John C., of Floyd county. The latter has been a member of the state legislature and served several years as a member of the board of roads and revenues in Floyd county. Robert S. Foster continued a resident of that county until his death, at the age of sixty-eight years. Capt. Kinchen R. Foster was reared to the sturdy discipline of the plantation, and was afforded the advantages of the schools of Gwinnett and Floyd counties during his boyhood and youth. When the war between the states was precipitated he forthwith manifested his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, and on Aug. 21, 1861, he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company K, Twenty-first Georgia volunteer infantry. He took part in many of the important engagements which marked the progress of the great internecine conflict, and among the number may be mentioned the second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, second Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House, and Drury's Bluff and Plymouth, North Carolina. At Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, he was captured by the enemy, and was held in captivity at Fort Delaware until after the close of the war, receiving his parole as a prisoner of war July 1, 1865. He was promoted to captain of his company at Drury's Bluff, where his former captain was killed, and thereafter he commanded his company until he was captured. After the close of the war Captain Foster located in Chattooga county, Ga., where he became an extensive planter, and where he conducted a general merchandise business on his fine plantation for thirty years, the establishment being known far and wide as "Foster's Store." In 1899 the state prison commission conferred upon him the appointment of superintendent of the newly established prison farm near Milledgeville, and upon him devolved the responsible work of bringing the farm up to a proper status and of supervising its work. He discharged this duty most ably and acceptably and remained as the administrative officer of the farm four years, at the expiration of which he resigned, in 1903, and located in Milledgeville, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in company with his son Robert M., under the title designated in the initial lines of this article. They have built up a very prosperous enterprise in their province, and the captain is also a director of the Milledgeville Banking Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and while a resident of Chattooga county he served as a member of the board of roads and revenues and also as a member of the board of education. He is a member and steward of the Meth-

odist Episcopal church South, and is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans. On Oct. 2, 1859, Captain Foster was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Mayo, who died March 17, 1902. Of the twelve children of this union seven survive: Mary Ellen is married and lives in Texas; Carrie is married and is resident of Alabama; Eugene and Clarence remain in Chattooga county; and Robert M., William B. and Paul M. are resident of Milledgeville. June 24, 1902, Captain Foster married Mrs. Sallie Clarke, of Milledgeville, and she died on April 23, 1906, leaving him a second time a widower.

Foster, Nathaniel, G., was born in Greene county in 1809. He was educated at Franklin college, graduating in 1829. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Madison. He was elected to both branches of the state legislature, served for three years as solicitor-general of the Ocmulgee circuit, and in 1859 was chosen representative in Congress on the American ticket.

Foster, Thomas F., was born in Greene county in 1790. At the age of twenty-two years he graduated at Princeton college, after which he studied law at the Litchfield law school and began practice at Greensboro. In 1828 he was elected as a Democrat on a general ticket to represent his district in the lower house of Congress, having previously served as a member of the state legislature. At the close of his first term he was reelected, was again chosen in 1832 and in 1840 was elected for a fourth time. He died at Columbus in 1847.

Fosters Mills, a village of Floyd county, is about five miles north of Cavespring. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery. The nearest railway station is Yancey, on the Southern road.

Fourteenth Amendment.—On June 16, 1866, Congress, after a lengthy debate, submitted to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Federal constitution giving negroes the rights of citizenship; prohibiting states from enacting laws abridging the rights or immunities of citizens; providing for a reduction of the representation in Congress from any state denying the right to vote to any male over the age of twenty-one years; rendering ineligible to the office of congressman or presidential elector a certain class of citizens, and declaring the war debt of the Confederate States null and void. The admission of the Southern States to the Union was made contingent upon the ratification of this amendment. It caused a heated discussion all over the country and was violently opposed by the people of Georgia as an encroachment

upon their constitutional rights. When the legislature met in November Governor Jenkins devoted a considerable portion of his message to the subject of its ratification and, among other things said: "I ask you to consider, however, why it is that you are called upon to vote upon its adoption, whilst your State had no voice in its preparation? The Constitution secures to the State the one right as distinctly and as positively as the other. Had your Representatives, and those of other States similarly situated, been present, aiding in giving substance and form to it, possibly it might have come before you a less odious thing.

Should the States especially to be affected by this amendment refuse their assent to it, it cannot be adopted without excluding them from the count and placing its ratification upon the votes of three-fourths of the now dominant States.

It is said, however, that unless this concession be made, the now excluded States will be kept out of the halls of Congress indefinitely. Were the amendment presented with such a menace distinctly expressed, a higher motive (if possible) than hitherto suggested would prompt its rejection."

The whole subject was referred to a joint legislative committee, which reported on November 9th. In that report, written by Col. R. J. Moses, two positions were laid down as impregnable: "1st. If Georgia is not a state composing a part of the Federal government, known as the government of the United States, amendments to the Constitution of the United States are not properly before this body. 2nd. If Georgia is a state, composing a part of the Federal government known as the government of the United States, then these amendments are not proposed according to the requirements of the of the Federal Constitution, and are proposed in such a manner as to forbid the legislature from discussing the merits of the amendments without an implied surrender of the rights of the state."

In the discussion of the premises laid down the report cites the following facts, viz: That Georgia was one of the original thirteen states and assisted in formulating the constitution; that the United States government in refusing to recognize the right of a state to secede had declared that none of the Confederate States had been out of the Union but in a state of insurrection; that the president had declared by proclamation the insurrection to be at an end, that peace reigned throughout the country, and that the laws were to be enforced by the ordinary judicial course; that inasmuch as these things were true Georgia had never been out of the Union,

her Federal relations only being suspended during the insurrection. Upon the recommendation of the committee, the resolution at the conclusion of the report was adopted. It declared "That the legislature of Georgia declines to ratify the proposed amendment adding a fourteenth article to the constitution of the United States." This resolution was unanimously adopted by the senate and in the house there were but two dissenting votes.

This ended the first act in the drama. On June 25, 1868, Congress passed an act setting aside certain provisions of the new constitution of the state, and requiring the assent to this action, as well as the ratification of the amendment, as conditions of Georgia's restoration to statehood. These conditions were accepted by the legislature on July 21st by a vote of 24 to 14 in the senate and 89 to 70 in the house. Many supposed, and all good citizens hoped, that this was the end, but not so. In his message to Congress, Dec. 6, 1869, President Grant said:

"Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth (Georgia) held an election, at which she ratified her constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed, and the Legislature met and performed all the acts required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the constitution they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, 'they unseated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, one article which they themselves had contributed to ratify.' Under these circumstances, I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment."

This reopened the whole case. Such a law as recommended in the message was passed on December 22d, and on the same day Governor Bullock issued his proclamation summoning the members of the legislature, as proclaimed by General Meade on June 25, 1868, to meet at Atlanta on Jan. 10, 1870. Gen. A. H. Terry was appointed commanding general of the district of Georgia under the act of December 22d, and the state was still under military rule, to

await the action of the general assembly. In the meantime the fifteenth amendment had been proposed by Congress, and Morton, of Indiana, introduced a bill in the United States senate making the ratification of that, as well as the fourteenth, a prerequisite to the admission of the state into the Union. The fourteenth had been proclaimed by the secretary of state as being part of the Federal constitution on the very day that Georgia first ratified it, but the amendment was ratified a second time on Feb. 2, 1870, which ended the discussion and Georgia was restored to her former position as a sovereign state. (See articles on 13th and 15th amendments and on Reconstruction).

Fouts, a post-hamlet of Gilmer county, is located about twelve miles southwest of Ellijay. The nearest station is Keasley, on the Atlanta; Knoxville & Northern railway.

Fowlstown, a town in the southern part of Decatur county, is at the junction of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads. The population in 1900 was 196. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests and is a shipping point of some importance for that part of the county.

Frain, Richard A., a prominent retail grocer of Augusta, was born in the city which is now his home, the date of his nativity having been Jan. 4, 1865. He is a son of Sanders A. and Mary Ann (Stevens) Frain, both of whom were born in County Wexford, Ireland. The father came to America as a young man and located in Augusta, later returning to Ireland, where his marriage was solemnized. He then came to the United States with his bride and again took up his residence in Augusta, where he was engaged in mercantile business until his death, which occurred in 1870, his wife also passing away in the same year, as did also his two brothers, Walter and Richard A., both of whom were resident of Augusta at the time. The subject of this review was thus a child of but five years when he was doubly orphaned, and he is the only survivor of the immediate family. His father was in the Confederate service as a member of a Georgia regiment during the Civil war. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of Augusta, Mr. Frain here entered Richmond academy, where he continued his studies until he had attained the age of sixteen years, though he had commenced to assist in his own maintenance when but seven years old, by working in a local grocery. After leaving school he continued to be employed as a grocery clerk until 1894, since which year he has been established

in a successful retail grocery business at 1370 Broad street, and he is held in high esteem as a reliable and enterprising business man and loyal citizen of his native city. He owns the building in which his attractive store is located, as well as another store, which he rents, the same being utilized as a drug store. He is a Democrat in politics, is a Royal Arch Mason, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Church of the Atonement, Protestant Episcopal. On July 21, 1891, Mr. Frain was united in marriage to Miss Frances L. Hoops, daughter of John C. Hoops, of Augusta, and they have four children,—Richard A., Jr., born April 19, 1892; Harold C., May 21, 1894; George C., Sept. 1, 1899; and Frances Lucille, Sept. 27, 1902.

Francis, a post-village of Berrien county, is a little west of the Allapaha river, on the Ocilla, Pinebloom & Valdosta railway. The railroad name is Bostick Station.

Francisville.—Early in the nineteenth century Col. Benjamin Hawkins was appointed agent for the Creek Indians. He established the agency on the left bank of the Flint river, on the line of travel between the cities of Columbus and Macon, and on what is now the western border of Crawford county. A considerable settlement sprang up about the agency, and the place soon became the principal trading post for a large tract of country. Colonel Hawkins died in 1816 and for several years afterward the settlement showed signs of falling into decay. In 1825 Francis Bacon, who had married the youngest daughter of Colonel Hawkins, located upon the site of the old agency and laid out the town of Francisville. By his intelligence and enterprise he succeeded in building up a town of some proportions, including a wagon factory, several stores, churches, a hotel, a post office and a public school. When the railroad from Macon to Columbus was completed the town was left some distance north of the line and the merchants abandoned Francisville for more promising fields. Other people moved away and in time the place was entirely abandoned. A cotton plantation now occupies the site of the once prosperous village.

Franklin, the county seat of Heard county, is located on the east bank of the Chattahoochee river, about twelve miles from Hogansville, the nearest station on the Atlanta & West Point railway. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1831. Its charter was amended in 1874. Franklin has a good court house and jail, a hotel, oil and fertilizer works, some good stores, and a money order post office with rural free delivery. Saw mills oper-

ated by steam are utilizing the timber that grows in that vicinity. The Chattahoochee and its creeks afford good water powers and these advantages are improved by flour and grist mills. Public schools afford educational advantages and there are several churches. The Franklin collegiate institute has a good reputation in the town and surrounding county. According to the census of 1900 the population of Franklin was 218.

Franklin county is one of the oldest in the state and from it as originally created, several other counties have been formed. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. Previous to the formation of Stephens county in August 1905, it was bounded on the northeast by South Carolina, from which it was separated by the Tugaloo river, on the southeast by Hart county, on the south by Madison, on the west by Banks, and on the northwest by Habersham. It is extremely well watered and the lands along the streams produce abundant crops of cotton, corn, potatoes, and the small grains. The timber is principally of the hardwood variety, such as hickory, maple, ash, birch, gum, some pine and the various kinds of oak. The county is engaged to some extent in manufacturing, especially at Carnesville, Lavonia and Royston. Transportation is furnished by the Elberton & Toccoa division of the Southern railway. The schools, both public and private, are excellent. The best known is the Lavonia institute at Lavonia. Near Carnesville, the county seat, are the Franklin Springs, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with iron and which are much resorted to by invalids. This portion of the state was for many years exposed to the assaults of the Indians. Blockhouses and forts were erected in almost every part of the county for protection, yet the settlers endured cruelties, the very recital of which would chill the blood. During the Creek war the county furnished an entire company, which was commanded by Captain Morris. One of the earliest settlers of the county was Capt. James Terrell, who, though living in a neighborhood noted for its loyalist tendencies at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, at once declared for the colonies and served in the Continental army until disabled by a musket ball which shattered his hip. He died in the county at the advanced age of 77 years.

Franklin, James D., is one of the extensive planters and prominent business men of Washington county, maintaining his residence in Tennille and being first vice-president of the Farmers' bank, of that thriving little city. He was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, his record in the connection being

one which was creditable alike to himself and the great State of Georgia. Captain Franklin was born in Sandersville, Washington county, Ga., Feb. 17, 1840, and is a son of Samuel Owen and Eliza



(Floyd) Franklin, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Georgia. The mother died in 1854, and the father subsequently contracted a second marriage, being united to Mrs. Mary (Charles) Fogarty, who survived him by a number of years, his death having occurred in 1867. The six children of the first marriage and the five of the second marriage are still living. Captain Franklin secured his early educational training in his native town and supplemented this by a course of study in

a private school in the city of Atlanta, in 1857-8. This school was maintained under the direction of A. N. Wilson, who was a northern man and who joined the Union army at the time of the Civil war. Captain Franklin saw his former instructor in command of his regiment at Weldon, N. C., but did not communicate with him at the time. Captain Franklin has been identified with the planting industry from his youth to the present and has been a resident of Tennille since 1841. When the war between the states was precipitated he forthwith manifested his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, and in August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-eighth Georgia volunteer infantry. He proceeded with his command to Virginia, and took part in many of the sanguinary battles which marked the progress of the great internecine conflict. He was a participant in the Seven Days' fighting around Richmond, and the battles of Sharpsburg, first Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, Mechanicsville and Fort Harrison, as well as the siege of Petersburg and many other engagements. He was promoted to second lieutenant in 1862 and was made captain of his company in 1863. He was twice wounded,—first at Olustee, Fla., in February, 1864, when he received a shot under the eyes, and second at Fort Harrison, Va., in September, 1864, when he was shot through the lower part of the body, the wound being so severe as to incapacitate him for further service. He accordingly received his honorable discharge, and returned to his home. He maintains a deep interest in his old comrades and is a member of the

United Confederate Veterans. He still has with him his negro body servant, Emanuel Hayes, who was in his service during the entire period of his military career and who cared for him both times when he was wounded. After the war Captain Franklin returned to Tennille, where he has ever since been intimately identified with agricultural pursuits, and was for many years also engaged in the mercantile business. Marked success has been his in his various operations, as he is today the owner of one of the best business blocks in Tennille, and the owner of a fine landed estate of 1,000 acres, adjoining the town. This plantation is conceded to be one of the best in Washington county. He is first vice-president of the Farmers' bank, of Tennille, one of the solid and popular financial institutions of this part of the state. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and is a citizen of notable public spirit, being held in unqualified esteem in his native county. On Nov. 19, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella E., daughter of George E. and Elizabeth (Sessions) Boatwright, of Washington county. They have five children, namely: George H., Sallie E., Ella Elizabeth, James D., Jr., and Samuel Owen. Sallie E. is the wife of C. W. Melton, and Ella E. is the wife of J. E. Melton. The J. D. Franklin Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, at Tennille, is named in honor of Captain Franklin.

Fraud.—The Georgia statute of frauds covers contracts, awards, judgments, sales, wills and marriages, when the same are procured or brought about by misrepresentations. Promissory notes obtained by fraud are void so long as they remain in the hands of the person who procured them. Under the statute the following obligations, to be binding, must be in writing: 1st, A promise of an executor, guardian, trustee or administrator to answer in damages from his own estate; 2d, A promise to answer for another's debt or default; 3d, An agreement made upon consideration of marriage under certain conditions; 4th, A contract for the sale or lease of real estate; 5th, Agreements that are not to be performed within one year; 6th, Promises to revive debts barred by the statute of limitations; 7th, Contracts for the sale of goods, etc., to the amount of \$50 or more, except in certain cases; 8th, Acceptances of bills of exchange.

Fraudulent Bonds.—By reference to the article on "Finances of the State" it will be seen that soon after the expiration of the reconstruction era a legislative committee recommended that a number of the state bonds and indorsements issued or given during that baneful period be declared null and void. The history of

these so-called repudiated liabilities, as disclosed by the investigations of the committee, is as follows. The last reconstruction legislature cost the state \$979,055. Toward the close of the term it became evident that there was not money enough in the state treasury to defray the expenses. On Aug. 27, 1870, the assembly passed an act authorizing a bond issue to meet the exigency, and Governor Bullock issued currency bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 to raise money by hypothecation. On September 15th the legislature passed an act providing for an issue of quarterly gold bonds, to take up the currency bonds "and for other purposes." Under this act the governor issued \$3,000,000 of gold bonds, but in the investigation it was discovered that \$1,500,000 of the currency bonds had not been redeemed as prescribed by law. Of these outstanding bonds Henry Clews held \$800,000, Russell Sage \$530,000, H. I. Kimball had negotiated \$120,000 for a loan from J. B. Johnston & Co., and \$50,000 for a loan from the Fulton bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y. As these bonds should have been surrendered by the holders in exchange for the gold bonds, the general assembly held that their failure to do so rendered the obligations null and void, and so enacted.

Of the \$5,733,000 of railroad bonds indorsed by the state the Brunswick & Albany road held \$3,300,000, and to the same company had been made a second issue of gold bonds, amounting to \$1,880,000. The committee reported, in the case of this road, that bonds had been issued fifteen or twenty miles in advance of construction; that the bonds had been indorsed by Governor Bullock without date; that in every instance the indorsements had been given before the amount of road required by law had been completed: that certificates were prepared in blank by the engineer and filled at pleasure, as occasion required; that 1,680 of the bonds had been signed by one Frost after he had ceased to be president of the company; that for \$1,125,000 of the bonds there was no road to show: and that there was a debt of \$3,000,000 against the corporation, which raised a doubt as to whether any of the indorsed bonds had been rightfully applied. Under these circumstances the legislature declared the state released from all legal obligations in connection with said bonds and indorsements.

The Bainbridge, Cuthbert & Columbus railroad issued \$600,000 of bonds, of which \$240,000 were indorsed by the governor, the secretary of state to sign the same when twenty miles of road were completed. The road was never constructed and the entire issue of bonds were consequently declared null and void.

In the case of the Cartersville & Van Wert road two sets of bonds received the indorsement of the state. The first, of \$300,000, was issued while the company was operating under the name of the Cherokee Railroad Company, and the second, of \$275,000, was indorsed after the name was changed to the Cartersville & Van Wert. The testimony brought out before the investigating committee revealed the fact that the road was not constructed at the time the bonds were indorsed and the committee submitted a bill, which was subsequently passed, declaring them void.

When the gold bonds were issued \$1,750,000 of them were placed in the hands of Henry Clews for negotiation. The committee reported \$102,000 of these bonds as still in the possession of Clews, but unsold, and recommended their cancellation, which was accordingly done. When the report of the committee was made public the Georgia bond question became a subject for national discussion. Wild and extravagant charges of dishonesty and bad faith were indulged in by numerous partisan newspapers, and dire predictions were made that the credit of the state would be seriously impaired, if not irretrievably ruined by such a procedure. Many of the articles that appeared in the columns of the press made no attempt to distinguish between the disavowal of an honest debt and the refusal to recognize an illegal claim. The holders of the invalid bonds exerted every effort to prevent the nullification of their securities. They and their supporters talked learnedly of the "sanctity of contracts," but seemed to lose sight of the fact that the railroad companies had not complied with the requirements of the statutes authorizing the bonds or indorsements, and, therefore, had not kept their side of the contract inviolate. Crimination and recrimination were freely bandied back and forth, and in return to the charge of repudiation the bondholders and state officials connected with the bond issues were accused of corruption and intrigue.

The total amount of bonds and indorsements declared invalid by the legislature was \$7,957,000. The term repudiation, in any evil sense does not apply to the action of the state in renouncing the payment of the disputed bonds.

The question came up again in the session of 1873. While it was before that assembly Col. Thomas L. Snead, of New York, a man who had rendered great assistance to the committee in its inquiry, came forward with the following proposition in the way of a compromise on the part of the bondholders: "If the state will agree to pay to the holders of the state bonds which have been de-

clared null and void, the sums which these holders have, actually, and in perfect good faith advanced or paid for these bonds (that is to say, about \$1,500,000 and interest), these parties will guarantee that such action of the state will completely re-establish the credit of Georgia, and enable it to borrow, at seven per cent. per year, all the money which it may need.

"They also desire that the legislature shall declare the readiness of the state to carry out its promises as to the indorsement of the first mortgage bonds of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company and the Cherokee Valley Railroad Company, so far, and only so far, as the state is now constitutionally and lawfully bound by such promises; when these companies shall have complied with all of the requirements of the constitution and laws of Georgia, and shall have completed their respective roads."

In submitting this compromise proposition Colonel Snead stated that he represented the foreign as well as the American bondholders; that the proposal was made on the part of bankers and capitalists who owned more of the valid bonds of Georgia than they did of the disputed securities, and that if the state accepted the offer the holders would turn over every bond which had been declared null and void. Its acceptance meant that the state would have to issue about \$1,600,000 seven per cent. currency bonds to the holders of the dead securities and receive in exchange the bonds with accrued interest amounting, according to Colonel Snead's estimate, to \$8,425,000. The proposition was discussed from one end of the state to the other by men in all walks of life. Opinion was divided as it always is in such cases, but the majority seemed to be opposed to the acceptance of any compromise, so the acts of 1871 were permitted to remain in full force and effect. The constitution of 1877 settled the matter for all time to come. Section XI, Article VII, provides that "The General Assembly shall have no authority to appropriate money, either directly or indirectly, to pay the whole or any part of the principal or interest of the bonds, or other obligations, which have been pronounced illegal, null and void by the General Assembly, and the constitutional amendments ratified by a vote of the people on the first day of May, 1877; nor shall the General Assembly have authority to pay the obligations created by the State under laws passed during the late war between the States, nor any of the bonds, notes or obligations made and entered into during the existence of said war, the time for the payment of which was fixed after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate States;

nor shall the General Assembly pass any law, or the Governor or other State official enter into any contract or agreement, whereby the State shall be made a party to any suit in any Court of this State, or of the United States, instituted to test the validity of any such bonds or obligations."

The predictions that the credit of the state would be injured by the repudiation of the bonds have not been verified. Since the adoption of the constitution containing the above positive declaration a large portion of the bonded debt has been refunded at a much lower rate of interest and the bonds have brought better prices in the market.

Frazier, an incorporated town of Pulaski county, is about twelve miles east of Hawkinsville and not far from the Dodge county line. It has a money order postoffice and some small business enterprises. The population in 1900 was 68. Empire, on the Southern railway, is the nearest station.

Freda, a post-hamlet of Lumpkin county, is about six miles northwest of Dahlonega. The nearest railway station is Jasper, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern road.

Frederica, on the west side of St. Simon's island, near the mouth of the Altamaha river, was settled in February, 1736, and was named in honor of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and only son of George II. The town was laid out by General Oglethorpe, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles and planted with rows of orange trees. A fort was erected and the place became the favorite residence of Oglethorpe. During the Spanish invasion the place was threatened, but the Spaniards were driven off. When Governor Reynolds visited Frederica in 1755 he found the town practically in ruins. It was never rebuilt and, like other early towns, lives only in history.

Frederica County.—It may not be generally known that there was once a county in Georgia by this name, but after the settlements and forts were fully established along the southern frontier a new county was laid out and called Frederica. Prior to that time there had been but one county, that of Savannah, in the colony. In April, 1741, Col William Stephens, who for several years had served as secretary to the trustees, was made president of Savannah county, but as General Oglethorpe spent the greater part of his time at Frederica no president was appointed for that county.

Free Homes, a post-village in the eastern part of Cherokee county, is about twelve miles from Canton. Ball Ground, on the

Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, is the most convenient railroad station.

Freeman, James C., was born in Jones county in 1820. He received a limited education and when he reached maturity became a planter. He was opposed to secession and after the close of the war was elected representative in Congress on the Republican ticket, serving from 1872 to 1874.

Freeman's Fort was a small stockade fortification in Elbert county during the days of the Revolution. It is mentioned in history as the place where Colonel Clarke's men rendezvoused at the close of their twenty days' furlough, which had been granted them on account of the treachery of General Williamson.

Freemansville, a post-village of Milton county, is about six miles north of Alpharetta. The population in 1900 was 113. Canton, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railroad, is the nearest station.

Freemasons.—(See Masons).

French, a post-hamlet of Jefferson county, is a station on the Wadley & Mt. Vernon railroad, about thirteen miles southwest of Louisville.

Fretwell, Charles Edward, is the junior member of the firm of John W. Fretwell's Sons, dealers in books and stationery, at No. 9 Bay street, west, in the city of Savannah, which has been his home from the time of his birth. A personal tribute to his honored father, the late John W. Fretwell, is incorporated in this work, so that further reference to the genealogy and family history is not demanded at this juncture. Charles E. was born in Savannah, Dec. 20, 1873, and was here reared and educated, having left school at the age of fifteen years, when he entered the Chatham bank, in the capacity of clerk, initiating his services on the day when the bank opened its doors for business. He remained in the employ of this well known Savannah institution for a period of seven years, during the last two of which he was corresponding clerk. In 1898 he resigned his position in the bank to identify himself with the book and stationery business of his father, since whose death, in 1904, he has been associated with his elder brother, William W., in continuing the large and important business which the concern has long controlled. He is aligned as an uncompromising supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Fretwell, John Wesley, whose death occurred in the city of Savannah, on the morning of Jan. 6, 1904, was one of the representative business men and honored citizens of Savannah, where he was long engaged in the book and stationery business, having been at the head of the extensive enterprise which is now conducted under the title of John W. Fretwell's Sons. His life was characterized by sterling integrity of purpose and he stood as a type of useful and noble citizenship, commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Capt. John Wesley Fretwell was born in Fort Valley, Houston county, Ga., Sept. 10, 1847, his parents having been well known residents of that section, where his father was a successful planter. He received a good common-school education and left school when fourteen years of age to go forth in the service of the Confederate States, which had taken up arms in defense of their inherent rights. He enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Georgia volunteer infantry, as a drummer boy, and he remained with his command until it was cut off by the Union forces at Frankfort, Ky. He remained in that state about a year after the war closed, being there engaged in the livery business. In 1866 he disposed of his interests in this line and returned to his native state, locating in Savannah, which continued to be his home until he was called from the scene of life's endeavors. During the first three years of his residence here he was employed as bookkeeper by R. A. Wallace, and he then became associated with William N. Nichols in the printing and stationery business, under the firm name of Fretwell & Nichols. This alliance continued for a quarter of a century, when the partnership was dissolved and Captain Fretwell engaged independently in the stationery business, in which he successfully continued until his death, building up a large and prosperous trade and making for himself an unassailable reputation as an able and honorable business man and loyal citizen. He was an uncompromising Democrat in his political proclivities but never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. He was a valued member of Company A, Savannah Volunteer Guards, for many years, filling all minor offices in the same and then being made captain of the company, holding this office at the time of his retirement. He was a trustee of Golden Rule Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. His remains were laid to rest in Bonaventure cemetery, and the city of Savannah recognized in his death the loss of one of its worthy citizens and influential business men. In 1870 Cap-

tain Fretwell was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Howard Jones, of Beaufort, S. C., who survives him, as do also their nine children, namely: William Wallace and Charles Edward, who are individually mentioned in this work; Mary L., who is the wife of Fred R. Howard; Lela Ellen, who is the wife of Gary Rogers; Meta, who is the wife of J. R. Koerper; and Ethel Cleveland, Louise, John Wesley, and Howard Jones. All the children are residents of Savannah.

Fretwell, William Wallace, senior member of the firm of John W. Fretwell's Sons, dealers in books and stationery, Savannah, was born in this city, Dec. 7, 1871, being the eldest of the nine living children of the late John W. Fretwell, of whom a memoir appears in this publication. William W. Fretwell secured his earlier educational discipline in the public schools of Savannah and supplemented this by a course of study in the Bradwell institute, at Hinesville, Liberty county, an institution conducted by Captain Samuel D. Bradwell, one of the able educators of the state. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Fretwell left school and began his business career as a clerk in the stationery store of the firm of Fretwell & Nichols, of which his father was the senior member. This partnership was finally dissolved, and thereafter John W. Fretwell conducted the enterprise individually until his death, Jan. 6, 1904, since which time the business has been continued by his two sons, William W. and Charles E., under the title noted in the opening of this article. The establishment of the firm is one of the largest of the sort in the city, and three floors are devoted to the accommodation of the stock and to the salesroom, the location of the house being No. 9 Bay street, west. The Fretwell brothers are reliable, progressive and able young business men and are maintaining the high prestige which their concern has enjoyed for so many years, proving worthy successors to their honored father. William W. Fretwell is a staunch Democrat and in a fraternal way is identified with the Order of Eagles and Golden Rule Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Sept. 6, 1899, Mr. Fretwell was united in marriage to Miss Lorena Gertrude Cox, of Meldrim, Effingham county, Ga., where her father, Francis Marion Cox, is now serving as postmaster. She was born at Excelsior, Bullock county, Ga.

Friendship, a village in the northwest corner of Sumter county, is not far from the Schley county line. The population in 1900 was 62. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center

for the neighborhood. Ellaville, on the Central of Georgia, is the nearest railroad station.

Frolona, a village of Heard county, is located about ten miles northwest of Franklin. It has a money order postoffice, and is a trade center for the surrounding country. Roanoke, Ala., is the nearest railroad station.



Fulcher, William M., clerk of the superior court of Burke county and head of the insurance and brokerage firm of W. M. Fulcher & Co., of Waynesboro, was born on a farm in that county, Dec. 3, 1858. In the same county were born his parents, Vincent W. and Eloise (Wimberly) Fulcher,—the former on Feb. 13, 1814, and the latter April 26, 1825. The father, who was a planter by vocation, is deceased, and his widow is still living, wonderfully well preserved in mind and physical powers, though eighty-one years of age, in 1906. Her husband was never confined to his bed by illness until the day prior to his death, which occurred April 18, 1889. They became the parents of six sons and six daughters, and of the number five sons and three daughters are living, two of the sons having been loyal soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war. The subject of this sketch was a child at the time of the war, but he was identified with the state militia for a number of years, having been for four years captain of the Burke light infantry, constituting Company E, First regiment of Georgia state troops. Captain Fulcher had practically no specific educational advantages in his youth, as he was reared in the period of great depression in the south after the Civil war, the family fortunes having reached the lowest ebb, so that he had no opportunity to attend school. By observation, absorption and practical experience he has made good to a large degree this handicap of his youth, and is a man of broad information and strong mentality. At the age of fifteen years he started forth to fight the battle of life on his own responsibility. For several months he was manager of a country store and later he was employed as salesman in a store in the city of Augusta. He then went west, passing one summer in the city of St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed as a solicitor. Upon his return to Waynesboro he became a clerk in the general store of his brother Julian L., and four years

later formed a partnership, under the firm name of J. L. Fulcher & Bro. This partnership continued five years when Captain Fulcher withdrew from the firm and became manager of the Waynesboro Supply Company, retaining this position two years, at the expiration of which, in 1895, he engaged in his present line of enterprise, insurance and general brokerage, in which he has been very successful. In 1904 he admitted to partnership his brother Vincent M. and also Arthur F. Evans, and the business has since been conducted under the title of W. M. Fulcher & Co. In politics the captain is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been called to offices of public trust. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Waynesboro for six years; served an equal period as registrar of Burke county; was elected clerk of the superior court in 1902; was chosen as his own successor in 1904 and is the present incumbent of the office. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the rank of Knight Templar, is also identified with the Mystic Shrine, and is past master of his lodge and past high priest of his chapter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and is a steward of the Waynesboro church of this denomination as well as superintendent of its Sunday school. Mrs. Fulcher holds membership in the Presbyterian church. On Dec. 21, 1898, Captain Fulcher was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Dent, daughter of Dr. James M. Dent, a representative physician of Waynesboro, and they have one son, William M., Jr., born Sept. 23, 1902.



Fuller, Samuel D., was one of the most honored and influential citizens of Wilcox county, was called upon to serve in many offices of distinction and was one of the most extensive planters of this section of the state. He was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, having been captain of his company. He was a member of the state senate at the time of his death, and was in attendance at the session of the legislature when the final summons came, his death having occurred in the city of

Atlanta, Oct. 18, 1885. Captain Fuller was born in Baldwin county, Ga., March 18, 1828, and was a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Kendrick) Fuller, the former of whom was born in Robeson county, N. C., and the latter in Columbia county, Ga. Both passed

the closing years of their lives in Wilcox county, this state. Samuel Fuller, the father, was a successful teacher for a number of years, having come to Columbia county, Ga., when a young man and having removed to Milledgeville after his marriage. The subject of this memoir was afforded the advantages of the schools of Bibb county, where he was reared to maturity and where he initiated his business career—a career of magnificent and worthy success along normal lines of enterprise. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Bibb county until 1852 when he removed to that part of Irwin county which is now included in Wilcox county, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his long and useful life. At the time of his death he owned about 10,000 acres of land, the greater portion being in Wilcox county. He was a man of great financial acumen and ability and accumulated a fortune. Genial and generous, kindly and charitable, his was a noble and symmetrical character, and he held as his own the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him. No resident of Wilcox county had a wider or more loyal circle of friends, and his tolerance and charity were proverbial in the community. He was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and was influential in public affairs in his county and state. Prior to the Civil war he served four years on the bench of the county court, resigning this office to go forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. In March, 1862, he was mustered into the service as a member of Company E, Forty-ninth Georgia infantry, and he continued with this command until the close of the war, being promoted captain of his company and making a record of loyal and able service. After the war he returned to his home plantation, nine miles south of Abbeville, and after the odious "carpet-bag" regime had terminated in the state he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, serving almost continuously from that time until his death, and having been a valued member of the state senate at the time of his demise, as already noted. He was a devout and zealous member of the Missionary Baptist church, as was also his wife, who survived him by a number of years. On Dec. 25, 1849, Captain Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Bowman, daughter of Royal and Susan (Windsor) Bowman, of North Carolina, and of the six children of this union all died in infancy except Frances Eleanor, who is the wife of James R. Monroe, of Abbeville, subject of an individual sketch in this work.

Fulsom's Fort.—This was a small stockade fort, in Wilkes county, not far from Wrightsboro. Shortly after the defeat of the British at Kettle creek a body of Creek Indians, under the command of Tate and McGillivray,—Indian agents in the employ of the British,—encamped near the fort. Colonels Pickens, Dooly and Clarke decided to attack them and a reconnoissance was sent forward to learn their strength. The scouts reported the force of the enemy at 800 and Pickens made a rapid night march in the hope of surprising them at daylight. The savages, however, received notice of his approach and broke up into small parties, scattering in all directions. In the pursuit which followed a number of the Indians were killed and the Americans lost three men. The defeat, coming so closely after Kettle creek, thoroughly disheartened the Indians and quiet was restored for a time to that part of Georgia.



Fulton, Charles F., one of the representative real-estate men of Savannah, was born in this historic old city, on Dec. 8, 1870, and is a son of Capt. Joseph E. and Lela A. (Fraser) Fulton. The former was a captain in the Confederate army and was formerly engaged in the real-estate business in Savannah, where he died in 1901, having been a son of Silas Fulton, a resident of Savannah. Lela A. (Fraser) Fulton, is a native of Georgia and still maintains her home in Savannah. She is a daughter of Capt. James Fraser, who was an officer in the Confederate service during the Civil war, having commanded a company of Georgia volunteers. Charles F. Fulton has been a resident of Savannah from the time of his birth, and to the city schools he is indebted for his educational discipline, graduating in the high school as a member of the class of 1887. He gained his initial experience in the real-estate business through association with his father, while he has been individually engaged in this line of enterprise about fifteen years, during which he has been most successful, having well equipped offices at No. 18 Bryan street East. He is president of the Citizens Trust Company, is a director of the Georgia Historical Society, a member of the board of managers of the Telfair Art Society, and a member of the directorate of the Savannah Young Men's Christian Association. He is a

Knight-Templar Mason and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has the distinction of being a past-master of Solomon Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest Masonic lodge in the State of Georgia, while he is also past district deputy of the Masonic grand lodge of the state and a trustee of the Masonic Home, at Macon. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Savannah Yacht club, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In 1892 Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Adams, of Savannah, daughter of William B. Adams and a sister of Hon. Samuel B. Adams, of this city. They have four children,—Lela, Harold A., Charles E. and Elizabeth.

Fulton County was set off from DeKalb in 1853 and was named for Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. It is situated a little northwest of the center of the state and is bounded on the north by Milton county, on the east by DeKalb, on the south by Clayton and Campbell, and on the west by Campbell and Cobb. The Chattahoochee river flows across its northwestern border and numerous small streams cross the county. Along the Chattahoochee the water-power is very considerable and notwithstanding there are numerous factories already in operation a very small percentage of this power is utilized. The surface is rolling and the soil a red clay, with gray gravelly ridges and bottoms. The various grasses and grains are cultivated, but by far the greater part of the land under tillage is devoted to the raising of fruit and vegetables for the market. There are thousands of apple, peach, pear and plum trees, and dairying, bee-keeping and poultry farming claim much attention. The timber, chiefly oak and walnut, is used in the shops which require fine woods. Copper, iron pyrites, asbestos and gold are found, but are not mined. The clays, however, are profitable, used for the manufacture of terra cotta and brick. Near Atlanta are mineral springs of great value. The Lithia waters of Georgia are of superior quality and are in great demand all over the United States. The business of bottling and barreling these waters has become a feature in the industries of the county. Atlanta, the county seat, is also the capital, as well as the railroad and commercial center of the state. Although it can claim none of the advantages to be derived from water transportation, all the great railroad lines of the South converge here and from Atlanta as a center, radiate north, south, east and west, to all parts of the United States. Other important towns of the county are College Park, East Point, Hapeville and Hemphill.

The public schools are especially fine and there are a number of private schools and colleges of high grade.

Funston, a post-hamlet of Colquitt county, is about ten miles west of Moultrie, which is the nearest railroad station.

Furlong, James F., of Savannah, is a native of that city, where he was born on July 29, 1857, being a son of Thomas and Ann (Kirbar) Furlong, both of whom were born in Ireland. Their marriage occurred in the early '50s, in the city of Savannah, where their acquaintanceship was formed. The father died in this place in 1876, and his widow passed away in 1898, both having been devoted communicants of the Catholic church. Of their seven children only two are living, James F. and William F. One son, Robert, was a member of the Chatham Artillery in the Spanish-American war, and while in the service was severely kicked by a horse, the injury necessitating an operation and culminating in his death. James F. Furlong attended the public schools of Savannah until he was about sixteen years of age, early taking up the active responsibilities of life, by entering upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade and making a specialty of the horseshoeing branch. In this line he became a specially skilled artisan, and for years he has had the reputation of being one of the most expert workmen of the sort to be found in the South. For three years, ending when he was twenty-two years of age, he traveled throughout all sections of the Union with Prof. O. R. Gleason, the famous horse trainer, being retained in this gentleman's employ by reason of his great skill in shoeing horses. In 1882, at the age of twenty-five years, he engaged in business for himself, in Savannah, where he has since remained and where he was the senior member of the firm of Furlong & Spalding, his associate being Randolph Spalding until Jan. 1, 1906, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Furlong now conducting the business alone. He occupies a large brick block, two stories and basement, with frontage on West Congress, St. Julien and Montgomery streets, where he has the best of facilities and controls a large business, as general blacksmith, wagon-maker, wheelwright, etc. He makes a specialty of fine horse shoeing, and his trade in this line is enormous, being practically as great as that of all other local shops combined. In his political allegiance Mr. Furlong is a staunch Democrat, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church, being identified with the parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In 1882 Mr. Furlong was united in marriage to Miss Kate Green, daughter of

Dennis Green, of Augusta, Ga. They have three sons, James F., Jr., Joseph J., and Thomas A. The first mentioned served as a member of the Chatham Artillery in the Spanish-American war, and is now manager of the branch of the Cudahy Packing Company's business in Mobile, Ala. Joseph J. is foreman of the horse-shoeing department for his father, and Thomas A. is a student in the Benedictine college, in Savannah.

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Gabbettville, a village of Troup county, is located on the Atlanta & West Point railway, a little east of the Chattahoochee river. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 57.

Gaddistown, a post-village of Union county, is on the Toccoa river, about thirteen miles southwest of Blairsville. The population in 1900 was 48. Whitepath, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railroad, is the most convenient station.

Gaillard, a post-hamlet of Crawford county, is a station on the Southern railway about seven miles southeast of Knoxville.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton, soldier, was born in Culpepper county, Va., in 1777. As a lieutenant in the regular army he served on the frontier and was connected with the arrest of Aaron Burr. He resigned his commission in 1811, but when the second war with England began he reëntered the service and for his gallant defense of Fort Erie in 1814 was made a brigadier-general. He was wounded in this engagement and in addition to his promotion he received a vote of thanks and a gold medal from Congress. Subsequently he was engaged in the Indian wars in Georgia and in 1816 directed a fort to be built where the town of Fort Gaines, the county seat of Clay county, now stands. Although not a native of Georgia he played an important part in her Indian difficulties, and his name is one entitled to a place in her history. He died in 1849.

Gainesville, the county seat of Hall County, was incorporated in 1821 and named in honor of Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, who participated in the Indian wars in Georgia. In 1872 the charter was amended and Gainesville was made a city. Upon the completion of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-line railroad (now the Southern) from Atlanta to the Carolina line, soon after the close of the Civil war, old towns along its line, hitherto without railroad connection, began to take on a rapid growth and new towns sprang into

being. Among the old towns Gainesville soon took a place in the front rank, a position she has ever since maintained. Situated fifty-three miles from Atlanta, it is far enough from the great center of Georgia enterprise to have some independent territory of its own and has not been slow to profit by this advantage. The Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railway by one branch connects the city with Winder, Monroe and Social Circle and by another with Jefferson—all prosperous towns. Gainesville has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a court house valued at \$75,000, an electric light plant and water works owned by the city, four banks, good hotels, and many flourishing business houses, all of the stores in the business section being good, substantial brick buildings. The streets are for the most part macadamized, and there are many handsome residences. Among the many manufacturing establishments are two tanneries, four planing mills, three sash, blind and furniture factories; three wagon, carriage and buggy factories; one ice factory, one furniture and chair factory, one steam laundry, one iron foundry and machine shop, lime works, five brick works, one paper box factory, one pottery, a cotton seed oil mill, three cotton mills, and the shops of the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railway. The cotton factories represent a capital of \$2,000,000. In all these various manufactories are employed between two and three thousand people. Gainesville handles annually about 20,000 bales of cotton. The North Georgia Electric Power Company has two plants, one at the Chattahoochee river, the other at the Chestatee river, the latter being fifteen miles from the city and supplying the power for the North Georgia Electric Railway Company, which has a first class system of street railroads on the chief business and residence streets of the city, extending out to New Holland Springs on the north, and to the plant of the electric power company on the Chattahoochee river. There are in Gainesville ten churches, seven for white people and three for negroes, representing the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian denominations; and an excellent public school system. In the schools for whites the enrollment is about one thousand, and in those for negroes something over four hundred. Gainesville is also the site of Brenau Female College. In 1905 the population of the city, including its factory suburbs, was about 8,000.

Galloway, a post-hamlet of Fannin county, is a short distance north of Murphy junction.

Galphin, George, one of the early Indian traders, had his trading house at Silver Bluff, a few miles below Augusta, on the Carolina side of the Savannah river, but his dealings were largely with the Indians of Georgia. In accordance with a custom then prevailing he sold goods on credit to these Indians until they became indebted to him to the extent of some \$45,000. By the terms of the treaty of June 1, 1773, certain Indian lands in Georgia were to be sold and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of their indebtedness. Galphin filed his claim along with other traders. Before payment was made the Revolutionary war broke out and he promptly took sides with the colonists. The Tory traders received their money and Galphin was promised his if he would espouse the British cause. But he preferred independence and poverty to the collection of his claim at the sacrifice of his principles. After the war he applied to the United States for relief, but his petition was twice denied, and it was not until 1848 that his heirs realized anything on the claim that had stood so long. The old town of Galphinton was named in his honor.

Gamble, Roger L., was born in Jefferson county, studied law, and after being admitted to the bar began to practice at Louisville. In 1832 he was elected to represent his district in Congress as a State Rights Democrat. He was defeated in the race for reelection two years later, but was elected as a Harrison Whig in 1842. He was subsequently elected judge of the superior court of his circuit and died at Louisville in December, 1847.



Gamble, Roger L., one of the representative jurists of Jefferson county, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Louisville, the county seat, for many years, and served for eight years on the bench of the superior court of the middle circuit of the state. He was solicitor-general of Georgia for one term and has been a prominent figure in public affairs in his county and state. Judge Gamble was born on a plantation near Louisville, May 30, 1851, and is a son of Col. Roger L. and Martha R.

(Gobert) Gamble, both of whom were likewise native of Jefferson county. Colonel Gamble, who was a man of wealth and influence, owned extensive plantations and was one of the well known and honored citizens of Jefferson county. He died in

March, 1893, and his widow now resides in the city of Augusta, with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Doughty, Jr. Colonel Gamble was a son of Hon. Roger L. Gamble, who was a leading lawyer and jurist of Georgia, which state he represented in Congress. The family is of English lineage and the original founders in America located in the state of Virginia, in the colonial era. Judge Roger L. Gamble secured his earlier educational discipline in Louisville academy, later attended Richmond academy, in the city of Augusta, and then continued his studies in private schools, one having been conducted by Hon. W. J. Northen, who later became governor of the state, and the other by R. M. Johnson, an able and well known educator. After this careful preliminary training Judge Gamble was matriculated in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1871, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then read law under the able preceptorship of the late William Hope Hull, one of the leading members of the bar of Augusta, and was admitted to practice in 1872. In the following year he opened an office in Louisville, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, save for the intervals given to service in official capacities. He has attained to distinctive prestige both as a lawyer and jurist, and his standing at the bar of his native state is one of marked precedence. Judge Gamble has ever given an unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been an effective exponent of its principles. He served from Jan. 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1899, as judge of the superior court of the middle circuit, and from 1881 to 1885 he was solicitor-general of the middle circuit. He represented Jefferson county in the state legislature for two terms,—1886-1890. He is president of the First National bank of Louisville, and is a member of the directorate of the Louisville Manufacturing Company, being attorney for both. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia for a period of four years, having been appointed to this position by Gov. W. J. Northen. On Nov. 29, 1882, Judge Gamble was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cynthia Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. E. H. W. Hunter, of Louisville, and they have three children: Margaret Eula, who is now the wife of A. G. Guerard, Jr., of Savannah; and Maude Hunter and Roger L., Jr. Mrs. Guerard was graduated in Randolph-Macon woman's college, at Lynchburg, Va.; Maude H. is a graduate of Randolph-Macon institute, a Danville, Va.; and Roger L. is now a student in the South Carolina

military academy, commonly designated the "Citadel," in Charleston.



Gamble, Thomas, Jr., secretary to the mayor of Savannah and known as one of the representative newspaper men of the state, was born in the historic old city of Richmond Va., March 16, 1868. He is a son of Thomas and Mary A. E. (Faunce) Gamble, both native of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., where the former was born on Jan. 25, 1833, and the latter on Aug. 5, 1839. On the maternal side Mr. Gamble is a descendant of Thomas Dudley, the second colonial governor of Massachusetts; Simon Brad-

street, the last colonial governor of that commonwealth; Captain Simon Wainwright and others representing the early settled families of the Massachusetts colony. Mr. Gamble secured his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, completing a course in the high school. In 1886-7 he was employed as a reporter on the Philadelphia Press and the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the following year was similarly engaged on the Richmond Whig, in his native city. He then removed to Savannah, where he was engaged in reportorial and staff work for the News, Times, and Press until 1895. In 1899 he was appointed secretary to the mayor of Savannah, in which office he has since continuously served, by successive reappointments, indicating the high estimate placed upon his services by the incumbent of the mayoralty. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Gamble also is a member. He is a member of the New England historical and genealogical society; the Gov. Thomas Dudley family association, of Massachusetts; the Society of the Colonial Wars; the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the board of managers of the Savannah public library, of which he was appointed secretary in 1903, his term in this office expiring Jan. 1, 1909. He is the author of a "History of the City Government of Savannah," and of a "Historical Sketch of Bethesda." For the past twelve years he has published the Weekly Naval Stores Review, of Savannah, and is a recognized authority in naval stores market matters. On May 15, 1890, he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Florence O. Kilpatrick, daughter of John T. and Mary E. (Rebarer) Kilpatrick, of Savannah, and they have three children,—Helen, Thomas Weldon, and William Myers.



Garbutt, George A., secretary and treasurer of the Hartfelder-Garbutt Company, of Savannah, dealers in mill and railroad supplies and machinery, is one of the progressive young business men of his native state. He was born in Summertown, Emanuel county, Ga., March 26, 1881, and is a son of Robert M. and Missouri (Coleman) Garbutt, both of whom were likewise born in Emanuel county, the former in 1860 and the latter in 1864. They now reside in Lyons, Tattnall county, where the father

is a member of the firm of Garbutt & Donovan, of that place, being known as one of the leading saw-mill operators and lumber manufacturers of southern Georgia. Georgia A. Garbutt attended the public schools until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he went to work for his father. At the age of nineteen years he completed a course in the famous Eastman business college, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he was for a short time employed as a clerk in the office of the American Cotton Company, of Atlanta. He returned home in the autumn of 1900 and became assistant bookkeeper in the office of Garbutt & Donovan, previously mentioned. In 1903 he resigned this position and came to Savannah, where he became associated with Edward F. Hartfelder in the organization and incorporation of the company of which he is the present secretary and treasurer. The company controls an excellent trade, which is constantly increasing. In politics Mr. Garbutt is a Republican and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Savannah chamber of commerce and the Savannah Yacht club.

Garden Valley, a village in the northern part of Macon county, is located about six miles west of the Flint river. The population in 1900 was 72. It has a money order postoffice and stores which have a good local trade. Reynolds, on the Central of Georgia railroad, is the most convenient station.

Garder, Frederick William, secretary and treasurer of the Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company, of Savannah, was

born in that city, March 10, 1871, and is a son of Frederick Arthur Garder, one of the well known citizens of Savannah. He was reared and educated in his native city, and has here advanced to a position of prominence as a business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Since December, 1891, he has been associated with the Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since November, 1901. The company exercises beneficent functions, and for stability and due conservativeness in its operations its reputation is not excelled by that of any banking institution in the city. Mr. Garder is a discriminating executive and administrative officer and has lent most valuable assistance in building up the large and prosperous business of the concern with which he has been so long identified. He is a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, but has never sought or held political office. He has advanced through the chivalric grades of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and is at the time of this writing, in 1905, eminent commander of Palestine Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars. He is a member of the Oglethorpe club, the Savannah Yacht club, and the Savannah chamber of commerce, of which last organization he is a director. During the Spanish-American war he served with the Second regiment, Georgia volunteer infantry, first as quartermaster and later as first sergeant. The regiment was not called into active service in the field. In 1899 Mr. Garder was appointed inspector of rifle practice for the First Georgia regiment, and is the present commissary of the organization.

Gardi, a village of Wayne county, is a station on the Southern railway, about six miles southeast of Jesup. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, a few stores and does some shipping. The population in 1900 was 76.

Gardner, James, was born in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 28, 1813. His father was born in Glasgow, Scotland, emigrated to this country, married Miss Elizabeth McKinnie, of Newburn, N. C., and they made their residence in Augusta. James Gardner attended the Richmond academy, where he took his initiatory education, as did many other Georgians, some of whom became distinguished, such as Hon. John P. King, and Gov. William Schley. This academy has long been famous for its thorough system of instruction, and its first-class teachers. It also enjoyed the distinction of having been visited by General Washington, when, as president of the United States in 1791, he was in the city of Augusta, the then capital of Georgia. In this school, as also in Union college,

Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated with honors, James Gardner displayed remarkable aptitude for the acquirement of knowledge. After graduation, he returned home, and entered the law-



office of George W. Crawford, under whom he studied law and was soon admitted to the practice. So pleased was Governor Crawford with his law pupil that he took him in partnership, and the firm of "Crawford & Gardner" lasted until the junior partner was honored by the distinction of being made attorney-general of the state—for at that time this office of marked distinction and great responsibility belonged to the middle circuit. Since then it has gone to the capital of the state so far as to require

its incumbent to reside there and have an office in the capitol. It was thus a high compliment to James Gardner that he should have been appointed, while so young a man, to this office. It is known that he, more than once, was appointed by the governor to attend important criminal cases in distant parts of the state. While he did not have the gift of impassioned and lurid oratory, he possessed what was more important to his high office—profound legal knowledge, and a forceful logical manner of presentation of his argument that made him an acknowledged power at the bar. But his great power, which was felt and acknowledged by all, was his unusually gifted pen. No man wrote with more logical force, polish, and brilliancy than did James Gardner. He had fully posted himself in the political history of the United States, and took his stand boldly in defence of Jefferson's theory of our government and its constitution. He was in deed and in truth a Jeffersonian Democrat—the best form of Democrat. He purchased the "Constitutionalist" and devoted his great energy and brilliant pen to the strong, unflinching, and ever earnest presentation of Democratic principles. His paper soon became the leading Democratic paper of Georgia. It was said of James G. Blaine, one of the greatest men of the north in his day, that as soon as he became editor of the "Kennebec Journal", he made himself felt in politics. And so it was said of James Gardner, as soon as he became editor of the "Constitutionalist," he made himself felt in state and national politics. So rapidly did his influence grow, and so strongly was it felt, that in 1857 he was presented

to the Democratic convention of the state by his numerous friends and admirers all over Georgia for nomination for the high office of governor. And though such men of marked distinction and influence in the state as Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, of Rome, and Hon. R. G. Lamar, of Macon, were being vigorously pressed for the high honor, Gardner was for several days in the lead. But being as patriotic and unselfish as he was personally able and brave, Mr. Gardner had authorized a friend to withdraw his name if he deemed it best for the harmony of the party. Still the fight went on until a compromise man, Hon. Joseph E. Brown, of Cherokee county, was selected. Gardner's paper at once gave him its most valuable and powerful support, and Brown was elected governor. And though the banks and their friends asked, "Who is Joe Brown?" they were soon silenced, and found out who Joe Brown was. The war followed during Brown's administration, and when it was ended, Mr. Gardner, who had fought the policies of the Republican party in all its hostile phases, as they were most ably, yet frankly presented by Horace Greely, who afterward became the bondsman of Jefferson Davis, favored the nomination of Greely for the presidency. He was ready to take the hand offered across the bloody chasm. One of the bravest of the brave, Mr. Gardner had a woman's sympathetic heart and he could but admire the great journalist who showed manly sympathy for the south. Mr. Gardner had the reputation of being a duelist, but he never fought but one duel, in which he bore himself with calm courage and becoming courtesy to his antagonist. Dueling was popular in that day, but he settled honorably, where he was consulted, more duels than he ever fought or encouraged. He married in 1847, the charming and accomplished Miss Martha G. S. Jordan, daughter of Green Hill and Elizabeth Taylor (Sanford) Jordan of Milledgeville, Ga. He lived in his native city, Augusta, from his birth until his death, which sad event occurred on Oct. 7, 1874, leaving his wife and six children to mourn his loss. In his death Georgia lost a noble, faithful and able son, who blazed for himself, socially, politically and professionally, an honorable and attractive career in her illustrious history.

Gardner, William M., was born in Georgia, entered West Point as a cadet, completed his course in 1846 and participated in the Mexican war as brevet second lieutenant of the First infantry. He won the rank of brevet first lieutenant by gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. When Georgia withdrew from the Union in 1861 he resigned his commission and went to Virginia as

lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Georgia regiment. He was severely wounded at the first battle of Manassas, in July, 1861; was assigned to the command of the military prisons east of the Mississippi, except those in Alabama and Georgia, and on Nov. 26th following was commissioned brigadier-general. After the war he lived in Augusta for a time, but later removed to Rome and still later to Memphis, Tenn.



Gardner, William Sanford, cotton broker and real estate and insurance agent, with offices at 124, Eighth street, Augusta, Ga., was born in the city, which is now his home, June 9, 1859. He is a son of James and Martha G. S. (Jordan) Gardner, the former of whom is now deceased. His father was for a number of years editor and proprietor of a daily paper, the *Constitutionalist*, in Augusta, where he died in 1874. William Sanford Gardner was educated at the Richmond academy of Augusta, and

he has been engaged individually in his present line of enterprise since 1888. He has built up a large and representative business, and being essentially loyal to the city of his nativity takes a deep interest in all that concerns its welfare and advancement. He is a member of the Augusta exchange and board of trade, and also of the New York cotton exchange. His political faith is shown in the unqualified allegiance he accords to the Democratic party, and he was formerly a member of that well known military organization, the Richmond Hussars. In November, 1885, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. McLaws, a daughter of Judge William R. McLaws, and niece of Gen. LaFayette McLaws, well known and honored citizens of Georgia and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have one son, James, who was born May 26, 1888.

Garfield, a village of Emanuel county, is located about eighteen miles northeast of Swainsboro, on the Millen & Southwestern railway. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, some stores, and enjoys a good local trade. The population in 1900 was 104.

Garland, a post-hamlet in the eastern part of Lumpkin county, is about fifteen miles from Lula, on the Southern railway, which is the nearest station.

Garlandville, a post-hamlet of Franklin county, is about five miles southwest of Lavonia, on the Southern railroad, which is the nearest station. The population in 1900 was 51.

Garnett, a post-village of Screven county, is on the east bank of Brier creek, about fifteen miles north of Sylvania, which is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 115.

Garnishment.—Wages of day laborers, mechanics and journeymen are exempt from garnishment, but this process may be invoked in all other cases. When an attachment has been issued, judgment rendered or suit filed, the plaintiff, in person or by his attorney or agent, may make affidavit that he fears the loss of his debt, give bond in double the amount claimed and conditioned to answer any damages sustained by the defendant in case recovery is not made, or in case the funds garnisheed were not subject to such action, the process will issue. Garnishment may be dissolved by giving bond, or a third party may lay claim to a fund held under garnishment proceedings and release the same by giving bond.

Garrant, a post-village of Coffee county, is located about ten miles northeast of Douglas. Chatterton, on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, is the most convenient station. The population in 1900 was 50.



Garrard, Frank U., junior member of the well known law firm of Garrard & Garrard, of Columbus, is one of the representative members of the bar of Muscogee county, has important capitalistic interests and is now serving as referee in bankruptcy. He was born in the city of Columbus, his present home, Jan. 1, 1876, thus making his advent at the dawn of the year which marked the centennial anniversary of our national independence. He is a son of Hon. Louis F. and Annie Foster (Leonard) Garrard,

both of whom are living, the former being the senior member of the law firm noted above, and one of the leading representatives of his profession in that part of the state. Frank U. Garrard secured his earlier educational discipline in a private school at Columbus, continuing his studies until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, when he entered his father's law office and began his course of technical reading for the profession in which he is

now so strongly and successfully fortified. On Dec. 4, 1897, at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to the bar of his native state, and he forthwith began practice in his father's office. On Jan. 1, 1906, the law firm of Garrard & Garrard was formed, and its practice is large and representative in character. In 1898 the subject of this sketch was appointed United States referee in bankruptcy and he has since remained incumbent of this office. The firm of Garrard & Garrard is counsel for the Columbus Water Works Company, the Columbus Investment Company, the Columbus Savings bank, the Third National bank, the Columbus Railroad Company, of which the subject of this review is a director and also secretary; the Columbus Concrete and Supply Company, of which he is a director; the Muscogee Real Estate Company, of which he is secretary; the Greenwood Land Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer and the Columbus Power Company, of which he is assistant secretary. Mr. Garrard is also a member of the directorate of the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association. He holds membership in the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Georgia state bar association. The principles and policies of the Democratic party appeal to him without reservation and he takes a loyal interest in its cause. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Garrard also is a devoted member. On Dec. 12, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Garrard to Miss Sarah Gardiner, of Sparta, Ga., and they have two daughters,—Louise Gardiner Garrard, born Dec. 2, 1902; and Margaret, born Feb. 3, 1906.



subject of this sketch. William A. Garrett was a valiant soldier

Garrett, Cornelius B., a representative cotton factor of the city of Augusta, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., Oct. 20, 1865, and is a son of Capt. William A. and Margaret Alice (Houston) Garrett, the former of whom was born in Edgefield county, Dec. 5, 1840, and the latter in Abbeville county, S. C., Aug. 10, 1840. Their marriage was solemnized in Hamburg, S. C., in 1860, and in 1870 they removed to Augusta, Ga., where the father established the prosperous cotton factorage business now conducted by the

of the Confederacy in the Civil war, having served as a captain in a South Carolina regiment, and as paymaster of a regiment from his native state during the closing months of the war. He died on Dec. 6, 1903, and his widow still maintains her home in Augusta. Cornelius B. Garrett was graduated in Richmond academy, in Augusta, at the age of sixteen years, and thereafter was for two years a cadet student in the Bingham military school, at Asheville, N. C., in 1879-80. He completed his educational training in the University of Georgia, after leaving which institution he became a clerical assistant in the cotton brokerage office of his father, who was then associated in business with William A. Lattimer, under the firm name of Garrett & Lattimer, the junior member later retiring from the firm. In 1900 Benjamin B. Russell, Jr., became a member of the firm and the present title of Garrett & Russell was then adopted. Upon the death of his father, in 1903, Cornelius B. Garrett succeeded to his interest in the extensive and important business, and the firm continues as one of the leading cotton factorage concerns in this section of the state. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Augusta cotton exchange and board of trade, and is serving on its board of directors. He is a Democrat in his political adherency, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was for several years a non-commissioned officer in the local military organization known as the Clinch Rifles. On June 1, 1887, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Wilson Nash, of Atlanta, and they have three children,—Rita Alice, VanHolt Nash, and Isabelle Stafford.



Garrett, Joseph Simpson, postmaster of the city of Columbus, is one of the honored citizens of Muscogee county and was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he rose to the rank of colonel of his regiment. He was born on the homestead plantation of his parents, in Rockingham county, N. C., March 9, 1831, and in the same county were also born his parents, George W. and Emily J. (Young) Garrett. In that county they passed their entire lives, the father, who was a suc-

cessful planter, having attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years, and the mother having passed away at the age of sixty-five years. They are survived by three sons and one daughter. Thomas

J. and Robert J. Garrett still remain resident of Rockingham county, the former having been a soldier in the Confederate service. The only living daughter, Mrs. E. J. Lynch, is a resident of Greensboro, N. C. Col. Joseph S. Garrett was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth, having attended an academy at Trinity, N. C., and later pursuing the higher branches of study in Holbrook academy, Danville, Va. He remained a resident of his native state until 1856, when he came to Georgia and located in Muscogee county, where his marriage was solemnized in May of the following year. In the autumn of 1857 he removed with his wife to the State of Mississippi, where he was identified with the plantation industry until 1860, when he removed to Russell county, Ala., where he remained until the inception of the war between the states. His loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy was of the most insistent and uncompromising type, and on Aug. 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Alabama cavalry. He continued in active and constant service until the great conflict closed in the defeat of the cause for which the Southern states had battled with all of devotion and consecration. He was soon promoted to lieutenant of his company, and subsequently was made captain of the same, finally being promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, retaining command as such until the close of the war. The Seventh Alabama cavalry was an integral portion of the command of Gen. N. B. Forrest, and among the more important engagements in which Colonel Garrett took part were the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Johnson's Landing. During his long period of service he was fortunate in that he was never wounded or taken prisoner. After the close of the war Colonel Garrett located in the city of Columbus, where he has since made his home. From 1867 until 1896 he was a wholesale merchant and in 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Columbus, by President McKinley. He has since served continuously in this important office, having been twice reappointed, and his administration has been most able and satisfactory. Prior to his being appointed to the position of postmaster he served several terms as a member of the board of aldermen of Columbus. In national affairs he gives his support to the Republican party, but in local and state politics he is a staunch supporter of the Democracy. He is the owner of valuable real estate in his home city and also has a fine plantation in Muscogee county, located twelve miles distant from Columbus. He was formerly a stockholder and director in banking institutions in Columbus, but has retired

from official associations in this regard, as has he also from active membership in the Muscogee club. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being identified with Trinity parish. On May 7, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Garrett to Miss Virginia E. Heard, and they have four children,—Robert Y., George J. and Joseph B are all wholesale merchants in the city of Baltimore, Md., and the only daughter, Josephine V., is the wife of Charles L. Pierce, secretary of the Eagle-Phoenix Mills, of Columbus.

Gartrell, Lucius J., lawyer and soldier, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., Jan. 7, 1821. He was educated at Randolph-Macon college and the University of Virginia. Afterward he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1843 he became solicitor-general of the Northern judicial circuit. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, and again in 1849; was an active opponent to the Know-Nothing party in 1855, and an elector on the Buchanan ticket in 1856. From 1857 to 1861 he was a member of Congress, withdrawing with the Georgia delegation when the state seceded. He at once organized the Seventh Georgia regiment which did splendid service at the first battle of Manasses. In October, 1861, Colonel Gartrell was sent to represent his district in the Confederate Congress, but at the expiration of his term he returned to the field. He was commissioned brigadier-general on Aug. 22, 1864, and organized Gartrell's brigade, which he led until the war ended. He then returned to his practice in Georgia and in 1877 was a conspicuous and able member of the Constitutional convention. He died in Atlanta, April 7, 1891.

Gaston, a post-hamlet of Baker county, is located ten miles west of Newton, and a little west of the Ichawaynochaway Creek. Williamsburg, on the Central of Georgia railroad, is the nearest station.

Gates, a post-hamlet in the gold regions of Lumpkin county, is located about thirteen miles northeast of Dahlonega. Alto, on the Southern railway, is the nearest station.

Gay, a post-village of Meriwether county, is located about seven miles west of the Flint river. Greenville, on the Central of Georgia railway, is the nearest station. The population in 1900 was 46.

Gazan, Jacob, a successful attorney and counselor at law of Savannah, was born in that city, May 25, 1870, and is a son of Nathan and Sophia Gazan, the former of whom was born in Amsterdam, Holland, June 5, 1832, and the latter in Osterberg, Bavaria, Germany, July 8, 1844. They became residents of Georgia about

1867, and are now living in Savannah. The father was a merchant for many years. He was loyal to the Confederacy during the war between the states, but was exempt from all military service, by



reason of almost total blindness. Jacob Gazan secured his earlier educational discipline in the private and public schools of Quitman, Ga., after which he was a student in Rollins college, Winter Park, Fla. After leaving college he read law in the office of the firm of Garrard & Meldrim, of Savannah, and was admitted to the bar on April 3, 1890, after public, oral examination before Judge Robert Falligant, then presiding on the bench of the superior court of Chatham county. He has since been engaged in the active

practice of his profession in Savannah and has been very successful in his work. In 1892 he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit and district courts, of the fifth circuit, and in May, 1893, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but has never appeared as a candidate for any public office. He is a member of the Savannah bar association, the Knights of Pythias and the Harmonic club. Mr. Gazan has taken a deep interest in the Knights of Pythias, and has served for a number of years as a member of the finance committee of the grand lodge of the order in Georgia, being the present chairman of said committee. He has been identified with the uniform rank of the order for a number of years, served successively as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of Savannah Company, No. 15, and since October, 1903, he has been assistant adjutant-general of the Georgia Brigade, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Cox. On Nov. 14, 1900, Mr. Gazan was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Cohen, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Herzog) Cohen, of Savannah, and they have two children: Henrietta, born April 15, 1902, and Walter J., born Jan. 10, 1904.

Geary, a post-hamlet in the northwestern part of Walker county, is a station on the short line of the Central of Georgia railroad that runs from Chickamauga to Durham.

Geer, William I., is engaged in the practice of law at Colquitt, and is one of the representative members of the Miller county bar. He was born in Calhoun county, Ga., July 28, 1872, and is a

son of Peter Franklin Marion Geer and Mary E. (Blocker) Geer, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in South Carolina. The father was an able physician, and served as surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war, after which he resumed the active practice of his profession at Bluffton, Ga., where he died in 1884. William I. Geer attended school at Dawson and Fort Gaines, Ga., and supplemented this discipline by a course of study in Mercer university in the city of Macon. He read law in the office of Judge Bush, of Colquitt; in 1898 was admitted to the bar of Early county, and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Colquitt since that time. He was associated in practice with Judge Bush for one year, since which time he has conducted an individual professional business. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and in 1901 was appointed county solicitor, by Governor Candler. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Geer married Miss Ada Dancer, daughter of William R. and Marry J. (Clifton) Dancer, of Colquitt. Mr. Dancer held the office of ordinary of Miller county at the time of his death, and was one of the prominent and honored citizens of the county.



Gehrken, Diedrich, a successful grocer of Augusta, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, Sept. 19, 1853, and is a son of Frederick and G. Catharina (Mangels) Gehrken, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany. Mr. Gehrken was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his fatherland, where he continued to reside until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, when he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, where so many of his

countrymen have gained success through individual effort and honorable methods. He made the trip across the Atlantic in 1870, and soon after landing on the shores of the New World he took up his residence in Augusta, having made the entire trip by water—first across the Atlantic from Bremen to New York, thence along the coast to Savannah and thence up the Savannah river to Augusta. He secured a clerkship in a local grocery establishment, continuing to be employed in such capacity until 1875, when he engaged in the same line of business for himself, at the corner of

Twiggs and Calhoun streets. In 1877 he removed to his present attractive and eligibly located quarters, at 472 Broad street, where he has an excellent trade, catering to a discriminating patronage and carrying a large and complete stock of groceries, table delicacies, etc. He has thus been engaged in the retail grocery business in Augusta for thirty years, and has at all times commanded the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has had dealings. Mr. Gehrken is a loyal supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, is identified with the Augusta Schuetzen club and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of St. Matthew's Lutheran church. Mr. Gehrken has made two visits to his native land—the first in 1880 on which he was accompanied by his family and the second in 1903. In 1902 he made an extended tour through the western states, visiting the Yellowstone national park, the principal Pacific coast cities and other places of interest. On Oct. 26, 1876, at Augusta, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharina Dreyer, who likewise was born in Hanover, Germany, and who had been his playmate and school-mate in his childhood and youth. They have six children,—Gesina A. M., Anna M. S., Fredericka C., John H., Arnold R. and Walter D.



Gehrken, Fred, a leading wholesale grocer of Augusta, was born in the province of Bremen, Germany, Jan. 17, 1856, his parents having passed their entire lives in that province. Three of the elder brothers of the subject of this sketch preceded him to America,—John, Claus H. and Diedrich,—and all located in Augusta, Georgia. John immigrated to the United States in 1858, and rendered valiant service as a soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war, as a member of a Georgia regiment. After the war he located in Savannah, where he died in 1870. Claus H. returned to Germany and there passed the remainder of his life. Diedrich is still a resident of Augusta. Fred Gehrken was educated in the excellent schools of his fatherland, where he remained until 1872, when, at the age of sixteen years, he set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He forthwith took up his residence in Augusta, where he secured a position in the wholesale establishment of which he is now sole owner, his recompense at the start having been ten dollars a month. That he

has pressed forward to the goal of success is clearly shown in the position which he holds to-day as one of the representative business men of Augusta. In 1881 the firm of Richers & Gehrken was formed, and this association continued until the death of Mr. Richers on Dec. 27, 1905, when his interest was acquired by Mr. Gehrken. The finely stocked and equipped establishment is located at 401 Greene street, where groceries, liquors and tobaccos are handled at wholesale, the house controlling a large and extended trade. In 1897 Mr. Gehrken erected his present beautiful modern residence at 405 Greene street. He is also president of the Augusta Ice Company; a director of the Mutual Fire Indemnity Association and the Southern Transportation Company, both of Augusta, and in January, 1906, was elected a director of the National Bank of Augusta, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his former partner, Christian Richers. He is president of the Deutscher Schuetzen club, a German social and rifle club of Augusta, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Deutscher Order Harugari. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. On May 16, 1881, Mr. Gehrken was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Stoffel, of Augusta, and they have five children,—Hilda, Fred, Jr., Henry S., Rudolph C. and Alberta.

General Assembly.—First in Georgia, (See Chatham county).

Genesis Point.—(See Fort McAllister).

Geneva, an incorporated town of Talbot county and a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, is located about seven miles south of Talbotton. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, express and telegraph offices, several stores and mills, does a good local business and has some shipping interests. The population in 1900 was 264.

Gentian, a little village of Muscogee county, is on the Southern railroad, about six miles northeast of Columbus. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, an express office, some mercantile interests and is a shipping point of some importance.

Geodetic Survey.—During the years 1857 and 1858 the geodetic and coast survey, ordered by the national government, made observations along the coast of Georgia, chiefly about St. Mary's river and bar and in the vicinity of Sapelo sound. In 1859 the character of Sapelo sound was fully determined by the survey, but before anything else was done in the state or along the coast the Civil war put a stop to operations. In the decade from 1870

to 1880 a tolerably thorough survey was made of the coast and geodetic and magnetic observations made in various parts of the state. In 1880 magnetic observations were made in Clinch county, and the same year Lieut. Frederick Collins made an extensive report of parts of the Southern coast, giving sailing directions for navigating the waters there. This report included most of the rivers and harbors of Georgia along the Atlantic coast. In 1881 a map of the mountain districts of the state was commenced under the direction of H. F. Walling, but it was not completed until some years later. Not much was done during the next three years, but in 1884 a reconnaissance was made for primary triangulation in North Georgia, starting from the Indian-Aurora line. The work was commenced in January and continued until the following June, when the thick foliage of the trees interfered with the progress of the survey, and operations were suspended until the winter. This triangulation was finished in 1886. The next year Lieutenant Pilsbury made a hydrographic survey of St. Simon's bar, taking over 2,000 soundings and discovering the remains of an old lighthouse. At the same time magnetic observations were made at Waycross, Brunswick, Jesup, and some other points, and the old geodetic station of 1875, in the old capital grounds at Milledgeville was reoccupied. Between the years 1888 and 1900, inclusive, considerable work was done by Lieutenant Pilsbury in the neighborhood of Brunswick and by Lieut. J. J. Blandin, with the steamer Endeavor, around the entrance to the Savannah river. In the former instance the old dredged channel at Brunswick was reported to be of little account, and the outer bar there was resurveyed. Lieutenant Blandin resurveyed the outer bar and entrance to the Savannah river, located and erected a number of signals, buoys, tide-gauges, etc., and took over 27,000 soundings. This was perhaps the most important work done by the survey, so far as immediate results were concerned, as its influence aided materially in the matter of piloting vessels through the entrance and up to the city of Savannah. Since 1900 the work has been carried on at intervals in different parts of the state, several old stations have been recovered in the vicinity of Brunswick, Cumberland island and St. Andrew's sound, the reports of the survey being practical "aids to navigation along the coast."

Geological Survey.—Governor Schley, in his message to the general assembly, in November, 1836, first called the attention to the needs of the state in the way of a geological survey, and urged its importance upon that body. The legislature, at that session,

passed a resolution, authorizing the governor to employ a competent person to make the survey and in January, 1837, Dr. John R. Cotting was selected for the first state geologist. In December, 1840, the legislature abolished the office, just when the work was fairly under way. At the Macon Fair, in the fall of 1851, a committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature for an appropriation to finish the work Doctor Cotting had so auspiciously begun. The committee performed its part of the work, but the assembly declined to grant the request and the matter was allowed to lie dormant until 1872, when the subject was again broached by agricultural societies and commercial bodies in different parts of the state. The agitation was continued until on Feb. 27, 1874, the general assembly passed an act creating the office of state geologist and appropriating \$10,000 a year for five years to complete the survey. Under this act Governor Smith appointed Dr. George Little, professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Mississippi, to finish the survey of the state. With the discontinuance of the annual appropriation, at the expiration of the five years, all the material, etc., belonging to the office of the state geologist was turned over to the agricultural department, by a resolution adopted by the general assembly on Oct. 17, 1879. The office of state geologist was revived by the act of Nov. 12, 1889, and since then a great deal has been accomplished toward the development of the state's mineral resources, especially the clays and building stones of the Paleozoic and Crystalline areas; in the analysis of the waters from mineral springs; and in encouraging the boring of artesian wells in the Coastal plain. Concerning these wells a recent report of the agricultural department says: "The marked sanitary advantages that have resulted to many towns in Southern Georgia through the supply of pure, wholesome drinking water, obtained from artesian wells, hardly requires comment." The bulletins issued by the geological bureau have been replete with useful information regarding the mineral formations and maps have been made showing the different fields where the principal deposits are located. The present state geologist, Prof. W. S. Yeates, and his assistants are pushing the work with commendable zeal, and within a few years the geological features of Georgia and the extent of her economic mineral deposits will be known far and wide.

Geologist, State.—(See Geological Survey).

Geology.—There are in Georgia three great geological belts or areas, viz: The Paleozoic, the Crystalline and the Coastal Plain.

The Paleozoic Area lies in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. It embraces the counties of Dade, Walker, Whitfield, Catoosa, Chattooga and Floyd, and the greater part of Murray, Gordon, Bartow and Polk. In this belt are represented the formations of the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous periods, the shales, rocks, cherts, schists and ores belonging to them being abundant, and many of the deposits are of commercial importance.

A line drawn from Columbus to Augusta and passing through Macon and Milledgeville marks the southern boundary of the Crystalline Area, which embraces all that part of the state north of the line, except the Paleozoic group. On the border between the Paleozoic and Crystalline areas are found most of the marbles for which Georgia is fast becoming noted, while all through the area are valuable deposits of various minerals, the most important of which are treated in this work under the appropriate titles. At several points in the Crystalline and Paleozoic region are mineral springs, some of medicinal value, especially those containing iron, sulphur and lithia. The product of these springs reaches about \$40,000 annually.

South of the Crystalline Area lies the Great Coastal Plain. The boundary between it and the Crystalline area is marked by waterfalls or cascades in the streams and is sometimes called the "fall line." All of the larger streams are navigable up to this demarcation and this fact, together with the advantages in securing water-power, is responsible for the location of a number of important towns and cities. Geologically speaking, the Coastal Plain is of much more recent formation than either of the other two areas, being of the Tertiary period, and it is quite different, both in surface configuration and in the character of its mineral deposits. Here are found the finest clays in the state, as well as extensive beds of marl, while the rocks of this region consist chiefly of loosely compacted sands and gravel, with some limestone. In the southeastern part of the state there is along the coast a strip about 100 miles long and 25 miles wide of the Quarternary formation. It begins a little north of Savannah and its western end is a short distance from Trader's Hill, on the Florida line. Artesian wells are confined to the Coastal Plain, the water being reached at a depth of about 450 feet, the strata penetrated consisting of soft limestones, clays and sands. Some of the wells are flowing ones, others have to be supplied with pumps to bring the water to the surface.

In the western part, and lying between the Crystalline and Coastal Plain areas, is a triangular shaped territory of Cretaceous formation. It includes the counties of Chattahoochee and Marion, nearly all of Stewart and Taylor, and parts of Webster, Schley, Macon and Muscogee, with detached areas in Houston county. The western boundary of this triangle is marked by the Chattahoochee river, for a distance of forty miles south of Columbus, while the southern is an irregular line, terminating in the margin of the Crystalline area not far from the town of Fort Valley. The minerals of this section are marl, sandstone and limestone. Few states present more diversified geological features than Georgia. Minerals from the coarsest to precious stones, including gold, are found all through the two northern areas, while the southern part shows all the peculiarities of the Tertiary and Quarternary period to be found anywhere in those formations.

Georgetown, the county seat of Quitman county, is located on the Chattahoochee river, on the western border of the county, and was incorporated by an act of the general assembly in 1859. It has railway accommodations through a branch of the Central of Georgia, and in addition to this the steamers that ply on the Chattahoochee furnish water transportation, thus giving Georgetown excellent shipping facilities. Consequently for a town of its size it has an extensive trade, fully 75 per cent of the cotton handled in the county being shipped from Georgetown. The town has good public schools, several churches, express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a good courthouse, several mercantile concerns and large warehouses. The population in 1900 was 248.

Georgia Gazette.—(See Press).

Georgia Platform.—This celebrated declaration grew out of the compromise measures of 1850 on the slavery question, known as the "Omnibus Bill." While the measures were pending in Congress the people of Georgia were opposed to some of the features proposed, and their dissatisfaction continued after the bill became a law. Early in the year the governor and general assembly had provided for a state convention to decide upon a course of action. During the summer public meetings were held, at which speeches were made by eminent men, who urged that the bill was unfair to the Southern States, and that some of its provisions were such dangerous infractions of the constitution as to put the Union in jeopardy. After the adjournment of Congress Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, and others entered the field

of public discussion for the purpose of showing that this compromise, as a finality, should be adopted. As a result of their efforts the majority of the delegates elected to the convention were favorable to an endorsement of the compromise, and the convention, which met in December, 1850, adopted resolutions called the "Georgia Platform," the full text of which is as follows:

"To the end that the position of this State may be clearly apprehended by her Confederates of the South and of the North, and that she may be blameless of all future consequences—

Be it resolved by the people of Georgia in Convention assembled, First. That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate. That past associations, present fruition, and future prospects, will bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safe-guard of those rights and principles.

Second. That if the thirteen original Parties to the Compact, bordering the Atlantic in a narrow belt, while their separate interests were in embryo, their peculiar tendencies scarcely developed, their revolutionary trials and triumphs still green in memory, found Union impossible without compromise, the thirty-one of this day may well yield somewhat in the conflict of opinion and policy, to preserve that Union, which has extended the sway of Republican Government over a vast wilderness to another ocean, and proportionally advanced their civilization and national greatness.

Third. That in this spirit the State of Georgia has maturely considered the action of Congress, embracing a series of measures for the admission of California into the Union, the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, the establishment of a boundary between the latter and the state of Texas, the suppression of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and the extradition of fugitive slaves, and (connected with them) the rejection of propositions to exclude slavery from the Mexican Territories, and to abolish it in the District of Columbia; and, whilst she does not wholly approve, will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of this controversy.

Fourth. That the State of Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention will and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any future act of Congress abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent and petition of the slave-holders thereof, or any Act abolishing Slavery in places within the slave-holding States, purchased by the United States for the erection of forts,

magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards and other like purposes; or in any Act suppressing the slave-trade between slave-holding States; or in any refusal to admit as a State any Territory applying, because of the existence of Slavery therein; or any Act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or in any Act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Fifth. That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much loved Union.

Alexander H. Stephens, in his "Constitutional View of the War Between the States," says: "Upon the principles announced in this Platform, Mr. Howell Cobb was triumphantly elected Governor, in 1851, over Mr. Charles J. McDonald, who had been twice Governor before, and who was thought to be, personally, the most popular man at that time in the State. On the same principles, Mr. Henry S. Foote was elected Governor of Mississippi the same year, over Mr. Jefferson Davis." The political organization that carried these two states this year was known as the Constitutional Union Party.

Gertman, a post-village of Emanuel county, is located a little northeast of Pendleton Creek and about twelve miles southwest of Swainsboro. Covena, on the Central of Georgia railroad, is the nearest station.

Gibbons' Plantation.—In June, 1782, about 300 Creeks, headed by the chief Guristersigo, left the Indian nation for Savannah. Their march was conducted with the secrecy common to movements of that character, and by the 22d they were within a short distance of General Wayne's camp, which was at the plantation of Joseph Gibbons, seven miles from Savannah. That night Guristersigo sent his white guides to locate the camp and report. They faithfully performed the duty, reporting that the main body was at Joseph Gibbons' and that a small picket was at the plantation of Barrack Gibbons, two miles from the main body and on the road leading direct to the city. The wily chief determined to surprise this picket and marched fifteen miles on the night of the 23d, reaching the vicinity of the American camp about three o'clock on the morning of the 24th. On the afternoon of the 23d, Wayne changed his position, the main body of his army occupying the ground where the picket had been stationed. A small detachment of Indians was sent forward to surprise the sentinel and kill him before he could give the alarm, while the rest of the Indians

followed close behind. The camp was alarmed, however, and in a short time the Indians and whites were promiscuously mixed together in a hand to hand combat. General Wayne supposing the whole British force at Savannah was upon him ordered the bayonet to be used, which proved too much for the Creeks. They fled in haste and confusion leaving Guristersigo and seventeen of his warriors dead on the field. The Americans lost four killed and eight wounded and captured 117 pack horses loaded with booty. Twelve of the savages were taken prisoners and shot a few hours afterward by order of General Wayne.

Gibbons, William, planter and patriot, was of Irish extraction, a fine lawyer and a man of considerable wealth for that day, owning a large rice plantation in the neighborhood of Mulberry Grove. He was one of the original Sons of Liberty and helped to rifle the powder magazine at Savannah at the outbreak of the Revolution. After serving with ability and fidelity as a member of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety he was elected one of the delegates to the Continental Congress in 1784 and reelected in 1786. Subsequently he served as associate justice of Chatham county and died at Savannah in 1800.

Gibson, the county seat of Glascock county is on the Augusta Southern railway, which connects Sandersville with Augusta. It is a town of 293 inhabitants, has a court house, express and telegraph offices, a money order post office with rural free delivery and a few stores, with good local trade. There are schools of the public school system and churches of the Methodist and Baptist faith.



Gibson, William, who died at his home in the city of Macon, in April, 1893, was one of the distinguished lawyers and jurists of Georgia, upon whose history he left a distinct and worthy impress. He was born in Warren county, Ga., March 22, 1822, and that county was likewise the birthplace of his parents, Thomas and Mary Rose (Gardner) Gibson, showing that the respective families were founded in that section of Georgia in the pioneer era. His maternal grandfather, Sterling Gardner, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he served under Gen. Nathaniel Greene in the southern campaign. William

Gibson was colonel of the Forty-eighth Georgia volunteer infantry in the Confederate service of the Civil war and proved a gallant and efficient officer. He took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 27, 1862; Cold Harbor, Va., June 28, 1862, Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, Second Manassas and Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 1862, Chancellorsville, Va., May 1863, Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863, being shot down on the field in the last mentioned engagement and captured by the Federal troops. He was held as a prisoner of war until April, 1864, when he was exchanged, and he resigned his commission and retired from the service in October of that year. Judge Gibson was a man of high intellectual ability and profound learning in the law, having been admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1839, at the age of seventeen years. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Warrenton, Warren county, until January, 1856, when he removed to Augusta, which continued to be his home until 1886, when he removed to Macon, where he passed the remainder of his life, secure in the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. In 1853 he was called to the bench of the superior court of the northern circuit, and from 1866 to 1870 he was judge of the superior court of the middle circuit. From 1870 to 1879 he was the honored judge of the Augusta circuit. He represented Richmond county in the state legislature from 1857 to 1863, and in 1865-6, he was president of the state senate. Judge Gibson was a stanch Democrat in his political allegiance, and was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. In March, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Mitchell Rogers, daughter of Micajah Rogers, of Warren county, Ga., and he is survived by four children, namely: Thomas H., Mary D., Martha Amanda, and George Micajah.

Gilgal Church, where considerable skirmishing occurred in the spring of 1864, is in Cobb county, between Lost and Kennesaw mountains. (See Kennesaw Mountain).

Gill, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Lincoln county, is about five miles from the Savannah river. Mt. Carmel, S. C., is the most convenient railroad station.

Gillsville, a town of Hall county, near the Banks county line, was incorporated by act of the legislature Dec. 16, 1901. It is on the Athens & Lula division of the Southern railroad and in 1900 reported a population of 177. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, an express office, some stores, with good local trade, and does some shipping.

Gilmer County was laid out from Cherokee in 1832, and named in honor of George R. Gilmer. It is in the northern part of the state and is bounded by Fannin county on the north and northwest, Dawson on the southeast, Pickens on the south and Gordon and Murray on the west. The Cartecay and Ellijay rivers unite near the center of the county to form the Coosawattee, which flows toward the southwest. The county is also watered by many smaller streams. The surface is mountainous and well wooded. The timber is principally oak and poplar and is being rapidly converted into lumber. The soil, especially in the valleys is very fertile. Corn, wheat, oats, field peas and some cotton are raised. The various grasses and all forage crops do well. Gilmer is a good fruit county. Apples grow to perfection and find a ready market. Peaches do well, but have small sale. Quinces, plums and cherries are grown and vineyards are being planted. The fruit business is yet in its infancy, but it is believed that it will take its place as one of the best paying resources of the county. Small game abounds and the streams furnish an abundance of fish. Gold and iron are the principal minerals and are mined quite extensively. Beautiful marble, limestone, sandstone, mica, slate and granite are also found. The healthful climate, pure water and great agricultural and mineral wealth attract settlers and the county is growing steadily in population. The Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railway, which traverses the county from north to south, contributes to the development of the natural resources. The population in 1900 was 10,198, a growth of 1,124 in ten years. Ellijay is the county seat. Talona, south of Ellijay is sometimes called Sanderstown, from the Cherokee chief, George Sanders, who once kept a house of entertainment on the Federal road.

Gilmer, George Rockingham, sixteenth governor of Georgia, was born in what is now Oglethorpe county, April 11, 1790. He obtained his education at Abbeville and at Waddell's Carmel academy, after which he studied law and was admitted to the Georgia bar. He served in the wars with the Creeks and the second war with England; was elected to both branches of the legislature, served several terms as a representative in Congress and in 1828 became governor of the state. In 1836 he was presidential elector on the Hugh L. White ticket and in 1837, when internal affairs were in a delicate condition that required wisdom and tact in handling, he was again called to the gubernatorial chair. He was president of the electoral college in 1840 and for many years

served as a trustee of the University of Georgia. He died at Lexington, Nov. 15, 1859.

Gilmore, a post-village in the southern part of Cobb county, is at the junction of the Western & Atlantic and the Atlantic & Birmingham division of the Seaboard Air Line railroads, and is about half-way between Atlanta and Marietta. The population in 1900 was but 28, though it has some mercantile interests and does considerable shipping.

Girard, a village of Burke county, is located about nineteen miles southeast of Waynesboro, and seven from the Savannah river. It has a money order postoffice and several stores, and does a good local business. The population in 1900 was 327. The nearest railroad station is Robbins, S. C.

Girardy, Victor J. B., who won distinction in the Confederate service, was a native of Georgia. At the beginning of the Civil war he was living at Augusta. His sympathies were with the South and he at once enlisted in the Third Georgia regiment, which was sent to Virginia in 1861. When Colonel Wright assumed command of the brigade, he appointed Girardy adjutant-general with the rank of captain. His gallantry frequently won favorable mention, and on July 30, 1864 he was made brigadier-general with temporary rank and commanded Wright's brigade until he was killed near Petersburg in August.

Girth, a post-hamlet of Burke county, is located a little west of Brier Creek, in the southern part of the county. Thomas, on the Central of Georgia railroad, is the nearest station.

Girtman, Henry L., treasurer and general manager of the Savannah Stationery and Printing Company, was born in Hazlehurst, Jeff. Davis (then Appling) county, Ga., May 15, 1872, and is a son of Henry C. and Sarah (Moore) Girtman, the former of whom was born in Hazlehurst and the latter in Brunswick, Ga. They still reside in the town of Hazlehurst, where the father is the owner of a saw mill and conducts a prosperous lumbering business. After a due preliminary training Henry L. Girtman entered Mercer university, where he continued his studies until he had attained the age of eighteen years. He then located in Savannah and entered the employ of the firm of M. S. & D. A. Buck, printers and stationers, continuing with this concern fifteen years and gaining a thorough knowledge of all details of the business. In May, 1905, Mr. Girtman organized and incorporated the Savannah Stationery and Printing Company, of which he was forthwith made treasurer and general manager. The concern has already advanced to a

place in the front rank among others of its kind in Savannah, having well equipped and appointed headquarters at Nos. 9 to 17 Whitaker street, and also maintaining a large warehouse on the same street, and a bookbindery on Bay street. Mr. Girtman is a member of the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and for many years has been a member of the Savannah Volunteer Guards. On March 25, 1902, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Irene Roach, of Dublin, Georgia, and they have a son, Henry L., Jr., born April 23, 1904.

Gladesville, a post-village in the southwestern part of Jasper county, is about four miles east of the Ocmulgee river. Adgateville, on the Central of Georgia railway, is the nearest station. The population in 1900 was 34.

Gladys, a post-hamlet of Berrien county, is located about sixteen miles northeast of Tifton. Heartsease, on the Atlantic Coast Line, is the nearest railway station.



Glanton, Patrick L., formerly a quartermaster-sergeant in the United States army, is now established in the retail grocery business at 1110 Fenwick street, Augusta. He was born at Cold Springs, Edgefield county, S. C., April 14, 1866, and is a son of John W. and Martha E. (McDaniel) Glanton, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that county. The father was a prosperous farmer and merchant and was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He died in his native county, in 1879, at the age of forty-nine years, and his widow passed away in 1887, at the age of fifty-one years. Four sons and two daughters are living. Patrick L. Glanton was educated in the schools of his native county, whence he removed to Augusta in 1885, here continuing his residence until 1888, when he enlisted in Troop K, Sixth United States cavalry, with which he served three years, as quartermaster-sergeant, being first stationed at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and later at the Pine Ridge Indian agency, in South Dakota. He took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1890-91, being an active participant in the battle on White river, S. D., in January of the latter year, and he qualified as a sharpshooter on Oct. 1, 1891. He received his honorable discharge on

Feb. 16, 1892, and on the same appear the following words of commendation: "A good non-commissioned officer, an obedient soldier and a reliable man." Upon leaving the regular army Mr. Glanton returned to Augusta and engaged in the wholesale and retail mercantile business at 1026 Broad street, where he associated himself with W. P. Bryant, under the firm name of Bryant & Glanton. In 1898 he sold his interest to Mr. Bryant, and on April 10, of that year he established himself in the retail grocery business at his present location. On Aug. 31, 1893, he was appointed commissary-sergeant on the staff of Lieut. Col. I. C. Levy, commanding the First Battalion of Georgia volunteer infantry, and he served in this capacity until the death of Colonel Levy, a few years later. He is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party but has never been active in political affairs. On Feb. 22, 1894, Mr. Glanton was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia B. Hopkins, of Augusta. They have no children.

Glascok County was created from Warren county in 1858 and was named from Gen. Thomas Glascok, representative in Congress from Georgia from 1835 to 1839. It is situated in the eastern part of the state and is bounded on the northeast and northwest by Warren county, on the southeast by Jefferson and on the southwest by Washington. The Ogeechee river runs along the southeastern boundary and several tributaries of this river cross the county. All these streams are well supplied with fish. With good culture the land will produce abundant crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, field and ground peas and sugar-cane. The timbers are walnut, oak, pine, chestnut, hickory, maple and gum. The population, according to the census of 1900 was 4,516, a gain of 796 since 1890. Gibson the county seat is situated on the Augusta Southern railway, which brings the county into close touch with Augusta, the principal city of that section.

Glascok, Thomas, was born in Georgia and educated in the public schools of Augusta. He served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary and Indian wars, was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1798; was elected to Congress in 1834 and reëlected for the succeeding term. He died at Decatur, in 1851.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Thomas county, is located about eight miles southeast of Thomasville. The nearest railway station is Metcalf, on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Glen, John, was an enthusiastic advocate of American independence and was one of the early members of the Council of Safety. In April, 1776, he was elected chief justice of the colony, the first

man to be elected to that office by the people. After the adoption of the constitution of 1777 he was reëlected.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Milton county, is located about ten miles east of Roswell. Duluth, on the Southern railway, is the most convenient station.

Glenmore, a village of Ware county, is about twelve miles southwest of Waycross, on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, schools, churches, and stores with a local trade. It is the shipping point for the surrounding region. The population in 1900 was 275.

Glenn, a village in the southwestern part of Heard county, is not far from the state line. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile interests and in 1900 reported a population of 87. Roanoke, Ala., is the nearest railroad station.

Glenn Bill.—At the session of the legislature in the summer and fall of 1887 a measure known as the "Glenn Bill," prohibiting the coeducation of the white and colored races was introduced. It provided drastic penalties for those who violated its stipulations and after considerable discussion passed the house with a few dissenting votes. In the senate it met with more opposition. In the act to amend and consolidate the common school laws, section thirty-six was amended to read: "Colored and white children shall not attend the same school, and no teacher receiving or teaching white and colored pupils in the same school shall be allowed any compensation at all out of the Common School Fund." Thus modified the bill passed the house. At the same session a joint resolution was passed directing the governor not to draw his warrant for the \$8,000 annual appropriation to Atlanta university, until the plan of expenditure should be so amended as to secure its exclusive use for colored children.

Glennville an incorporated town of Tattnall county and the southern terminus of the Glennville & Register railroad, is about fourteen miles southeast of Reidsville. It has a money order postoffice, schools, churches and stores, and is the trading center for a prosperous farming community. The population in 1900 was 269.

Glenwood, a village of Montgomery county, is a station on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, about five miles southwest of Mount Vernon. It has a money order postoffice, which delivers mail to the surrounding district, telegraph and express offices, school, churches, stores which do a good local business, and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 275.

Glory, a post-village of Berrien county, is a station on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, about twelve miles northeast of Nashville. It has some stores, which do a good local business, and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 54.

Gloster, a post-hamlet of Gwinnett county, is located on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, southwest of Lawrenceville. It has telegraph and express offices, some mercantile houses and is a shipping point for the surrounding country.

Glovers, a post-village of Jones county, is located on the Ocmulgee river, about fourteen miles northwest of Clinton. The population in 1900 was 161. It has some stores with good local trade, and does considerable shipping. Juliette is the nearest railroad station.

Glynn County is one of the oldest in the state. It was laid out in 1765 into the parishes of St. Patrick and St. David, though settlements had been made some years before. In 1777 it was formed into a county and named in honor of John Glynn, an English nobleman who was an ardent supporter of the colonists in their demands. At the convention of 1788, which met at Augusta to ratify the constitution of the United States, the county was represented by George Handley, Christopher Hillary and J. Milton. It lies in the southeastern part of the state and is bounded on the north by Wayne and McIntosh counties, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by Camden county, and on the west by Wayne. The Altamaha and Little Satilla rivers, with a number of minor streams and inlets, drain the surface. The county originally contained many marshes. These have in many cases been drained and the land thus reclaimed is very productive. Along the coast are several islands, the principal of which are St. Simons, Jekyll, Blythe, Colonel's, Crispin, Rainbow, Hammock and Latham. Fish and game are abundant and oysters and clams are plentiful during the winter. Oyster beds are cultivated to some extent and choice Brunswicks bring the highest market prices. Fishing gives a livelihood to several hundred people in Glynn county. The timbers are of immense value. Cypress, sweet and beech gum, white oak, hickory, live-oak and pine abound and millions of feet of lumber are cut annually. The agricultural products are sugarcane, rice, potatoes, field and ground peas and the cereals. Fruit raising is yet in its infancy in the county, but the experiments recently conducted in this line of farming at Sterling have given an immense impetus to the industry and hundreds of acres of land have been planted to peaches, plums, pears and quinces. Black-

berries and whortleberries grow wild in profusion. The nearness of Brunswick makes truck farming and dairying profitable and considerable attention is given to these lines of industry. The Seaboard Air Line railroad crosses the western part of the county from north to south, the Atlantic & Birmingham and Southern railways enter the county at the western border and meet at Brunswick. Steamship lines run from Brunswick to New York, Boston, Darien, Fernandina, Fla., and the islands along the coast. In addition to the railroads and steamships there are thirty miles of shell road, kept in perfect condition by convict labor and fifty miles of salt water runs and creeks, which make the transportation proposition an easy one in Glynn county. Brunswick the county seat, ranks next to Savannah as a Georgia seaport. The population of the county in 1900 was 14,314, an increase of 89% in ten years.

Gneiss.—The mineral known as gneiss is a metamorphic rock, consisting of orthoclastic feldspar, quartz and mica. It has the same component parts as granite, but is stratified or foliated. This feature is sometimes so little marked, however, that the stone might be made to pass for granite. Gneiss has been discovered in various parts of Georgia, notably in Carroll, Meriwether and Heard counties. At Lithonia, DeKalb county, there are large quarries from which a fine quality of contorted gneiss—that is where the strata or foliations follow curved lines—is taken. This stone is much used for street paving. The deposits extend into the adjoining counties of Rockdale and Gwinnett. The serpentine variety has been found in abundance in Towns county and is fast coming into use as a building stone. Some gneiss has also been found in Oconee county but it is not quarried to any considerable extent.

Goble, a post-village in the southwest corner of Gilmer county, is not far from the Gordon county line. It reported a population of 107 in 1900 and is a trading center for that section. Talona, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, is the nearest railroad station.

Godbee, Walter S., is one of the best known and most honored citizens of the new county of Jenkins, and none was more prominent in securing the organization of the county and the establishing of the county seat at Millen, which city is his place of residence. He is the owner of valuable realty in Millen and has extensive plantation interests in the county. He was born in the sixty-eighth district, in Burke county, Ga., Feb. 28, 1857, and in the same county were born his parents, Dr. Franklin G. and Roseline (Dixon) God-

bee. The father was one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of that part of the state, having been graduated in the Medical College of Georgia, in Augusta, and during the Civil war



he was a loyal and ardent supporter of the cause of the Confederacy, serving as captain of the Alexander Grays. He organized this company at Alexander, Burke county, and was in first captain, later resigning this office and resuming the active practice of his profession. Walter S. Godbee was graduated at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., as a member of the class of 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his business career, which has been one of marked success and prestige, he has been identified continuously with the plantation in-

dustry. He was also engaged in the mercantile business for some time at Perkins, Burke county, and later in Millen—his entire period of identification with mercantile interests covering seventeen years. He located in Millen in 1896, and here he conducted a general merchandise business until Jan. 1, 1904, when he retired from this line of enterprise. Thereafter he served one year as editor of the Millen News, and through the columns of this paper he exercised powerful influence in bringing about the formation of Jenkins county and the locating of the county-seat in Millen. After accomplishing his purpose in this regard he retired from the editorial chair, since which time he has given his attention to the supervision of his plantation and other capitalistic interests. He compiled the data setting forth the claims for the new county of Jenkins and personally presented these claims to the legislative committee on new counties, in Atlanta, during the legislative session of 1905. He is the owner of a number of improved properties in Millen, including one of the finest business blocks in the city, and he is known as one of the most loyal and progressive citizens of the new county. Though he has been in public life but little, there are few men in the state more widely known within its borders, while it may be said that his circle of friends is circumscribed only by that of his acquaintances. He is specially fond of hunting and fishing, and in both lines has made a record practically unexcelled by that of any other resident of the eastern part of the state, being an expert with gun and rod. Mr. Godbee gives his

allegiance to the Democratic party; served four years as postmaster at Millen, and for several years was a member of the city board of education. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and was secretary and treasurer of the building committee which had charge of the erection of the fine new church edifice in Millen, aiding materially by personal donation and in securing the gift of the beautiful lot on which the church stands. He is a Master Mason, and as a young man he was identified with the Stonewall Rifles for several years, this being a popular military organization of Burke county. On Oct. 7, 1880, Mr. Godbee was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Spaeth, who died Sept. 10, 1881, leaving one daughter, Margaret. July 12, 1887, Mr. Godbee married Miss Edna M. Perkins, of Perkins, Burke county, and they have three children—Frank Mills, Walter Kingsland, and Sarah Jessie. The following pertinent excerpt from Mr. Godbee's old home county paper, the True Citizen, of Waynesboro, under date of Sept. 16, 1905, is consistently incorporated in this article: "In speaking of the prominent men in this section of the state you will not find one more often talked of than Hon. Walter S. Godbee, of Millen, formerly of Burke county but now a resident of the new county of Jenkins. The new county had no more ardent supporter, no harder worker and no more public-spirited man than Mr. Godbee. His time and talents were used in its behalf. As editor of the Millen News he brought it to the front, and his editorials were widely copied and elicited many favorable comments. When he took charge of the News it needed help, and being without newspaper experience his career has been little less than remarkable. His work in Millen has been for the upbuilding and uplifting of the community. He was a prime mover in the building of the Millen high school, was a member of the board of education, was postmaster for several years, is a member of the town council and has done much for the town during his service as a councilman. The white primary has proven to be one of the greatest political movements begun by him, outside of the new county movement, in which he and others made many personal sacrifices. He also made the first speech favoring a white primary in Jenkins county. That he has been successful one needs only to visit Millen to find proofs. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Citizens' bank, a new financial institution in Millen." Mr. Godbee is also a charter member of the new Millen cotton mill, is one of its stockholders, and takes an active interest in all public affairs of county and city.

Godfrey, a village of Morgan county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, near the Putnam county line. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, school, churches, and is a shipping center for the surrounding region. The population in 1900 was 65.

Godwinsville, a post-village of Dodge county, is a station on the Southern railway, about five miles southeast of Eastman. It has an express office, some mercantile interests, school, churches, and is a shipping point for the vicinity. The population in 1900 was 79.

Goggansville, a post-village of Monroe county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, near the Pike county line, and in 1900 reported a population of 53. It has some mercantile interests and does considerable shipping.

Gold.—Through the Crystalline area are several gold-bearing belts running from northeast to southwest. Two of these belts are continuous across the state from the Carolinas to Alabama. One enters at Rabun county and passes through the counties of Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Forsyth, Cherokee, Cobb, Paulding and Carroll. The other enters the county of Habersham from South Carolina and passes through Hall, Forsyth, Gwinnett, Milton, DeKalb, Fulton, Campbell, Fayette, Coweta, Meriwether and Troup counties. Another short but important belt comes into the state on the line between Columbia and Lincoln counties and extends into McDuffie and Warren.

Accounts differ as to when gold was first discovered in the state. One is that the first was found by a negro in the sands of Bear creek, in White county, then a part of Habersham, in October, 1828, but that the find was so small no attention was paid to it until the same negro found in the sands of a stream in the Nacoochee valley a nugget worth several thousand dollars. Another, and probably the correct account, is that gold was first discovered on Duke's creek, in White county, in 1829. In 1838 the United States government established a branch mint at Dahlonega, which continued in operation until the beginning of the war in 1861. From 1829 to 1849 the yield of gold from the Georgia mines was estimated at 1,000,000 ounces. Then the discovery of gold in California promised better returns and turned attention from the Georgia mines. Prospecting with the pick, shovel and pan ceased to a great extent and in later years mining operations have been conducted on a more extensive scale in the reduction of low grade ores. About 1890 a company was formed with considerable

capital to mine ores of this class in the old mines of Dahlonega. Five years later there were 300 men employed within six miles of the town. The ore costs about twenty-five cents a ton at the stamp-mills and affords a good profit. The supply is abundant and the chances are that the output of gold will increase with the introduction of improved methods of mining. The annual yield is now about \$150,000. Mills are operated in Bartow, Lumpkin and Oglethorpe counties and at some other places. The equipment of the Royal mine in Haralson county cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Another modern outfit is at the Wilkes mine, two miles from Grantville. This is operated by a company of Boston capitalists.

In July, 1897, S. W. McCallie, assistant state geologist, read a paper before the International Gold Mining convention, at Denver, Col., in which he said: "The future of the gold mining industry of the state depends, to a great extent, on the economic treatment of low grade ores which are known to exist in large quantities." Prof. W. S. Yeates, state geologist, in one of his bulletins, gives this statement regarding the production of gold: "I do not believe that the Georgia gold mines may be expected to produce bonanzas; and the fortunes to be made in a day will be exceedingly rare; but there is every reason to believe, that when properly developed and equipped for extensive operations, the gold deposits of Georgia will rank among the best dividend producers in the world." (See sketches of the various counties in the gold-bearing districts).



Golden, Theodore E., secretary and treasurer of the Golden Foundry & Machine Company, of Columbus, is one of the progressive and public-spirited business men who have made this thriving city forge to its position of marked prominence among the industrial and commercial centers of Georgia. He was born in Columbus, Nov. 1, 1859, and is a son of George Jasper Golden, a native of South Carolina, and Sarah Caroline (Poitevent) Golden, who was born in Alabama. The father died in 1881, at

the age of forty-seven years, having been at the time superintendent of the Columbus Iron Works Company. During the Civil war he was captain of Company A of the Naval Iron Works bat-

talion, of Columbus. His wife preceded him to the life eternal, her death having occurred in 1876. They are survived by five children, namely: John P., Theodore E., George R., Wannie Lee, now the wife of A. E. Dudley, of Columbus, and Cecil Stanford. Theodore E. Golden was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Girard, Ala., and of an academy for boys in Columbus, the latter institution having been conducted by Capt. J. J. Slade. In 1882 he became associated with his brother John P. in establishing a foundry and machine shop in Columbus, under the firm name of Golden Bros., both members of the firm being practical men in the business, in which they had been trained under the efficient direction of their father. The enterprise which they founded was of modest order but it served as the nucleus of the large and important concern with which both are identified at the present time. In 1888 the business was incorporated, under title of the Golden Foundry and Machine Company, and with executive corps as follows: A. Illges, president; T. E. Golden, secretary and treasurer; and J. P. Golden, superintendent. This official staff still remains in control of the affairs of the corporation, whose operations have grown in scope and importance from year to year. The company is capitalized for \$200,000; Its plant is modern and complete in all its equipments, the shops covering four acres of ground; and the institution is one of the largest of the sort in the state. The chief products are power-transmission machinery, absorption ice machines and cane mills. The subject of this sketch is also a director of the Columbus savings bank, the F. H. Lummus Sons Company, and the Georgia Midland & Gulf Railroad Company, and is president of the Golden Ice and Coal Company. In politics he exercises his franchise and influence in support of the cause of the Democratic party; is chairman of the board of water commissioners of Columbus, and a member of the board of commons commissioners of the city. He is identified with the Columbus board of trade, and in a fraternal way has attained to the fourteenth degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry. On April 2, 1881, Mr. Golden was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Antoinette Lennard, of Columbus, and they have six children,—Mary, Wannie Lee, Susie Carter, Melissa Heath, Theodore E., Jr., and William Swift. Mary is now the wife of G. B. Smith, of Columbus.

Golgotha, where a skirmish occurred on June 16, 1864, is not far from Marietta and the fight was a part of the general operations around Kennesaw Mountain.

Goliad.—In November, 1835, a movement was commenced at Macon to assist the Texans in their war for independence. A fund of over \$3,000 was raised at a public meeting and thirty-two men, among whom was Lieut. Hugh McLeod, just home from West Point, offered their service. This was the beginning of Col. William Ward's battalion. While the organization was rendezvoused at Knoxville Miss Joanna Troutman observed it had no flag and proceeded to make one, which was presented to the battalion at Columbus by Lieutenant McLeod, acting for Miss Troutman. The flag was of white silk with a blue star in the center, and, according to the Galveston News, bore on one side the motto: "Liberty or Death," and on the other the legend "Ubi Libertas ibi nostra Patria est." This "lone star" flag afterward became the coat of arms of Texas. Ward's battalion joined the command of Col. J. W. Fannin, and on March 20, 1836, Fannin and his men surrendered to General Urrea at Goliad, with the written understanding that they should be treated as prisoners of war. On Palm Sunday, March 27th, just a week after the surrender, 357 of the 445 prisoners were ordered to be shot. The order was carried out, but by feigning death until night came on twenty-seven escaped. The other 330 fell victims to Mexican treachery. (See Lawrenceville).



Golightly, J. F., was born in Fairburn, Campbell county, Ga., on May 12, 1850. His father, Pinchney Golightly, was a farmer and died in Campbell county, Ga., in 1891, and his mother's name was Emily Rainwater, daughter of James and Polly Rainwater. His maternal grandfather, James Rainwater, was born in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, and moved from there to Georgia in 1840, locating in Coweta county, and later moving from there to Campbell county. He was of English and Welsh descent and was ordained to preach as a Baptist minister in South Carolina in 1835, and preached in many churches in Campbell, Coweta, Meriwether and Carroll counties, and died in Campbell county, in 1873, being a prominent minister in his denomination to the date of his death. Mr. Golightly's grandfather on the paternal side was also a native of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, his name being David Golightly, and his wife's maiden name being Nancy Ogburn. His father

was William Golightly, who was born in Scotland, moving to South Carolina and dying in that state. The paternal grandfather of the subject was a farmer and moved from South Carolina to near Gaylesville, Alabama, buying a farm near that place, living and dying there. Mr. Golightly's maternal grandfather was also a farmer and died in Campbell county, Ga., in 1873. Mr. Golightly acquired only an English education, being taught in various common schools in Campbell county, and living on a farm with his father until 1871 when he removed to his grandfather's, and lived there until the death of the latter in 1873. He then clerked at Fairburn, Ga., until 1874 at which time he removed to Atlanta and engaged with Stewart, Wood & Fain as a traveling salesman. He remained with this firm until 1879 at which time he located in Greenville, S. C., forming a partnership with Z. T. Dobbs, doing a wholesale and retail business in stoves, crockery, etc. In 1881 they sold their store and the partnership was dissolved. In 1882, Mr. Golightly removed to New York and formed a partnership with W. T. Roberts of Fairburn, and opened up a wholesale crockery business, their field of operations being in the Southern States. In 1885 the business in New York was disposed of and Mr. Golightly removed to Fairburn, Campbell county, Ga., and read law under L. S. Roan, who is now Judge of the Stone Mountain circuit, and was admitted to the bar in Aug., 1885, under the late Chief Justice Simmons, who was then presiding for Judge S. W. Harris. In 1886 he formed a law partnership with L. S. Roan, at Fairburn, Ga., and remained with him until 1890, the firm title being Roan & Golightly. In 1893 he formed a second partnership this time with J. H. Longino of Atlanta, Ga., and removed his office there, and they have practiced together in the city of Atlanta since that date. In 1901 he removed his family to Atlanta and he is now residing in that city, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, ranking as one of the foremost attorneys of the Atlanta bar. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since he was sixteen years of age. In 1886 he was elected mayor of the town of Fairburn and was reelected in 1887, in both cases being elected without opposition. In 1896 he was elected senator for the 36th senatorial district of Georgia, which is composed of the counties of Meriwether, Coweta, Campbell and Douglas, and was chairman of the committee on corporations and vice-chairman of the committee on county and county matters. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and as stated he is now engaged in the practice of law in Fulton county, Ga., having a splendid

practice in the counties of Fulton, Campbell, Fayette and Clayton and doing practice in other adjoining counties. In 1886 Mr. Golightly joined the Masonic fraternity and served as master of Fairburn Lodge No. 180 in 1888-9, and was also High Priest of Fairburn Chapter No. 36 Royal Arch Masons for 1891-92-93, and in 1891 was anointed High Priest in the order of the High Priest hood at Macon, Ga. In 1875 he was married to Henrietta J. Vickers, daughter of Leander and Mary Vickers of Fairburn, Campbell county, Ga., and they have seven children, as follows: Mary Golightly Roan, age thirty years; James Bernard, age twenty-six years; Aubry Rainwater, age twenty-four years; Logan Blekley, age twenty-one years; Henry Tucker, age seventeen years; Urvyle Sinclair, age fourteen years, and Helen Goodman, age eleven years.

Gomez, a post-village of Wayne county, is located on the Altamaha river, about six miles north of Jesup. It has some stores which do a good local business, and is a shipping point for the surrounding plantations. The population in 1900 was 71.

Gooding, a post-hamlet of Bulloch county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, about four miles southwest of Statesboro.

Gordon, the largest town of Wilkinson county, near its northwestern corner, is on the main line of the Central of Georgia railway, which connects Macon and Savannah, and is the southern terminus of a branch of the same system which passes through Milledgeville and Eatonton and has Covington for its northern terminus. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1885 and had in 1900 a population of 509 in the town, while the Ramah militia district in which it is situated, had 1,597. It has a money order post-office with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, stores, churches and schools.

As General Howard was approaching this place on Nov. 22, 1864, he sent Wood's division and Kilpatrick's cavalry toward Macon for another attack upon that town. Wheeler's men met this force in the early morning, captured 60 Federal pickets and a considerable cavalry fight followed. In the afternoon, Wheeler, with the assistance of a small infantry force and a battery pushed on and near Gordon attacked Walcutt's Federal brigade, which managed to hold out until night, though their loss was considerable, including General Walcutt, who was wounded.

Gordon County was laid out in 1850 from Floyd and Cass, (now Bartow) and was named in honor of William W. Gordon, one of the promoters of the Central railroad, in which capacity he did

much to develop the industries of Georgia. It lies in the northern part of the state and is bounded on the north by Murray and Whitfield counties, on the east by Gilmer and Pickens, on the south by Bartow and Floyd, and on the west by Floyd and Chattooga. The surface is well watered and the soil is fertile. The principal productions are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, field peas and the various grasses. The county is rich in minerals, iron, limestone, beuxite and marble being found, but none of these are mined. About one third of the original forests still stands and several small sawmills are kept busy constantly, preparing lumber for the local market. The products of the county are marketed principally at Calhoun, the county seat. Other towns are Plainville, Resaca and Sugar Valley. Transportation facilities are offered by the Western & Atlantic, or State road, which traverses the county from north to south. The population of the county was 14,119 in 1900, a gain of 1,361 since 1890. Gordon county occupies historic ground. At the junction of the Coosawattee and the Connesauga rivers once stood New Echota, the capital of the Cherokee nation. It was the home of several noted chiefs, among them were Elijah Hix, Boudinot and Alexander McCoy, and what is known as the Schermerhorn treaty was negotiated there. Oostanaula also was once a large Indian town, whose inhabitants were unusually hostile to the whites.



Gordon, Frederick Barrett, is president of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Muscogee county, one of the most enterprising and flourishing industrial cities in the state, and his interests here are varied and important. He was born in Auburndale, Middlesex county, Mass., a part of the city of Newton, May 29, 1857, a son of James Monroe and Mary Elizabeth (Clarkson) Gordon, the former born in New Hampshire and the latter in New Jersey, the respective families having been founded

in America in the colonial era of our national history. Frederick B. Gordon was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native place, having been graduated in the Newton high school at the age of nineteen years. In 1878, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, he came to Georgia and took up his residence in Columbus, where he has since made his home

and where he has risen to a position of prominence in business and civic circles. For a number of years he was identified with the firms of Woods & Co., of Savannah, and J. O. Mathewson & Co., of Augusta, both operating in the fertilizer business. Thereafter he was for a decade managing partner in the wholesale dry-goods house of J. Kyle & Co., of Columbus. In 1900 Mr. Gordon effected the organization and incorporation of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been president. The corporation is capitalized for \$500,000 and is one of the most extensive manufacturers of cotton goods in the south. Mr. Gordon is a director of the Columbus board of trade, of which he was formerly president, and is also a director of each the Georgia Midland railway, the Columbus Electric Company and the Columbus Automatic Telephone Company. He has the distinction of being president of the Georgia industrial association, in which are represented all the cotton mills in the state, is also president of the civic improvement league of Columbus, and a member of the "commons commission" of the same city. In local and state matters Mr. Gordon gives his support to the Democratic party, and is essentially a loyal and public-spirited citizen. For ten years he was a member of the board of school trustees of Columbus; he is identified with the Royal Arcanum and the Muscogee club, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon. On Nov. 21, 1883, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Crook, daughter of the late James Crook, who was a distinguished member of the Alabama bar. They have two children—Mary Elizabeth and Margaret Crook. Mrs. Gordon is a representative of one of the old and influential families of Alabama, and holds membership in the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Revolution.

Gordon Institute.—This school was originally chartered in 1852 and in 1872 was reorganized. It is located at Barnesville and was named in honor of Gen. John B. Gordon, one of Georgia's favorite sons. Its reputation has extended all over the South and it lays claim to being the largest preparatory school in the state. About 500 students are enrolled every year, fully fifty counties being represented. An officer from West Point is commandant, the cadets are equipped with cadet rifles by the United States government and with a battery of artillery furnished by the State of Georgia. The institution is well provided with buildings, among which is a large armory and drill hall, which is also used as an auditorium on special occasions. The graduates stand well in their classes in

the higher colleges, indicating that the character of the instruction is of high order.



Gordon, Gen. John Brown, a distinguished soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and governor of Georgia from 1886 to 1890, was a native of that state, having been born in Upson county, July 6, 1832. Some years prior to the Revolutionary war seven brothers named Gordon came from Scotland and settled in North Carolina and Virginia. One of these brothers was the great-grandfather of General Gordon. All of them served in the Colonial army in the Revolution, and after the in-

dependence of the United States was established some of the family found their way into Georgia. General Gordon's grandfather was for many years a prominent citizen of Wilkes county, N. C., and his father, Rev. Zachariah H. Gordon, was a minister of some note. John B. Gordon attended the state university of Georgia, leaving that institution in 1852 with a high standing in his class. A few months afterward he was admitted to the bar as an attorney and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, L. E. Bleckley, afterward chief justice of the Georgia supreme court. Although he soon achieved prominence at the bar he gave up his practice after a short time to assist his father, who was then engaged in mining coal in Tennessee and Georgia, and continued in this line of employment until the breaking out of the Civil war. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service and was made captain of his company. His dauntless courage and military skill soon won him promotion and he was made major of the regiment. Before the close of the year he was again promoted and the beginning of the year 1862 found him as lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Alabama infantry. The regiment was assigned to duty as part of Rodes' brigade, D. H. Hill's division, in the Peninsula of Virginia, and on April 28, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment. At the battle of Seven Pines General Rodes was severely wounded and the command of the brigade fell upon Colonel Gordon. He proved equal to the demand, however, and again at Malvern Hill he commanded the brigade, leading it against the Federal position in one of the most magnificent charges of the war. On Nov. 1, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general

and placed in command of a brigade composed of six Georgia regiments, the flower of the Georgia troops. With this brigade he took part in the Pennsylvania campaign, led Early's advance upon Harrisburg, reached the Susquehanna at Wrightsville, the most northern point gained by the Confederates during the four years struggle, and played an important part in the battle of Gettysburg. From that time until the spring of 1864 he was on the firing line in Virginia, winning laurels on various fields. On May 14, 1864, he was made major-general and commanded a division until the winter of 1864-5, when he was assigned to command of a corps as acting lieutenant-general, in which position he served to the close of the war. After the return of peace he settled in Atlanta. In 1866 he was a delegate to the national Union convention at Philadelphia, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. The same year he was one of the Georgia presidential electors. Again in 1872 he was a delegate to the national convention of his party and opposed the nomination of Greeley. The following year he was elected to the United States senate and in 1879 was reelected. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1880. In 1886 he was elected governor of the state, was reelected in 1888 and in 1890 was again elected United States senator. In addition to his military and political career General Gordon was one of the most popular lecturers in the country. His death occurred, after a brief illness, in Florida on Jan. 9, 1904, and he was buried in Oakland Cemetery near Atlanta.

Gordon Springs, a post-hamlet of Whitfield county, is about ten miles west of Dalton. Copeland, on the Central of Georgia railroad, is the nearest station.

Gore, a small village in Chattooga county, is about five miles east of Summerville, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood.

Goss, a post-village of Elbert county, is a station on the Southern railway, about five miles northwest of Elberton. It has a good local trade and does some shipping. The population in 1900 was 58.

Gough, a post-village in the western part of Burke county, with a population of 44 in 1900, is near the headwaters of Buckhead creek and about fifteen miles from Waynesboro. Wrens, on the Augusta Southern railway, is the most convenient station.

Gove, Samuel F., was born at Weymouth, Mass., in 1822, was educated in the public schools of his native town, after which he removed to Georgia. He was one of the first Congressmen elected from the state after the Civil war and served from July 25, 1868, to March 3, 1869.

Governors of Georgia.—The government of Georgia may be divided into seven distinct periods. 1st, under the charter; 2nd, as a royal province; 3d, during the Revolutionary period; 4th, under the constitution of 1777; 5th, under the constitution of 1798; 6th, under the constitution of 1868, and 7th, under the present constitution, which was adopted in 1877. The governors under the charter were James E. Oglethorpe, William Stephens and Henry Parker, the last two being acting governors during Oglethorpe's absence.

While the colony was under the authority of the crown the governors were John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, James Wright and James Habersham, the last named being president of the council and acting governor. In June, 1775, William Ewen, as president of the Council of Safety, became acting governor, and he was succeeded by Archibald Bullock and Button Gwinnett, in order, who, as president of the provincial council and commander-in-chief, administered the affairs of the colony until the adoption of the constitution of 1777.

Under that constitution the governors were John A. Treutlen, John Houston, John Wereat, George Walton, Richard Howley, Stephen Heard, Nathan Brownson, John Martin, Lyman Hall, John Houston, Samuel Elbert, Edward Telfair, George Matthews, George Handley, George Walton, Edward Telfair, George Matthews, Jared Irwin and James Jackson, who continued in office for a time under the constitution of 1798.

The governors during the next period were James Jackson, David Emanuel, Josiah Tattnall, John Milledge, Jared Irwin, David B. Mitchell, Peter Early, David B. Mitchell, William Rabun, Matthew Talbot, John Clarke, George M. Troup, John Forsyth, George R. Gilmer, Wilson Lumpkin, William Schley, George R. Gilmer, Charles J. McDonald, George W. Crawford, George W. Towns, Howell Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, Joseph E. Brown, James Johnson, (appointed provisional governor in July, 1865, by President Andrew Johnson) and Charles R. Jenkins, who was removed by the military authorities under the reconstruction measures and Gen. Thomas H. Ruger appointed to act until the constitution of 1868 became effective.

Under that constitution the first governor was Rufus B. Bullock, who was succeeded in order by Benjamin Conley, (acting governor) James M. Smith and Alfred H. Colquitt. Colquitt's administration continued until after the adoption of the constitution of 1877, under which the governors have been as follows: Alfred H. Colquitt, Alexander H. Stephens, James L. Boynton, Henry D. McDaniel, John B. Gordon, William J. Northen, William Y. Atkinson, Allen D. Candler and Joseph M. Terrell. (See biographical sketches of the several governors for term of service, etc.).

Grace, a post-hamlet of Lumpkin county, is located a few miles from the White county line. Bellton, on the Southern railroad, is the nearest station.

Gracewood, a post-village of Richmond county, is a station on the Augusta Southern railroad, about 8 miles southwest of Augusta. It has an express office, some mercantile houses and does considerable shipping. In 1900, it reported a population of 78.

Grady County was organized by act of the legislature on August 17, 1905, and was laid off from Thomas and Decatur counties. It was named after Henry W. Grady, who was one of Georgia's most gifted and eloquent sons and stood among the foremost in the noble task of bringing about a better understanding between the people of once discordant sections of the American Union. The county is bounded on the north by Mitchell county, on the east by Thomas, on the south by the State of Florida, and on the west by the county of Decatur. It is well watered in every section, the most important streams being the Ocklockonee river and its tributaries. It is traversed from east to west by the Atlantic Coast Line railway. The soil is mostly red clay with a good subsoil. There is also some light gray and sandy soil. The agricultural products are cotton of both long and short staple, tobacco, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, field peas, ground peas, oats, grass and forage crops, and sugar-cane. In sugar-cane syrup this county does a good business, large quantities being shipped from Cairo every season. Vegetables of all kinds, fruits and berries do well. The forest timber is mostly yellow pine and there is an extensive trade in all pine products. Marls are the only minerals. Cairo, on the Atlantic Coast Line, is the county seat. Grady county is in the Second congressional district and the Southern judicial circuit.

Grady, Henry Woodfin, journalist and orator, was born at Athens, May 24, 1850. His father was a colonel in the Confederate army and was killed at Petersburg, Va. Henry graduated at the Univer-

sity of Georgia in 1868, after which he took a post-graduate course in the University of Virginia. While attending that institution he wrote a letter to the Atlanta Constitution, which was of such merit that Colonel Hurlburt, invited the young man to represent the paper on a projected press excursion. He accepted and the favorable reception of his letters by the press and public led him to adopt journalism as a profession. For some time he edited the Courier and Commercial, two papers published at Rome, and while in that city became widely and favorably known as a scholarly and forcible writer. At the Georgia press convention in 1870, in which he was the youngest member, he made a speech that gave him almost a national reputation. The following year he located in Atlanta as the Georgia representative of the New York Herald. About the same time he became part owner and editor of the Atlanta Herald, which suspended publication in 1876. In 1880 Mr. Grady acquired an interest in the Constitution and became a writer on that paper. His power as an orator was equally as great as his influence as a writer, his speeches at Boston and New York a short time before his death being regarded as masterpieces of eloquence and logic. His death occurred on Dec. 23, 1889, and was sincerely mourned, not only by the people of his own state, but also by thousands outside her borders. The Grady monument, which stands in Marietta street, Atlanta, in front of the postoffice, was erected by contributions from all parts of the country, to commemorate his unselfish and patriotic efforts in restoring good feeling between the North and the South.

Graham, a village of Jeff Davis county, is located on the line of the Southern railway, about half-way between Hazlehurst and Baxley. It has a money order post-office, express and telegraph service, school and church privileges, some mercantile interests and is a shipping point of some importance. The population in 1900 was 290.

Graham, Patrick, who succeeded Henry Parker as bailiff during the rule of the trustees, was for a time president of the board, and was afterward a member of the colonial council for a number of years.

Gramling, John Robinson, who was for many years identified with the commercial interests of Georgia's fair capital city, was born at Spartanburg, Spartanburg county, S. C., April 30, 1842, a son of Kennedy and Mary Ann (Wood) Gramling, both of whom were representatives of old and prominent families and both natives of South Carolina. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Gramling, was

born on Nov. 21, 1783, a son of Adam Gramling, a veteran of the Revolution. Kennedy Gramling was born on Jan. 21, 1813. He served in the Mexican war as a captain and was an officer in the



Confederate army during the Civil war. On the maternal side Mary A. Wood was a daughter of Robinson Wood, who was a prominent figure in North Carolina. Her mother was Elizabeth Royston, daughter of Richard Royston, a member of one of the first families of Virginia. There is a town in Spartanburg county, S. C., called Gramling, that was named in honor of the family. John R. Gramling was educated in the schools of Canton and Cumming, Ga., and supplemented his training there with a wide

course of reading until he was regarded as one of the best informed men in a general way in the community in which he lived. He enlisted in the Confederate service at the beginning of the Civil war and served as a faithful soldier until the end of the conflict, as a private in Hampton's legion. Soon after the close of the war he located in Atlanta, where he continued to reside the rest of his life. In 1874 he became a member of the firm of Gramling & Spalding, wholesale dealers in shoes, and by his energetic and honorable business methods soon won a high place in the mercantile circles of the city. Doctor Spalding, his partner in business and warm personal friend said of him: "He was one of the most honest, straight up and down men that I ever met. Having a perfect genius for business, he it was who was the principal promoter of our business interests through the long years that have passed." Although Mr. Gramling began his business career at the close of the war without capital and on a salary of only fifteen dollars a month, he achieved success by his honesty and indomitable will power. Obstacles that might have discouraged other men had no terrors for him. In 1886 he organized the Atlanta Banking Company, of which he remained president until the time of his death. In his political affiliations he was an unswerving Democrat, and though he was never a seeker for public office, he was elected in 1883 to a place on the board of aldermen of Atlanta. Here he was chairman of the finance committee and was the first man to negotiate cheap bonds—at four and one half per cent—for the city of Atlanta. He was several times reelected and his rec-

ord as one of the municipal legislators stands like his private business career, without stain. Previous to his election as alderman he had served the city as one of the police commissioners, to which position he was appointed in 1876, and when the board of county commissioners was created he was elected one of the first members for Fulton county. In all the public positions he held his course was uniformly marked by sound judgment and a desire to conserve the public welfare. He was a member of the Young Men's library association, out of which grew the present Carnegie library. In fraternal circles he was well known, having been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was at one time worshipful master of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, with which he united while a resident of Cumming. On Jan. 22, 1868, he was married in Hall county to Miss Anna Eliza Porter, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Delana Scott (Bell) Porter, of Flowery Branch, Ga. Benjamin F. Porter was a prominent merchant of Hall county and a descendant of the Porters of Virginia and Pennsylvania. His wife was a noted belle and was of staunch Revolutionary stock. Francis Bell served in the American army in the Revolution in a North Carolina regiment; Thomas Bell was in the colonial wars in Pennsylvania, and his father, William Bell, was an officer in the Provincial war—1747-48. His record is on file at Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Gramling became the parents of the following children: Charles, Kate, Eula, Robert E., and Anna. Kate is now the wife of Edwin A. Hardin. John R. Gramling passed to his eternal rest on May 28, 1890. Of his death the Atlanta Constitution of the 29th said: "The death of John R. Gramling is a severe loss to Atlanta. Mr. Gramling was a model citizen, broad minded, progressive, liberal and public-spirited. He was a splendid type of the men who have built the Gate City and contributed so much to her progress and prosperity. In all the relations of life and in every circle that he entered, his admirable traits of character, his clear head and mind and heart made him honored and beloved. Taken away in the prime of useful manhood, his death will strike most of us as the untimely ending of a bright career, but such lives leave their lessons to carry on the good work."

Granite.—Perhaps no state in the Union has a larger supply of this mineral than Georgia. Valuable deposits of it have been found all through the Crystalline area and the business of quarrying granite is one of the best paying economic mineral industries

in the state. The largest deposit extends through Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, DeKalb, Rockdale, Newton, Henry, Butts, Clayton, Campbell, Fayette, Spalding, Pike and Monroe counties. Probably no granite in the South is more widely known than that from the Stone Mountain quarries. (See Stone Mountain). The second largest area is in Elbert, Oglethorpe, Lincoln, Wilkes, McDuffie, Warren, Taliaferro, Hancock, Greene, Glascock, Putnam, Baldwin, Jones and Bibb counties. In the western part of the state is a considerable field, extending through Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Coweta, Troup and Meriwether counties, with small deposits in Harris. Granite of a fine quality is found in the extreme northeastern part, in Rabun and Habersham, the supply in the latter county being practicably inexhaustible. The blue granite, found at Lexington, is capable of a high polish, and is excellent for building and monumental purposes. Near the towns of Fairburn and Palmetto a similar granite is found, except as to color. Among the buildings erected with the Lexington granite is the new postoffice at Savannah. Tests of two-inch cubes show that the Georgia granite has a resistance to pressure of about 20,000 pounds to the square inch. The principal quarries are at Lithonia and Stone Mountain in DeKalb county, four in Rockdale county, two in Bibb county and the quarries of the Lexington Blue Granite Company.

Grantland, Seaton, was a native of Virginia. After completing his law studies he located at Milledgeville, Ga., where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he was elected to represent his district in Congress; was reelected in 1836, and was one of the presidential electors on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840. He died, however, before the meeting of the electoral college.

Grantville, a town of Coweta county, on the Atlanta & West Point railway, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1868. It had in 1900 a population of 769 and the entire Grantville district had 1,884. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order post-office with rural free delivery, a bank, prosperous business houses, two grist mills, a public ginnery, a hosiery mill which employs 50 hands and makes 2,000 dozen pairs of hose a week, good schools and neat church edifices. Being located in one of the best agricultural counties in Georgia, the town is a shipping point for a variety of products.

Graphite.—The composition of this mineral is carbon, either pure or with an admixture of iron, silica, alumina or lime. Its color varies from iron black to steel gray. It is popularly called

black-lead, probably because the finer grades of it are used in the manufacture of what are commonly known as "lead" pencils. Inferior grades are used to make stove polish. Graphite free from grit is used as a lubricant for machinery and much of it is used in the manufacture of crucibles, as it is capable of standing a high degree of heat: In his report for 1901 the commissioner of agriculture says: "Both massive and foliated varieties of this mineral occur in considerable quantities associated with the highly metamorphic slates and schists along the western margin of the Crystalline area. It is quite abundant in the neighborhood of Emerson, Bartow county, where it is now mined and used in the crude state as a filler for commercial fertilizers. Promising prospects of graphite are also reported to occur in Pickens, Elbert, Hall, Madison, Douglas and Cobb counties. The Pickens county deposit is at present being developed and it is thought that in a short time it will become an active producer."

It is also known to exist in paying quantities in Habersham, Clarke and Oglethorpe counties, and an impure variety is found in Paulding, Gilmer and Troup, as well as in some other localities. The Elbert county deposit has been mined to some extent.

Gravel Springs, a post-village in the southern part of Forsyth county, is not far from the Chattahoochee river and takes its name from some springs in the vicinity. Buford and Suwanee on the Southern railway are the nearest stations. The population in 1900 was 42.



Graves, John Temple, editor of the Atlanta Georgian and known as one of the greatest orators of America at the present day, having a reputation that extends throughout the national domain, is one specially entitled to a place of honor in this publication. A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others or, as a master spirit, wields a power, either for good or evil, on the masses of man-

kind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and bear its measure of lesson and incen-

tive in an objective way. Any piece of biographical writing should be an impression and interpretation quite as much as a summary of facts, which should not be permitted to tyrannize, though properly employed as a wholesome corrective of prejudice or whimsy. In studying a clear-cut, sane, distinct character like that of John Temple Graves interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation, and there is small use for indirection in viewing his splendid achievements. He was born in Willington district, Abbeville county, S. C., Nov. 9, 1856, and is a scion of patrician ancestry. He is a son of James Porterfield and Kate Florida (Tomes) Graves, the former of whom was born in Washington, Ga., Sept. 3, 1820, and the latter in Abbeville, S. C., her death occurring about two years after the birth of him whose name initiates this paragraph. The latter's paternal grandfather was Col. John Temple Graves, a distinguished officer in the war of the Revolution, in which he was specially commissioned by General Greene to oppose the passage of Lord Cornwallis across the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, a duty which he performed with great skill, as history records. (See White's Historical Collections on Georgia). The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Graves was Patrick Calhoun, an officer and legislator of the Revolutionary period and an older brother of the great statesman, John C. Calhoun. Mr. Graves' maternal grandfather, William Calhoun, was an extensive planter and influential citizen of Abbeville, S. C., and owing to an impediment in his speech gained the sobriquet of "Cotton Billy." James Porterfield Graves went forth in defense of the Confederate cause in the war between the states, enlisting in 1861 and becoming adjutant-general of his regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia. Concerning the prestige of John Temple Graves as an orator another writer has spoken in the following appreciative words: "Perhaps no American of this generation has enjoyed so early in life and in such sustained connection, so many and such dazzling triumphs of eloquence as the subject of this sketch. The nephew of John C. Calhoun, his grandfather the patron and benefactor of McDuffie and the intimate friend of Hayne, Preston and Legare, he was born in an atmosphere of eloquence and statesmanship. When Henry W. Grady died, in the meridian of his brilliant and fortunate life, it was remarkable to observe the unanimity with which the press and the people of the north and south turned with expectancy to John Temple Graves, then quietly editing the Daily Tribune, of Rome, Ga. Up to that period his growth had been gradual, but out of the nation's be-

reaved hour his name flamed up immediately into fame and was soon on every lip. Since that period his career has been a succession of triumphal marches that have landed him upon the pinnacle of a national fame as the south's representative orator and one of the most eloquent of living Americans. With a brilliant reputation for college oratory, Graves began life as a teacher in the public schools of West Point and LaGrange, making during this time two memorial speeches over Confederate graves and by the same attracting much attention. The routine life of the school room was irksome to his eager ambition, and he sought more congenial employment. About this time the sensational contest between Joseph E. Brown and Gen. A. R. Lawton convulsed the state, and the young orator and journalist caught its graphic points in a ringing article that went into Avery's History of Georgia as the 'finest bit of descriptive writing of that decade.' From this he blossomed easily into newspaper life and went to Florida, where he rose rapidly from reporter to managing editor of the Union, the only daily in the state. He afterward established the Daily Herald, which became the leading factor in Florida politics, and its editor became, with one exception, the most distinguished man in the state, at the age of twenty-nine years. He engaged actively in three political campaigns and with his eloquence swept the hustings as with a prairie fire. The chronicles of 1882-7 in that state speak of his campaign speeches as without a parallel in the history of Florida. It was a common thing for his enthusiastic audience to carry him on their shoulders from the public platform, and in many instances the horses were unhitched from his carriage and he was drawn by the leading citizens through crowded streets, amid shouting multitudes, pelting him with flowers and greeting him with adulation. And all this not as a candidate,—for he always ignored and declined office,—but simply as a spontaneous tribute to an eloquence which Henry W. Grady declared the most phenomenal he had ever listened to. After having led the Democratic electoral ticket in Florida in 1884, the health of the young journalist-orator and that of his wife failed in the Florida climate, and he returned to Georgia. He was immediately offered and accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the reorganized Atlanta Journal, in 1887, but the desire for absolute freedom and independence of utterance led him to resign this responsible position and its brilliant prospects and to accept the editorship and control of the Rome Tribune, which was established under him and recorded three phenomenally brilliant and successful years under his man-

agement, until he voluntarily resigned the editorship, in loyalty to a political conviction which differed from the views and interests of all its other owners. During this period, and within a year after his return to Georgia, Graves was chosen without an effort, to lead the Democratic electoral ticket of Georgia in 1888, and thus presented the only instance in the political history of the south of a young man, under thirty-two, who had in two successive presidential campaigns been chosen as a Democratic elector at large in two great states and led the ballot in both of them. About this time Henry W. Grady died. Graves and Grady had been bosom friends, and the former had a letter from the latter saying that no man ever understood him as did the friend who survived him, and was destined to complete his work. Graves' oration over Grady's dead body has gone into all languages, been published in all countries, is spoken to-day by American youths in all the great American colleges, and is fixed in literature as one of the few classics in American oratory. One sentence of this oration, "And when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace," is graven upon Grady's monument in Atlanta and will live as long as the life it commemorates. From the day of the Grady memorial John Temple Graves was in demand all over the country. Every platform was open to him. He could choose his audience anywhere in the republic, and in the measure of his strength he met the obligations of his genius and opportunity. It is needless in an abridged and circumscribed compilation of this order to enter into details as to the notable places to which and the distinguished assemblies before which Mr. Graves has been called as an orator, for his fame rests not only on the pages of history but in the hearts and minds of countless people. His influence has permeated the national life in no uncertain way and his impassioned utterances, bearing ever the mark of impregnable sincerity, have swayed thousands. Even the wings of Jove's bird sometimes grow weary, but not so the gifted voice and mind of John Temple Graves. Can a better estimate of the man be offered than that given in his own words? "I have never felt that I was greater than others. I believe the merit of all my work is in its sincerity. I have never in one conscious moment of my public life said one word I did not believe to be true. I have never with pen or tongue championed an unworthy cause. I have never used position, power or opportunity to gratify a private grudge or prosecute a private gain. I have loved my country, loved humanity and revered God, and in the greater honors that I have deserved, which

have come to me so lavishly, I have always felt the pain of my own unworthiness and offered to myself and to the world no other explanation than I was sincere." The good and great of the land have united in plaudits to the oratory, the sincerity and to the manliness of this Georgian, and no blot mars the fair escutcheon which is his to protect and honor. From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Graves was editor of the Atlanta News, his newspaper work having been consecutively carried forward for many years, and since the spring of 1906 he has been editor of the Atlanta Georgian, whose fame and prestige are assured under his control. He was graduated in the University of Georgia in August, 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and his scholarship has been ripened and glorified by his natural predilection and his subsequent application. He is staunch in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1906 became a candidate for the United States senate, finally withdrawing from the race because of the exigent demands placed upon him by business interests. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church. On April 17, 1878, Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Mattie G. Simpson, daughter of Jack and Mary (Harris) Simpson, of Hancock county, Ga., and she died eleven years later, leaving no children. On Dec. 3, 1890, he married Miss Anne E. Cothran, daughter of Hugh D. and Laura E. (Smith) Cothran, of Rome, and the names of the children of this union are here entered, with respective dates of birth: John Temple, Jr., April 25, 1892; Laura Cothran, Dec. 30, 1894; James de Graffenreid, April 5, 1896; Cothran Calhoun, July 2, 1901; and Anne Elizabeth, Feb. 3, 1905.

Graves Station, a village of Terrell county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad about five miles west of Dawson. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, school, churches, good business houses and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 87.

Gray, the county seat of Jones county, is located on the Central of Georgia railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 71. It is about three miles northeast of Clinton, the former county seat, the change being made by the legislature of 1905, owing to the fact that Clinton was without railroad facilities. Gray has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests and does considerable shipping.



Gray, James Richard, was born in Adairsville, Bartow county, Ga., Sept. 30, 1859, a son of Col. John W. and Sarah J. (Venable) Gray. His mother, Sarah J. Venable, came from the good English stock of Abram Venable, of Devonshire, England, whose name is in the records of the House of Burgesses of Virginia and on the army rolls of the Revolution. James R. Gray attended the best schools of the vicinity, and was exceedingly fortunate in being located conveniently to the school of Col. John

H. Fitten, one of the most successful and well known educators in the state at the time, who prepared many boys from Georgia, as well as other states, for the sharp battles of life. He was a strict disciplinarian, a man of broad culture, and young Gray became the beneficiary of the splendid training of this accomplished instructor. Afterwards, young Gray, possessed of a magnificent training, from pious and devoted parents, attended the North Georgia agricultural college, at Dahlonega, and graduated at that institution, a school that has given to the state and country many worthy sons who have won renown and done noble service in the public life. James R. Gray was not a child of fortune, and, like many others of our truest and best men, cleared his own way through all obstacles and won by courage and industry a high position in public esteem. There was nothing that suggested luxury, and there is nothing suggesting effeminacy in the life and character of Mr. Gray. His father was a lieutenant-colonel in the Eighth Georgia battalion, and from him the son inherited the manly character that has asked no odds in the struggle to climb to places of honor and responsibility. On Nov. 16, 1881, Mr. Gray was married to Miss May Inman, daughter of Walker P. Inman, one of Atlanta's most substantial citizens. With this charming companion, his married life has been most happy. There are five children to bless the union, three daughters and two sons. Mr. Gray is thoroughly devoted to his family and to his home life. In the prime of life, with a magnificent physique, at the head of one of the most influential daily papers in the South, having the confidence of all who know him to the highest degree, large brained, large hearted, fearless to do what he regards as right, it may be safely said he is in the front rank of prominent, useful, patriotic and devoted Geor-

gians. There seems to be something in the atmosphere of the mountains that gives mental as well as physical vigor to the youth who grow up amid such environments. A sturdy independence, an unmistakable self reliance, a courage that does not fear any obstacle, a method of thought that goes directly to the subject and arrives at safe conclusions are all characteristics of this class of young men. Mr. Gray was born, reared and educated where Nature has planted vast monuments of beauty and grandeur, and his own life has been an exemplification of his mind and soul attuned to Nature's loftiest moods. In all his business and professional career, there has ever been displayed in a marked degree, a rugged honesty, a directness of purpose, an invincible will, and an undaunted courage. In 1879 he entered the practice of law in Atlanta and in 1886 became a member of the law firm of Ellis & Gray. He soon took rank among the leading lawyers of the Atlanta bar and for twenty-two years he occupied an enviable position among his brother lawyers, eminently successful in his professional work, with no thought of changing the even current of his life until the owners of the Atlanta Journal, of which he was one of the largest holders, begged him to assume the editorship and general management of the paper. He consented and from 1902 until now he has steadfastly devoted his time, energy and mind to building up this great paper to still greater proportions. He has seen it succeed beyond the hopes of its founders, has made it a great financial success and a power in the development of Georgia and the South. Mr. Gray is a leader and a potent factor in every enterprise in which he is engaged. He is not a "dummy" in any business, but gives his personal attention to all public and private enterprises with which he is connected.

Gray, Joseph Francis, freight claim agent of the Central of Georgia railroad, with headquarters in the city of Savannah, was born at Atlanta, Nov. 23, 1870, and is a son of Luke and Margaret (Carolan) Gray, both of whom were born in Ireland, though their marriage was solemnized in Atlanta, Ga., in 1868. Luke Gray was a machinist by vocation and was for many years employed by the Western & Atlantic railroad, in Atlanta, where he died in 1872. His wife died on Feb. 4, 1905, in Augusta, Ga., both having been devoted communicants of the Catholic church. They are survived by two sons, of whom Joseph F. is the elder. His brother, Thomas Stephen, is cashier of the Union savings bank, in Augusta. After securing an excellent preliminary training in St. Patrick's parochial school, in Augusta, Joseph F. Gray pursued a course of study

in St. Mary's college, at Belmont, N. C. He initiated his business career as a stenographer, in July, 1886, in the employ of the late Hon. Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle and a former member of the United States senate. From January, 1887, to May, 1888, Mr. Gray was employed as stenographer in the Augusta office of the Southern Express Company, and thereafter, until January, 1890, he held a similar incumbency in the offices of the general freight and passenger agents of the Central of Georgia, in Savannah, thus initiating his connection with railroad work. From January, 1890, until October, 1892, he was traveling freight agent for the Central of Georgia, with headquarters in Savannah and Augusta, and thereafter he was traveling freight agent for the South Bound railroad, with headquarters in Savannah, retaining this incumbency until September, 1893, and in the following month assuming the position of superintendent and treasurer of the Millen & Southwestern railroad, with headquarters in Millen, Ga. In February, 1900, he became superintendent of the Offerman & Western railroad, at Offerman, Ga., and held this position one year, after which he served until July, 1902, as clerk in the freight claim office of the Central of Georgia, at Savannah. On July 15, 1902, he was appointed to his present position, as freight-claim agent of the Central of Georgia. He is a member of the National freight claim agents' association, and is first vice president of the body, having been elected to this office at the annual meeting in May, 1905. Mr. Gray is a stanch Democrat and is a communicant of the Catholic church, being a member of the parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Savannah. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus. June 6, 1892, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Gassman, daughter of Charles and Mary A. (McLaughlin) Gassman, of Savannah, and they have two children: Joseph Francis, Jr., and Mildred Lucille.

Graymont, a village of Emanuel county, is about ten miles southeast of Swainsboro on the Millen & Southwestern railway. It offers good educational and religious advantages, has a money order postoffice, express office and business houses with a good local trade. In 1900 the population was reported as 211.

Grayson, a town of Gwinnett county, is on the branch of the Seaboard Air Line railway that runs from Lawrenceville to Loganville. It was first called Tripp until Dec. 16, 1901, when it was incorporated under the name of Berkely, which was subsequently changed to Grayson. It has a money order postoffice, an express

office, some stores and does some shipping. The population in 1900 was 101.



Grayson, William Leon, prominent in the business affairs of the city of Savannah and the military matters in the state, was born in Savannah, Aug. 21, 1870. He is a son of Edward Fahm Recker Grayson and Laura Amanda (Patterson) Grayson, the former born in Savannah, March 3, 1847, and the latter in Gillisonville, Hampton county, S. C., June 11, 1847. Ancestors in the paternal line have been found represented in the various wars in which the nation has been involved. Rev. Spence Grayson, great-great-grandfather of William L., was chaplain of Grayson's additional regiment during the Revolution, and of this regiment William Grayson, great-great-uncle of the subject of this review, was the colonel, while he was also one of the first senators from Virginia under the present constitution, serving with Lee. John Robinson Grayson, great-grandfather, was a lieutenant in the United States navy during the war of 1812. John Langton Grayson, grandfather, served as private in the Florida, or Seminole, war, of 1836, being but a boy at the time, and in 1848, at the time of the Mexican war, he was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Towns, but as only one company was taken from Savannah during that war he was not called into active service. At the inception of the Civil war Edward F. R. Grayson was but fourteen years of age and was therefore ineligible for service, but during the latter part of the war he served in defense of Savannah, under Major Shellman. William Leon Grayson entered the volunteer forces of the Georgia militia in 1886, joining the Republican Blues, in which he had risen to the office of second lieutenant at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. In May, 1898, he volunteered and was commissioned first lieutenant on the 2d of that month, by Governor Atkinson. He was assigned to Company M, and was afterward appointed adjutant of the First battalion, by Col. J. F. Brooks; Colonel Lawton also appointed him officer in charge of the regimental post exchange, which under his direction proved a flourishing institution. He was mustered out with his regiment, at Macon, Ga., Nov. 18, 1898. On returning to Savannah, feeling a deep interest in the Georgia state troops, especially

his old company, he at once lent his energies in gathering the fragments of said company together. On Dec. 6, 1898, he was tendered and accepted the captaincy of the Republican Blues, and under his leadership the command was soon placed on a high standard of efficiency. He first came into prominence in connection with state military affairs in August, 1899, during the Darien riot, where he commanded a composite company from the regiment under direct authority of Gov. Allen D. Candler. On Dec. 9, 1899, he was unanimously elected major of the First battalion, First infantry; in March, 1901, he was appointed, by Governor Candler, a member of the state advisory board of military matters, on which he has since continuously served. Colonel Grayson served as a member of the committee of three who revised and codified the military laws of the state, in 1902. In December, 1900, he was tendered the office of lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment, but as he had not yet paraded with the battalion he desired to show his fitness for the office of major, and declined the nomination. In March, 1901, he was ordered by Governor Candler to Sylvania, to protect from violence seven negroes who were in jail at that point and who were in danger of being lynched. He assumed charge of the local company and succeeded in conducting the prisoners safely to Savannah, after an application for a new trial, which acted as a stay upon the legal hanging of the negroes at that time. On Dec. 2, 1902, Major Grayson was elected, examined and commissioned lieutenant-colonel; on Feb. 10, 1903, was appointed a member of the field officers' examining board of the state, in which capacity he has since served; and he also qualified for three years as sharpshooter in the Georgia state troops. In the combined army and militia maneuvers at Manassas, in September, 1904, Colonel Grayson was second in command of the Second Georgia provisional regiment, and resented vigorously the unjust criticisms heaped upon the regiment by Brigadier General Barry, of the United States army. Colonel Grayson is secretary and treasurer of the Officers' Association of Georgia. At the time of the deplorable lynching of the negroes at Statesboro, he was in charge of the military in Savannah but was not ordered to Statesboro to protect the prisoners until too late, as the crime had already been accomplished when he arrived there. Educated in the public schools of Savannah, Colonel Grayson began work, in 1887, as office boy for Jacob S. Collins, wholesale grain and produce dealer, and in June, 1891, he became a partner in the firm, the name of which was then

changed to its present form, Collins, Grayson & Co. In 1903 the Savannah Candy Company was organized, and Colonel Grayson was elected its secretary and treasurer. In politics he has always been an uncompromising Democrat and has taken great interest in local affairs of a public nature. In January, 1896, he was appointed a member of the city board of fire commissioners, and by that body was elected chairman, in which capacity he served until May, 1898, when he vacated this position to enter the volunteer service in the Spanish-American war, as already noted. He was elected alderman of the city of Savannah in January, 1903, and during his term was chairman of the police commission; was reelected in January, 1905, and is now serving his second term. He and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, and he is identified with the following named bodies: Sons of the Revolution, in which he is a member of the board of managers; Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; Savannah Lodge, No. 52, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; Savannah Company, No. 15, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of which he is captain; DeKalb Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Improved Order of Red Men; Savannah Lodge, No. 183, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Military Society of Foreign Wars; and J. S. Polant Camp, No. 2, Spanish War Veterans, of which he is commander. On Feb. 7, 1893, Colonel Grayson was married to Miss Lillian Turner, daughter of the late George T. and Margaret Alice (Johnson) Turner, at that time resident of Savannah, whence they came from Richmond, Va. Colonel and Mrs. Grayson have four children, namely: Lynn, born Dec. 20, 1893; William Turner, born May 17, 1897; Spence Monroe, born Dec. 7, 1900; and Dorothy Thomason, born Aug. 4, 1903. Useful and influential in all of the orders and organizations to which he belongs, Colonel Grayson's chief distinction has been as a military man. One of Georgia's governors, who had opportunity of testing his mettle on more than one occasion, has been heard to say that "no braver, more efficient or more reliable officer ever held the commission of the state."

Graysville, a little town in Catoosa county, is on the Western & Atlantic railroad, not far from the Tennessee line. By the census of 1900 it had a population of 183. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and a few stores. Here on Sept. 10, 1863 there was skirmishing between the advance forces of the Union and Confederate armies, as they were maneuvering previous to the battle of Chickamauga. Again on Nov. 26th, after the Confederate

defeat at Missionary Ridge, there was skirmishing between the Confederate rear guard and the Federal advance.

Great Seal of State.—(See Seal).

Greeley, a post-hamlet in the northwest corner of Cherokee county, is about fifteen miles from Canton and twelve from Talking Rock, the latter being the nearest railroad station.



Green, Robert Edgar, M. D., is the executive head and chief stockholder of the Georgia Manufacturing Company, conducting a modern and extensive cotton mill at Gainesville, is also a veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war, and was when practicing an able member of the medical profession, and is a leading citizen of Gainesville, of which he is ex-mayor. He was born in Campbellton, Campbell county, Ga., Sept. 29, 1846, a son of William E. and Mary Green, both natives of the State

of New Jersey, where the former was born Dec. 14, 1796, and the latter March 3, 1803, their respective families having been founded in America in the early colonial era. Representatives of the Green family were found enrolled in the patriot ranks in the war of the Revolution, among the number being the distinguished Dr. Ashbel Green, who served with the rank of captain and later became the chaplain of the United States Congress, a position which he held from 1792 to 1800. He had been pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia; in 1812 was made president of Princeton college, N. J., served as such for a decade and then returned to Philadelphia, where he became editor of the Christian Advocate and passed the remainder of his life. He was of close kinship to the father of the subject of this review. Dr. Robert E. Green secured his earlier educational training in the common schools of his native state and thereafter attended school in the city of Atlanta. After the Civil war he became a student in the University of Georgia at Athens, and eventually was graduated in medicine. In 1864, when eighteen years of age he entered the Confederate service, as a private in Glenn's artillery, in which he was made a sergeant, later was detailed as commissary sergeant, still later was appointed assistant ordnance-sergeant of the post in Atlanta and continued to retain this position until after the surrender of General Lee. After completing his medical course

he engaged in the practice of his profession, but after a few years his health became so precarious that he was compelled to withdraw from this vocation, and for four years thereafter he operated a saw mill, in order to regain his physical strength. He then became one of the interested principals in the building of the street railway in Gainesville and was identified with its operation for a number of years, then disposing of his interests in the same. He became connected with the Georgia Manufacturing Company in 1890, and this enterprise has since received the major portion of his time and attention, though he has other capitalistic interests of an important nature. The company mentioned has a finely equipped plant and a large and profitable business is conducted. Doctor Green stands prominently forward as a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and enterprises and measures for the general good of the community never fail to receive his support. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party; served several terms as a member of the city council of Gainesville and two terms as mayor, giving an administration which is recorded as one of the best in the annals of the city. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Georgia normal and industrial college for girls at Milledgeville, and has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church since 1871. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Gainesville Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; Allegheny Chapter, No. 64, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars; and Yaarab Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. On Feb. 24, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Green to Miss Evelyn E. Wilson, daughter of Hon. James H. and Martila Rebecca Wilson, of Campbell county, Ga., and the children of this union are as follows: Robert E., Jr., Caroline A., Mary Louisa, Elizabeth, Emmett H., Evelyn W. and Albert L. Caroline A. is now the wife of D. P. White, and Mary Louisa is the wife of R. G. Harper.

Green, Thomas F., of the prominent law firm of McWhorter, Strickland & Green, of Athens, and a representative of distinguished families of the Empire state of the South, was born at Milledgeville, Baldwin county, Ga., July 26, 1869, and is a son of Thomas F. and Ella B. (Lipscomb) Green, the former born in Milledgeville, March 3, 1843, and the latter in Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6, 1843. The paternal great-grandfather, Dr. William Montgomery Green, was born in Ireland and was a scion of staunch

Irish and Scotch stock. He came to the United States after the unsuccessful termination of the Irish rebellion of 1797, having taken part in the struggle, as a general in the ranks of those who



were endeavoring to gain a measure of freedom. After coming to America he devoted his attention primarily to teaching and scientific research, and held the chair of mathematics in the University of Georgia in the early years of its history. His son, Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 25, 1804, and died in Feb. 13, 1879, at Milledgeville, where he was for many years engaged in the general practice of his profession, and served with marked

ability as superintendent and chief physician of the Georgia state sanitarium, being incumbent of this dual office at the time of his death. He was identified with the organization and early development of this noble institution for the care of the insane, and his chief work was in connection with the institution, with which he was officially identified for thirty-three years. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, father of him whose name introduces this article, was a student in Emory college, Oxford, Ga., at the outbreak of the war between the states, and he forthwith tendered his services in the cause of the Confederacy, serving throughout the war, as a member of a Georgia regiment. After the war he entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868, being at once admitted to the bar of the state and engaging in the practice of his profession in Knoxville. His career was cut short in its early stages, since his death occurred in June, 1875. William Corrie Lipscomb, maternal great-grandfather of Thomas F. Green, of this sketch, was a resident of Virginia and was a teacher and clergyman, having been a minister of the Methodist Protestant church. He died in Georgetown, Va., at the patriarchal age of ninety-two years. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Dr. Andrew Adgate Lipscomb, who was born in Virginia, in 1815, and who died at Athens, Ga., Nov. 22, 1890. He was a clergyman of the Methodist Protestant church, and his life was devoted to ministerial and educational work. He was for many years chancellor of the University of Georgia and later was emer-

itus professor at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. His only daughter, Ella Bibb Lipscomb, was married to Thomas F. Green, Sr., in August, 1868, and of the children of this union two are living. She still maintains her home in Athens. Thomas F. Green, subject of this review, secured his earlier educational discipline in private schools in Athens, after which he completed a course in the University of Georgia, being graduated as a member of the class of 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the state in the same year and began the practice of his profession in Athens. For several years he conducted an individual business in his chosen vocation, and he then entered into a professional partnership with John J. Strickland, under the firm name of Strickland & Green, while later Hamilton McWhorter entered the firm, which has since continued under the title of McWhorter, Strickland & Green. The firm controls a large practice, representing important individual and corporate interests and doing a general law business in the state and federal courts. In political matters Mr. Green is known as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but he has never been a candidate for office nor entered the arena of practical politics, preferring to give his undivided attention to his profession but standing loyal to public interests as represented in matters political and otherwise. He is a member of the Georgia bar association, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On Oct. 22, 1902, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Hope Linton, daughter of John L. and Alice Moore (Wyche) Linton, of Thomasville, Ga., and they have one son, Thomas F., Jr., who was born on Aug. 6, 1903.

Greenbush, a village of Walker county, is about five miles south-east of Lafayette, near the eastern base of Taylor's Ridge. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, and a few business houses.

Greene County was first surveyed in 1784 and settlement began the same year. It was regularly laid out from Washington in 1786 and named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, commander of the department of the South during the Revolutionary war. A part was set off to Hancock in 1793 a part to Oglethorpe in 1794, a part to Clarke in 1802 and a part to Taliaferro in 1825. It is bounded on the north by Oconee and Oglethorpe counties, on the east by Taliaferro, on the southeast by Taliaferro and Hancock, on the

southwest by Putnam and on the west by Putnam and Morgan. At the convention of 1788 to ratify the Federal constitution, the county was represented by Robert Christmas, Thomas Daniell and R. Middleton. The Appalachee and Oconee rivers are in the western part of the county and the Ogeechee has its source not far from Greensboro. About one third of the land in the county is under cultivation. The principal productions are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, ground and field peas. The soil is adapted to the production of grasses and forage crops and many cattle are raised for the market. Truck and dairy farms are operated with profit, the products being shipped principally to Atlanta. Pine and the various hardwoods are plentiful in the forests, though but little lumber is shipped, and the copper and iron of which there is a bountiful supply, is unmined. Greensboro is the county seat, and Penfield, Woodville, White Plains and Greshamville are important towns. Union Point is at the junction of two branches of the Georgia railroad, which traverses the county, one from north to south and one from west to east. The county roads, which are worked by convicts, are in excellent condition. The population in 1900 was 16,542, a loss of 509 in ten years, which is accounted for by the emigration of negroes. Before the Indians were removed to their reservations beyond the Mississippi, Greene county suffered severely from their depredations. The town of Greensboro was once burned by them, and, in May, 1787, a party of Upper Creeks made a raid on the frontier settlements, killed and scalped two men and captured a negro and fourteen horses. The militia gave chase and killed twelve of the marauders. The Indians of the towns claiming these as their men, demanded the surrender of an equal number of whites. Governor Matthews replied, "We will deliver up none of our people, and if the Indians spill a drop of blood, we will lay their towns in ashes and sprinkle their land with blood." In 1793 the Indians again became troublesome, and a party of them attacked the home of Mr. Fielder, a celebrated scout, during his absence. Mrs. Fielder defended the home so bravely that the Indians were driven away in terror.

Greene, Nathaniel, a distinguished general in the American army during the Revolution, was born at Warwick, R. I., May 27, 1742. The first of the family to come to America was John Greene, a native of Salisbury, England, who was driven from his native land and afterward forced to leave the Massachusetts colony and seek safety in Rhode Island, where he became a friend of Roger Williams. The father of General Greene was a Quaker minister,

who belonged to that sect opposed to "literary accomplishments," and the son had some difficulty in securing an education. At the age of thirteen years he could "read, write and cipher," which was all his parents thought necessary. But Nathaniel was of a different opinion. He made small toys of iron at his father's forge and sold them in Newport, spending the proceeds for books, which he studied as opportunity offered. In 1772 a family lawsuit caused him to become interested in the law and he then commenced preparing himself for the legal profession. About this time he took up his residence at Coventry to look after some of his father's interests there, and soon afterward was chosen to represent his new home in the general assembly. Here he won the reputation of being the most radical of his associates in his criticisms of the British ministry. In 1774 he was appointed on a committee to revise the militia laws of the colony. He then entered the Kentish Guards as a private, went to Boston and bought his own musket, and while in Boston persuaded a British soldier to desert and go to Rhode Island to drill the company. His military spirit led to his being "put from under the care of the meeting until he makes satisfaction for his misconduct." His brother Griffin was also similarly treated. This action lost the Quaker church two members, but it gave to the Colonial army two good soldiers. On July 20, 1774, he was married to Catherine Littlefield, a niece of the governor's wife. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Coventry Greene hastened to assemble the Kentish Guards and started for Boston. Governor Wanton, the tory governor of the colony, met the company at Pawtucket and ordered them to return to their homes. Greene, with three others, two of whom were his brothers, procured horses and pushed on to Boston, where they found the British army practically in a state of siege. A few days later the Rhode Island legislature voted to raise an army of 1,500 men, and Greene was appointed brigadier-general. In the following August he was made one of the four major-generals of the American forces and continued in active service until the end of the war. To recount all his gallant deeds in the conflict would be to write anew the history of the Revolution. After the war he lived for a short time at Newport, R. I., and then established his residence at Mulberry Grove, Ga. (See Mulberry Grove). On June 13, 1786, he received a sunstroke, from the effects of which he died on the 19th. The mourning for him was universal, for next to Washington perhaps no man stood higher in the hearts of his countrymen than General Greene.

Greenfield, Joseph C., president of the Atlanta Supply Company, one of the leading concerns engaged in the mill-supply business in the capital city, was born in the beautiful city of Montreal, Canada, May 3, 1863. He is a son of Joseph C. and Alice A. Greenfield, the former born in Leicestershire, England, in 1838, and the latter in Belfast, Ireland, in 1840. The father was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1866 and his remains were laid to rest in Toronto, Canada. He was an officer in the British army, being a captain in the Forty-seventh infantry. His wife died in 1871, in Montreal, Canada, and thus the subject of this sketch was doubly orphaned when but eight years of age. He was afforded the advantages of the collegiate institute at Kingston, Canada, and later continued his studies at Queen's university. He initiated his business career at the age of seventeen years, removing from Canada to New York city in 1880 and thence to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until 1886, when he came to Atlanta, where he has since made his home and business headquarters. Soon after his arrival he became identified with the mill-supply business, and in 1893 he effected the organization of the Atlanta Supply Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state and of which he has been president from the start. The company handles all kinds of cotton-mill supplies and has a large and well equipped establishment, in which is conducted a substantial trade. Mr. Greenfield is recognized as one of Atlanta's progressive and reliable business men and a citizen of loyal and public-spirited type. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and is affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rites of the Masonic fraternity. He has presided over the various subordinate bodies of both rites and is at the present time grand senior warden of the Grand Commandery of the state. He is also past illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Georgia. On Oct. 26, 1892, Mr. Greenfield was united in marriage to Miss Jewel Faver, daughter of John and Marie Antoinette (Lumpkin) Faver, of Fayetteville, Ga., and they have two children—Joseph C., Jr., born April 27, 1894, and Paul T. Faver Greenfield, born Nov. 9, 1895.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Stewart county, is located about two miles south of the Chattahoochee county line. Louvale, at the junction of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama and the Seaboard Air Line railroads, is the nearest station.

Greensboro, the county seat of Greene county, on the Georgia railroad between Richland and Beaver Dam Creeks, was incorpo-

rated by act of the legislature in 1803. It was founded much earlier, however, the town having once been burned by Indians before the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is in the center of the Bermuda grass region and is one of the shipping points for county products for the Atlanta or Augusta markets. There are in close proximity dairy farms which find their best markets at Greensboro. This town has express and telegraph offices, two banks, a court house; several good, substantial, well built stores, an electric plant that supplies the streets, stores and residences with lights, a cotton oil mill, which does a good business and a money order post office with rural free delivery routes. The schools are good and there are several churches. According to the census of 1900 Greensboro had a population of 1,511 and in the whole district were 2,402 inhabitants.

Greens Cut, a village of Burke county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, about eight miles north of Waynesboro. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, some mercantile interests and is a shipping point for the surrounding district.

Greenway, a post-hamlet of Emanuel county, is a station on the Stillmore Air Line railroad, about twelve miles north of Swainsboro.

Greenwood, a village of Henry county, is about four miles southwest of McDonough on the Southern railroad. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, a few stores, a school and does some shipping.

Greenville, the county seat of Meriwether county, was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. It is located on a high ridge, near the center of the county, and was founded about 1827, when the county was established. A change was made in the charter in 1852 and in 1887 it was further amended. The town is in the center of a rich mineral district and as railroad facilities increase it is insured of a prosperous future. It now has a good court-house, a bank, express and telegraph offices, a postoffice, from which four rural mail routes supply the surrounding country, several mercantile establishments, a public school system, academies for both male and female students, and several Protestant churches. The population in 1900 was 815 and the district showed at the same census 2,630 inhabitants.

Greggs, a post-village of Berrien county, is a station on the South Georgia & West Coast railroad, a short distance north of the Little river, and is the trade center for a prosperous farming community. In 1900 it reported a population of 56.

Gregory, a post-hamlet in the northwestern part of Murray county, is about ten miles southeast of Redclay, which is the nearest railway station.

Gregory, George Arthur, managing editor of the Savannah Morning News, recognized as one of the able and representative newspaper men of Georgia, was born in Sidney, Delaware county, N. Y., July 3, 1858. He is a son of William and Mary (Dewey) Gregory, both of whom were born in Sidney—the former on Jan. 1, 1816, and the latter on Aug. 18, 1826. His ancestry is traced back to the McGregor clan of Scotland, from which country his great-grandfather immigrated to America, and settled in Connecticut. The paternal grandfather of George A. Gregory was a soldier in the war of 1812 and lived to attain the venerable age of ninety-nine years. He was an early settler in Delaware county. William Gregory was an extensive farmer and wielded a wide influence in county affairs. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead farm, near the village of Unadilla, in the Susquehanna valley, where his boyhood days were passed. His preliminary education was in the district school. He then entered Unadilla academy, and later continued his preparatory education in Franklin institute, at Franklin, N. Y., after which he was matriculated in Cornell university, from which he graduated with the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began newspaper work in Binghamton, N. Y. under Charles M. Dickinson, present consul-general of the United States at Constantinople. In 1883 Mr. Gregory became a member of the staff of the Savannah Morning News, as city editor. Later he was made managing editor, which position he now occupies. He has shown much discrimination as a newspaper man, is an able and forceful writer and a man of broad and liberal views. He is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a communicant of St. John's church, Protestant Episcopal, as is also Mrs. Gregory. He is closely identified with Scottish affairs, and is vice-president of the St. Andrew's society, founded in 1750. He is also a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity, the Georgia Hussars club, the Savannah Yacht club, the Savannah Camera club and the Savannah Golf club. On Oct. 17, 1883, Mr. Gregory was united in marriage to Louise Page Emory, daughter of William H., and Louise (Page) Emory, of Unadilla, N. Y. They have one child, Arthur Emory Gregory, born Feb. 3, 1893.



Gresham, Emmet B., ex-member of the state legislature and present incumbent of the office of county school commissioner of Burke county, has been identified with educational affairs for a number of years, and in his present position is accomplishing a splendid work. He was born on a farm in Burke county, March 7, 1875, and is a son of Job A. and Annie L. (Lasseter) Gresham, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Burke county, where they still reside, having their home in the city of Waynesboro. Job A. Gresham has been identified with agricultural pursuits throughout his active career and is a veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war, in which he served as ordnance-sergeant in the Forty-eighth Georgia volunteer infantry. He is a son of Edmund Byne and Mary (Anderson) Gresham, the former of whom was a son of Job A. Gresham, the family being founded in Burke county in a very early day. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were Orrin and Mary (Burke) Lasseter, both of whom died in Burke county. Emmet B. Gresham availed himself of the advantages of Waynesboro academy, after which he continued his studies in the Hephzibah high school, in Richmond county. At the age of eighteen years he left school and engaged in teaching in the public schools of Jefferson county, continuing his pedagogic labors in that county for three years and thereafter teaching in Burke county five years, meeting with unequivocal success in his work and gaining not a little prestige in the connection. In 1898, at the age of twenty-three years, he was elected to represent Burke county in the state legislature, being reelected in 1900, and thus serving two consecutive terms. In 1904 he was elected to his present position, that of county commissioner of schools, and he maintains his residence and official headquarters in the city of Waynesboro. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, is identified with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and since 1896 he has been a member of Company E, known as the Burke light infantry, in the First Regiment of the Georgia state troops, being a second lieutenant in the same at the present time. He is well known throughout his native county, where he enjoys merited popularity.

Greshamville, a post-village in the northwest corner of Greene county, reported a population of 100 in 1900. It is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located. Buckhead is the nearest railroad station.

Gresston, a post-hamlet of Dodge county, is a station on the Southern railway, about six miles northwest of Eastman.

Griffin, the capital of Spalding county, was incorporated in 1843 and was named for its founder, Gen. L. L. Griffin. At that time it was in Henry county, but when the county of Spalding was created in 1851 it was made the county seat and three years later its charter was amended so that it was classed as a city. It is located near the center of the county, at the junction of two lines of the Central of Georgia and the McDonough & Columbus division of the Southern railway. It is one of the manufacturing centers of the state, having four large cotton mills, with an aggregate of 41,500 spindles and 1,419 looms, an oil mill, a buggy factory, a foundry, and factories for the manufacture of ice, sash, doors, blinds, chairs and pants. The cotton mills make ducks, chevots, cottonades, hickory and domestic shirting, towels, table cloths, tickings, gingham and crashes. Their annual output reaches a value of over \$1,500,000. The city has a fine waterworks, an electric light plant, a court-house valued at \$35,000, good hotels, a number of prosperous mercantile concerns, five banks, excellent postal service, express and telegraph offices, and a good system of public schools, at the head of which stands the Sam Bailey institute. The union railway station at Griffin occupies the highest point of land between Atlanta and Macon. Not far from the town is the Georgia Experiment Station. (q. v.) The population in 1900 was 6,857.

Griffin, William H., was born July 18, 1853, on the home plantation, located in that portion of Lowndes county which is now included in Berrien county, Ga. His honored parents, William D. and Nancy (Belote) Griffin, were also natives of Lowndes county. The father aided in effecting the organization of Berrien county and was its second treasurer, which office he held continuously until his death, in 1892, except one term, during the so-called "reconstruction" period, immediately succeeding the Civil war, when nearly all white voters were, under Federal statutes, practical disfranchised. The father was a soldier in the Confederate service during the latter part of the war and was with Johnson's forces in the operations of the Atlanta campaign. The paternal grandfather represented Brooks county in the state legislature,

though his residence was on land now in Lowndes county. The great-grandfather, James Griffin, was a private soldier in the Revolutionary war. William H. Griffin, the subject of this sketch, was



afforded only the advantages of the common schools of his native county, the family fortunes, in common with those of most southern families, having been seriously affected by the war. In 1874-5 he held the office of clerk of the superior court of Berrien county, and from 1882 to 1885 was incumbent of the office of ordinary of the same county. While holding the latter office he studied law, and in 1884 he was admitted to the bar. In 1885 he removed to Valdosta and began the active practice of his profession.

He was elected mayor of Valdosta in 1892, and served three consecutive terms. Governor Atkinson appointed him judge of the city court of Valdosta in 1897, for a term of four years, at the expiration of which he was reappointed for a like term, by Governor Candler, and continued on the bench until 1905. During his eight years of service but two of his decisions were reversed by the supreme court. In politics Judge Griffin is a Democrat, having always given that party his unqualified support. He is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been twice married—first, on May 18, 1879, to Margaret MacDonald, daughter of Dougal P. and Anna (Peeples) MacDonald, of Nashville, Berrien county, and second, to Miss Carrie Abbott, of Randolph, Vt., Sept. 28, 1892. He has two children of the latter marriage—William Abbott, born in 1896, and Margaret, born in 1902. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Judge Griffin is now engaged actively in the practice of law and is a prominent and honored member of the profession.

Griggs, James M. was born in Georgia in 1861, educated in the common schools of the state and graduated at the Peabody normal college, Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1881. For some time he taught school, studying law in the meantime, and began practice in Berrien county in 1884. Later he moved to Dawson, where he was elected solicitor-general of the judicial circuit in 1888 and again in 1892. He was then appointed judge of the same circuit and twice reelected without opposition; was a delegate to the Democratic

national convention in 1892; was elected representative in Congress in 1896 and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Grimes, a post-hamlet of Harris county, is in the southwestern part of the county, near the Chattahoochee river. Fortson, on the Central of Georgia railway, is the nearest station.

Grimes, Thomas Wingfield, was born in Georgia and educated as a lawyer. He served for the last eighteen months of the war as a private in the Confederate army and after the surrender was elected several times to a seat in the legislature. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880 and the same year was elected solicitor-general of the Chattahoochee circuit for a four years term. This position he resigned in 1886, when he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and was reelected in 1888. He died at Columbus in 1895.

Griswoldville. A little station on the Central of Georgia railway in Jones county, is about twelve miles east of the city of Macon. Though having only 79 inhabitants by the census of 1900, it has a money order postoffice and some good stores. On Nov. 22, 1864 during Sherman's march to the sea, a sanguinary battle was fought here which was an altogether useless conflict. Gen. G. W. Smith had, by presenting a bold front at Griffin, Forsyth and Macon, caused General Howard to pass those places without molesting them. Smith's orders were to stand on the defensive, but Brig.-Gen. P. J. Phillips with some Georgia State troops coming upon a Federal force intrenched near Griswoldville, assaulted and suffered a repulse with the loss of 51 killed and 472 wounded. He remained close to the Federal line, however, until dark, when he withdrew to Macon.

Gross, William Hickley, Roman Catholic bishop, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 12, 1837, his ancestors having come from Alsace about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was educated at St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md.; entered the novitiate order of the Redemptionist Fathers in 1857, and was ordained priest by Archbishop Kenrick on March 21, 1863. From that time until the close of the war he was a missionary among the soldiers about Annapolis and after the war went as a missionary to the parish of St. Alphonsus in the city of New York. On April 27, 1873, he was consecrated bishop of Savannah by Archbishop Bayley and served for twelve years, during which time the church in his diocese made an almost phenomenal progress. On Feb. 1, 1885, he was promoted by Pope Leo XIII to the office of Archbishop of Oregon. Through his rare eloquence Dr. Gross became

widely known as "the silver tongued orator of the hierarchy." He died in the city of his nativity on Nov. 12, 1898.

Grovania, a village of Houston county, is a station on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, about six miles southeast of Perry. It has a money order postoffice, which delivers mail to the surrounding farms, express and telegraph offices, stores, schools and churches, and does considerable shipping.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Rabun county, is about five miles west of Mathis, which is the nearest railway station.

Groveland, a village in the northwest corner of Bryan county, is a station on the Seaboard Air Line railway and in 1900 reported a population of 295. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, schools, churches, etc., and is a trading center and shipping point of some importance.

Grover, William, the first chief justice of the Georgia colony, was appointed to that position on April 13, 1759. He was suspended by Governor Wright in 1762, pending an investigation into his official conduct, and after the board of trustees had completed the investigation and made their report he was removed by the king in March, 1763.

Grovetown, in Columbia county, is located on the Georgia railroad, and in 1900 had a population of 527. During the summer this place is quite a resort for citizens of Augusta and has a considerable trade the year round. It has a money order post-office with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, and several stores doing a prosperous local business, while in the town and vicinity are good schools and churches. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1881.

Guild, a post-hamlet of Walker county, is also a station on the Central of Georgia railroad about four miles south of LaFayette.

Guinn, Joseph Augustus, M. D., an able and popular physician and surgeon of Conyers, Rockdale county, is a native of that town, where he was born Dec. 17, 1863. His father was born in South Carolina and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stansell, in Georgia. His father was one of the able and well known educators of the state, and under his direction the doctor received his academic or literary education. In 1885 he was graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons in Atlanta, receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession in Hancock county, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which, in 1888, he located in Conyers, his native town, where he has since been established in a large and

representative general practice. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the place. He gives allegiance to the Democratic party, has served as a member of the city council, and



at the present time is a member of the board of education. Doctor Guinn is a member of the Georgia medical association, of which he was vice-president in 1903; is a member of the surgical staff of the Central of Georgia railway, and examining physician for a number of life insurance companies. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South; he is a Royal Arch Mason, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1889 Doctor Guinn be-

came a member of the state militia, later becoming surgeon with rank of first lieutenant, in the Ninth battalion, and in 1901 he was made lieutenant in the same. In 1903 he was appointed surgeon on the staff of Governor Terrell. In 1898, at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was tendered a position as surgeon in the volunteer service, but was compelled to decline the preferment. On Nov. 6, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Guinn to Miss Nannie Graham, daughter of J. B. Graham, of Rockdale county, and the five children of this union are Robert B., Mary J., Margaret, Charles J., and Joseph A.

Gulf States Portland Cement Company.—The property of this company, which is capitalized for \$2,500,000, with general offices in Rome, Ga., and mills at Demopolis, Ala., consists of 830 acres in fee, located within one and a half miles of Demopolis. It is on the line of the Southern railway, and on the banks of the Tombigbee river, which is navigable at all times from this point to Mobile bay, thus insuring cheap transportation rates. The company has also control of 860 acres of land on the Warrior river, within three miles of Demopolis. The raw materials on the property are unlimited and are unsurpassed for the manufacture of the highest grade of Portland cement.

Gumbranch, a post-hamlet of Liberty county, is about seven miles west of Hinesville. Aimar, on the Atlantic Coast Line, is the nearest railroad station.

Gumlog, a post-hamlet in the extreme northeastern part of Union

county, is near the North Carolina line. Murphy, N. C., is the nearest railroad station.

Gumspring, a post-hamlet of Bartow county, is located on the headwaters of Pine Log creek, about nine miles east of Adairsville, which is the nearest railroad station.

Gundee, a post-hamlet of Decatur county, is located about a mile from the Florida line. The nearest railway station is Faceville, on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Gunn, James, one of the first United States senators from Georgia, was born in Virginia in 1739. He received a liberal education and located at Savannah, where he began the practice of law. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789 and at the close of his first term was reelected, serving until March 3, 1801. His death occurred at Louisville on July 30, of the same year.



Gunn, Rev. John E., S. M. D. D., rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart and president of the Marist college, in Atlanta, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 15, 1863, and he received his early education in St. Mary's college, at Durdalk, Ireland. He graduated in the Royal university, Dublin, Ireland, and in the Gregorian university, in Rome, and was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church in 1890. He was engaged in the work of his noble calling in England, France and Italy,

and came to the Catholic university of Washington, D. C., in 1891. He was professor of moral theology in the Marist college of the national capital until 1897, when he was appointed to the new parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Atlanta. He completed the erection of the fine church edifice and also built the Marist college, attached to the church. Father Gunn has accomplished a notable work in Atlanta, where he has the affectionate regard of his people and the high esteem of all who know him.

Guysie, a post-hamlet of Appling county, is a station on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, about twenty-two miles east of Douglas.

Guyton, on the Central of Georgia railway, is the most important town of Effingham county. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1887 and in 1900 had a population of 500, while the entire Guyton district had 2,379. Many of the business men of

Savannah have homes here and Guyton is a good shipping point for farm products. It has a money order post-office with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, a bank, several successful business houses, excellent schools and neat church edifices.

Gwinnett, Button, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and governor of Georgia, was born in England about 1732, but came to Georgia while a young man and settled on St. Catherine's Island. In the early discussion of affairs between the colonies and the mother country he was undecided which cause to espouse. In 1775, he yielded to the influence of his friend, Dr. Lyman Hall, declared for the colonies and was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress. After the adoption of the Declaration of Independence he returned to Georgia, where he was made a member of the Council of Safety and a delegate to the convention of 1777 which framed the first state constitution. In March of that year he was made commander-in-chief of the colony and was governor in all but name. An unfortunate misunderstanding between Governor Gwinnett and General McIntosh culminated in a duel in which both were wounded, Governor Gwinnett fatally. He died May 27, 1777. A magnificent monument has been erected opposite the city hall in Augusta to him and the two other Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Gwinnett County was laid out by the lottery act of 1818. It was enlarged by an addition from Jackson in 1818 and a part was set off to Dekalb in 1822. It was named in honor of Button Gwinnett, one of Georgia's signers of the Declaration of Independence. It lies north of the central part of the state and is bounded on the north and northeast by Hall and Jackson counties, on the southeast by Walton and Rockdale, on the southwest by Dekalb and on the west and northwest by Milton and Forsyth. The county is watered by tributaries of the Chattahoochee, Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. The Chattahoochee outlines the northwestern boundary and along its course are excellent waterpowers. The northern part of the county is hilly. South of this region a belt of red clay of great fertility runs through the county. The staple productions are corn, wheat, cotton, sorghum and potatoes. The native grasses provide fine range for sheep. The timbers are oak, hickory, maple, gum and some pine. The Southern railroad and the Seaboard Air Line traverse the county from west to east, and are connected by the Lawrenceville road, which runs from Lawrenceville to Suwanee. A branch of the Seaboard Air Line

also runs from Lawrenceville south to Loganville, in Walton county. Gwinnett has supplies of iron, quartz, granite and buhrstone. Gold has been found in the sands of the Chattahoochee river. Lawrenceville, the county seat, Buford and West Buford are the chief towns. The population of the county in 1900 was 25,585, an increase of 5,686 since 1890.

Gypsum.—Technically gypsum is regarded as a mineral deposit, in some places constituting rock masses. In mineralogy it is classified as a monoclinic mineral, ranging from transparent to opaque, its colors being white, gray, flesh-colored, yellow, blue, and when impure sometimes reddish-brown or even black. When ground it is used under the name of land plaster and calcined it becomes the plaster-of-paris of commerce. The finer kinds, as alabaster, are used for statuary and for ornamental purposes. It is found in the tertiary deposits of Georgia to some extent, and in Wilson's cave, in Walker county, but not in sufficient quantity to justify working.

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Haas, Rev. F. Bernard, prior of the parish of the Sacred Heart, Savannah, and a prominent representative of the Order of St. Benedict in the state, was born in the city of Erie, Pa., on June 12, 1866, and is a son of John and Mary (Ullmar) Haas. After securing a due preliminary discipline in parochial schools Father Bernard was matriculated in St. Vincent's College, at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where he completed his classical studies, being graduated in 1885. In 1885 he entered the novitiate of the Order of St. Benedict, and in the following year became identified with the newly established abbey of St. Mary's, at Belmont, N. C., being assigned to a professorship in St. Mary's College. On Dec. 20, 1889, he was ordained to the priesthood, and three years later was appointed procurator of St. Mary's college and abbey, while in 1894 he was made a rector of St. Mary's college, retaining this position until his removal to Savannah, in July, 1902. In 1902 the Sacred Heart parish of this city was raised to a priory and Father Bernard was appointed to his present office, that of prior, in which position he has ably met the demands placed upon him in a spiritual and administrative way, having been specially successful in educational work at the college, while the entire supervision of the new buldings, including church, rectory and college, has been entrusted to his care. Upon his arrival in Savannah he opened the Benedictine college, with one class, and as the result of his earnest

and able efforts the institution has gained recognition as being one of the best in the city, its work being especially thorough and systematic. Father Bernard has gained a strong hold upon the esteem and affection of the Catholic people of Savannah and has staunch friends among all classes of citizens, irrespective of religious affiliations, while he is to be congratulated for the noble work which he is accomplishing in his field of endeavor.

Habersham County was laid out by the lottery act of 1818 and was named for Joseph Habersham. In 1905 a portion of it was set off to form Stephens county. Prior to that time it was bounded on the north by Rabun county, on the northeast by the State of South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Tugaloo river, on the southeast by Franklin, on the south by Banks, on the southwest by Hall, on the west by White, and a small portion of the northwestern boundary is formed by Towns. The surface is rather rough and there are several mountains, the most noted of which is Currahee, which rises in a conical form to the height of 900 feet. On the east it descends to the level of the surrounding region, but on the western side, after descending for several hundred feet, it blends with the ridge which unites it to the Appalachian highland. The celebrated Tallulah Falls, one of the most picturesque in the world, are also in this vicinity. For years they were claimed by Habersham county, but a decision of the supreme court of the state adjudged them to Rabun. The soils are varied. The uplands are adapted to the production of fruit, the lowlands to such crops as peas, corn, hay and melons, while the lands along the Tugaloo are productive of wheat, rye and oats. Some cotton is raised in the southern part. The timber consists of white and post oak, maple, hickory, beech, walnut, cedar and pine. Citizens of Habersham claim that the county has almost unlimited mineral wealth and with proper development will have some of the richest mines in the Appalachian region. Iron of excellent quality is found and there are almost inexhaustible beds of granite as well as deposits of gold, copper, manganese, ochre, marble, slate, graphite, mica, talc and sandstone. A mine of asbestos is being worked with profit. The people are engaged to quite an extent in manufacturing. Clarkesville is the county seat. Turnerville, Anandale and Tallulah Lodge are the principal towns of the county. The Tallulah Falls railroad furnishes facilities for transportation. The population in 1900 was 13,604, a gain of 2,031 in ten years.

Habersham, James, governor of Georgia from 1769 to 1772, was born in England in 1712. He came to Savannah in 1738 and in

company with George Whitefield was instrumental in establishing the Bethesda Orphans' Home, (q. v.) of which he was president until 1744. He then founded the first mercantile house of the colony, under the firm name of Harris & Habersham; was appointed commissioner to promote silk culture in 1750; secretary of the province and a councilor in 1754; and president of the upper house of the assembly in 1767. During Governor Wright's absence in England, from 1769 to 1772, he acted as governor of the colony and to him belongs the honor of raising and exporting the first cotton from the colony. He died on August 28, 1775.

Habersham, John, member of the Continental Congress, was a son of James Habersham, and was born on his father's plantation, nine miles from Savannah, Dec. 23, 1744. He was educated at Princeton college and on Jan. 7, 1776, enlisted in the Colonial army as a first lieutenant, his first engagement being that for the possession of the rice ships in front of Savannah. From that time on he was active in the military operations in Georgia and bore' the flag of truce to Colonel Prevost at Medway Church to ask that medical aid might be sent to General Screven. He distinguished himself at Brier creek, although the Americans were defeated; was outlawed by the royalist legislature of 1780; was a member of the executive council in 1784; was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1785-86; was appointed one of Georgia's commissioners to the Beaufort convention to adjust the boundaries between Georgia and South Carolina; was later made collector of the port of Savannah and held that position until his death, which occurred on Dec. 17, 1799.

Habersham, Joseph, son of James Habersham, was born at Savannah on July 28, 1751. Although his father held an important position under the crown, the son was one of the most active and resourceful advocates of liberty. Early in 1775 he, in company with Captain Bowen, was appointed to command a schooner, said to be the first vessel fitted out in the interests of the colonists. It was this vessel which, on July 10, 1775, captured a ship bearing a cargo of powder, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland. In January, 1776, he was made major in the organization of the Georgia troops, and a few days later captured Governor Wright. In March following he commanded the company of riflemen that attacked the Hinchinbrooke, British man-of-war, as she lay aground in Back river, near Hutchinson's island. After the war he was appointed postmaster-general by President Washing-

ton, being the third man to ever hold that position. He died on Nov. 17, 1815.

Habersham, Richard W., was born in Savannah in 1780. He graduated at Princeton college in 1805, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1838 and again in 1840 he was elected representative to Congress as a State Rights Democrat. He died in 1842.

Hackett, Thomas C., was a native of Georgia and was educated in the schools of that state. His most important public service was as representative in Congress, to which office he was elected in 1848 and served one term. He died at Marietta in October, 1851.

Haddock, a village of Jones county, is located on the Georgia railroad, about six miles east of Clinton, and in 1900 reported a population of 200. It has a money order postoffice with free rural delivery, express and telegraph offices, stores with good local trade and does considerable shipping.



Haden, Charles J., a leading member of the bar of the city of Atlanta, giving his attention more particularly to corporation law and having a representative clientele, was born at New Hope, Madison county, Ala., March 17, 1863. He is a son of John Tate and Clemenza (Pickens) Haden, the former of whom was born in the beautiful old town of Charlottesville, in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, in the year 1812, and the latter in Huntsville, Ala., in 1830. John Tate Haden was a scion of an old

Scotch-Irish family which settled near Charlottesville, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and his grandfather was a patriot soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. John T. Haden was a member of a Virginia company which took up lands in the beautiful Tennessee valley of northern Alabama, in 1830, and he settled in the vicinity of Huntsville, where he became a planter. He became prominent in the political affairs of the state, and served several terms in the Alabama legislature. He enlisted for service in the Mexican war, but as Madison county had already furnished its quota the company of which he was a member was disbanded by the state authorities. He was opposed to secession but yielded to the will of the majority and manifested

unequivocal loyalty to the Confederacy. Being himself too old for military duty, in 1861, at his own expense he fitted out the company commanded by Capt. I. D. Wann, (who later rose to the rank of Colonel,) providing a full equipment of guns, haversacks, etc. Clemenza Pickens Haden was a granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens, who won distinction as an officer in the war of the Revolution, coöperating with Gen. Francis Marion; was in command of the militia at the battle of Cowpens, and in 1794 he was elected to Congress. Charles J. Haden received a good common-school education, and had the further discipline of a printing office, which training has been pronounced equivalent to a liberal education. He learned the "art preservative" in his youth, and rose from the position of compositor to that of reporter and finally became editor and correspondent. He travelled extensively in Europe and America and during this period did considerable effective work as a magazine writer. As a boy he located in Atlanta in 1881, and later studied law and was here admitted to the bar in 1891. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Atlanta since 1892 and has risen to prominence and attained precedence as an able attorney and counsellor. He is a man of large affairs. His practice is now confined mainly to large corporations operating in the timbered lands of Georgia, Florida and Alabama and in representing northern investors interested in southern industrial enterprises. He is personally a stockholder in a number of the companies by which he is retained as counsel. Mr. Haden gives a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and while he is active and influential in its councils he has never sought official preferment of any description. He was a member of the state executive committee of his party for several years. He and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church South, in Atlanta, of which he is a steward, and he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Atlanta bar association, the Capital City club and the Piedmont Driving club. Mr. Haden has attained reputation as a public speaker and has been very active in efforts to forward the development of the South. His speech before the Georgia State agricultural society, at Augusta, in 1893, favoring foreign immigration, aroused considerable discussion on the subject. He was invited by the Illinois bankers' association to address that body, at Peoria, in 1902, and the title of his address was, "The South—a Field Where the West may Expand." This speech was widely and favorably quoted in the northern press. His address before the Daughters of the Revolution at Atlanta in 1902,

"The South in the Revolution," has been read aloud at more than one hundred meetings of the Daughters of the Revolution in various parts of the South, and the regent of the Order from Georgia placed a copy of the same in the memorial hall in the national capital. Mr. Haden has been a warm advocate of sectional peace and good will, believing, as he states, that "sufficient unto each generation are the quarrels thereof." He had a wide acquaintanceship through the north. On Oct. 16, 1895, Mr. Haden was united in marriage to Miss Annie Bates, daughter of Milledge L. and Emma (Allen) Bates, of Atlanta. They have no children.

Hagan, a village of Tattnall county, is located at the junction of the Seaboard Air Line and the Register & Glennville railroads and is the trade center and shipping point for a prosperous farming community. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, stores and good educational and religious advantages. The population in 1900 was 250.

Hagler, John C., president of the Standard Brick Company, of Augusta, Ga., was born in Exeter, Scott county, Ill., Oct. 2, 1868. He is a son of John C. and Catharine (Stevenson) Hagler, the former born and reared in Tennessee, and the latter was born in New Jersey. The father devoted the major portion of his active career to agricultural pursuits, and was a resident of Christian county, Ill., at the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, his wife passing away on May 24, 1900. John C. Hagler, Sr., was a southerner by birth, but was a resident of Illinois during the period of the Civil war, being exempt from military service by reason of having passed the age limit. Three of his brothers were in the service as loyal soldiers of the Confederacy, and two of them were killed in battle. John C. Hagler, Jr., passed his boyhood and youth on the homestead farm, in Christian county, Ill., and received such advantages as were afforded by the excellent public schools of the locality. At the age of seventeen years he set forth to learn the trade of brickmaking, and in the meanwhile also learned the trade of bricklaying. He was employed at both trades in Kansas City, Mo., and for two years thereafter followed the trade of bricklaying exclusively. In 1892 he located in the city of Augusta, where he engaged in business as a general building contractor, was successful in his efforts and continued in this line of business until 1899, when he associated himself with three others and effected the purchase of the old Boswell brick works. The concern was forthwith incorporated under the title of the Standard Brick Company. In 1901 Mr. Hagler and one of his partners

bought the interests of the other two partners, and in 1903 Mr. Hagler purchased the interest of the remaining partner, thus becoming the sole owner of the plant and business. He has since transferred a one-sixth interest to his brother, William K. The company's plant is modern in equipment and the business is a large and substantial one. Mr. Hagler exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party and in a fraternal way he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. On March 2, 1897, he married Miss Katharine H. Waterman, of San Francisco, Cal., and they have three children—John C., Jr., born March 1, 1899; Katharine W., born March 31, 1901; and Edward C., born Dec. 16, 1904.

Hahira, an incorporated town of Lowndes county, is a station on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad and in 1900 reported a population of 302. It has a money order postoffice with free rural delivery, express and telegraph offices, good schools, churches, stores with good local trade, and does considerable shipping.

Halcyondale, a village of Screven county, is located about fifteen miles south of Sylvania, on the Central of Georgia railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 150. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, good schools and churches, several good mercantile establishments and is a shipping point of some importance.

When the Central of Georgia was first built the stations were numbered instead of named. Halcyondale was known as "Station No. 5," and under this name it appears in the reports of the Civil war as being the scene of a slight skirmish on Dec. 4, 1864, as Sherman was drawing his lines about Savannah.



Hale, Walter, is one of Georgia's prominent railroad men making headquarters in the city of Savannah, where he is superintendent of the fifth division of the Seaboard Air Line. Mr. Hale claims the old Bay State as the place of his nativity, having been born in Winchendon, Worcester county, Mass., May 8, 1852, and being a son of Luke and Sophronia (Wyman) Hale, both of whom were likewise born in Massachusetts, of staunch colonial stock. The father was a mechanic by vocation and

continued a resident of Massachusetts until his death, which oc-

cured in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. His widow still lives in Winchendon, at a venerable age. Walter Hale was reared and educated in his native state, duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools and then entering the Worcester polytechnic institute, at Worcester, Mass., where he gained valuable discipline along the specific lines of the vocation to which he had determined to devote himself. After leaving the institute Mr. Hale in 1870 entered the office of the city engineer of Worcester, this official also being chief engineer of the Worcester & Nashua railroad, now a portion of the Boston & Maine system. In this connection Mr. Hale had valuable experience as a civil engineer, and from that period until the present he has been closely identified with railroading interests save for intervals of slight duration. He has been employed in various capacities and by various railroad companies,—in the east, south and northwest,—and his experience has been varied and of the most practical order. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Seaboard Air Line, as superintendent of the fourth division, which was later made the fifth division, and this important position he has since filled, with unqualified acceptability, having maintained his headquarters in Savannah from the time of assuming the office. He is a member of the Oglethorpe club and is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason when twenty-one years of age. On Dec. 24, 1879, Mr. Hale was united in marriage to Miss Margaret R. Young, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, though she was a resident of Kansas City, Kan., at the time of her marriage. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hale is Cora M., who is now the wife of William J. Kelly, vice-president and treasurer of the Naval Stores Export Company, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Halfway, a post-hamlet of Lumpkin county, is not far from the Hall county line. Lula, on the Southern railway, is the most convenient station.

Hall, Bolling, was born in Georgia in 1789. He received a classical education; served in the state legislature; was elected representative in Congress as a Democrat in 1812; reelected in 1814 and again in 1816. After retiring from Congress he removed to Alabama where he became a planter, and died there in 1836.



Hall, Charles H., M. D., who has achieved beneficent success in one of the most exacting of all vocations to which man may turn his attention and devote his life, has been engaged in practice of his profession in the city of Macon since the close of the war between the states. He was born in Milledgeville, the former capital of Georgia, Nov. 24, 1832, and is a son of Thomas Hartley and Harriet E. (Harris) Hall, the former born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter in Baldwin county, Ga. He traces his ancestral line to English gentry of the professional class. The original American progenitor was Dr. Richard Hall, who, with his wife and several children, came from England prior to 1638 and took up his abode in what was later organized as Warwick county, Va. Here his son Richard II, was reared to manhood and married. When Maryland offered special inducements to those who would locate within its borders and when so many of Mr. Hall's Quaker brethren were availing themselves of these opportunities and advantages, he decided to settle on the western shore of that colony, in what was later erected as Calvert county. He became a prominent and influential citizen of Maryland and there acquired wealth and honor. He was a member of the house of burgesses for six years and was a leader in its councils and deliberations. He was a member of the Society of Friends and was thus essentially, as well as intuitively, a man of peace. His family removed to Cecil county, Md., where was born the grandfather of Doctor Hall, who is of the eighth generation in direct descent from Richard Hall II. His grandfather was Doctor James Hall, a skilled physician of his day, who married Miss Eleanor Hartley, a daughter of Col. Thomas Hartley, whose name is distinguished in Revolutionary annals and in the nation's public affairs. Colonel Hartley became a lieutenant in the Continental service in 1774 and later was colonel in command of a brigade. He took part in the Canadian campaign, participated in the engagements at Brandywine and Germantown, and had command of an independent company in northwestern Pennsylvania. He was elected to Congress in 1779 and was a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. Dr. Charles H. Hall, the immediate subject of this review, secured his

early educational training at Midway, near Milledgeville, and later continued his studies in Oglethorpe university, which was then located at Midway and which was later removed to Atlanta, its existence terminating in 1872. As a youth he began the study of medicine, under able preceptorship, and was finally graduated in a medical college in the city of Philadelphia. At the beginning of the war between the states he entered the Confederate service as surgeon and continued in the medical department of the service until the close of the great internecine conflict. He soon gained recognition as one of the leading members of the government's medical staff and was on active duty as field surgeon in the memorable seven days' fighting around Richmond. His health became impaired and he returned to Georgia, being detailed to an important charge in the post at Macon, where he rendered effective professional service during the remainder of the war. Prior to this he had been engaged in the practice of his profession in Milledgeville for several years, but after the war he continued his residence in Macon, where he has followed his profession with zeal and devotion during the long intervening years, keeping in touch with the advances made in both departments of the same and building up a large and representative practice. He is a liberal and public-spirited citizen and has ever been arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democrat party. The maiden name of Dr. Hall's wife was Aurelia Kenan, a daughter of Col. Michael J. and Catherine (Spalding) Kenan, who were residents of Sapelo Island, Ga. Mrs. Hall is descended from the famous MacKay and McIntosh families, who were among the first Scotch highlanders to come to Georgia. John Mohr McIntosh, who led those of the name to this state, was her direct ancestor and his son William, who married a MacKay, was her mother's great-grandfather, his daughter having married James Spalding, the famous Scotch merchant who named St. Simon's Island, Ga. Hymar Spalding, grandfather of Mrs. Hall, descended directly from the McIntoshes, MacKays and Spaldings, whose names are honored in the history of the "Empire state of the south." Of the seven children of Doctor and Mrs. Hall five are living, Kenan, the first born, and Clifford, the youngest, being deceased. The living children are: Mrs. Eleanor Hartley Jaques, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, Mrs. Aurie Talbott, Charles H., Jr., and Thomas H.

Hall County was created by the lottery act of 1818 and named in honor of Dr. Lyman Hall, one of the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence and governor of the state from 1783

to 1784. It is in the northern part of the state and is bounded by White and Lumpkin counties on the north, Stephens on the northeast, Banks on the east, Jackson on the southeast, Gwinnett on the south and southeast, Forsyth and Dawson on the west, and Lumpkin on the northwest. The principal rivers are the Chattahoochee, Little Oconee and Chestatee. Besides these there are numerous creeks. The soil along all the streams is fertile and good crops of cotton, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and sugar-cane are raised. All kinds of fruits are cultivated, but only apples are shipped. The county is especially rich in minerals. Gold is mined extensively, building stone of good quality is abundant and there are deposits of lead, iron and silver. Throughout the county there are mineral springs, the most noted of which are chalybeate, and the Oconee White Sulphur springs, near Gainesville, which are popular as a health resort. About half the land is still covered with hard-wood forests and the output of lumber is considerable. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, especially along the streams where water-power is available. Lime and brick are among the leading articles of export. Gainesville, the county seat, Flowery Branch, Lula and Bellton are the chief towns. Transportation facilities are good. The Southern railway traverses the county from northeast to southwest and the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern run through the southern portion. The produce of the surrounding country is marketed principally at Gainesville, which is widely known as the seat of the Brenau College and Conservatory of Music.

Hall, Joseph H., a leading member of the Macon bar and representative of Bibb county in the state legislature, was born in Knoxville, Crawford county, Georgia, March 31, 1852, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah G. (Ashe) Hall, the former native of South Carolina and the latter of North Carolina. The father was a lawyer by profession and was engaged in practice at Knoxville, Georgia, several years, being a citizen of prominence and influence. He was a member of the state supreme court four and a half years, holding this office at the time of his death. Joseph H. Hall completed his literary education in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873. He then read law in the office and under the preceptorship of his father, being admitted to the bar of Crawford county in 1874. He removed to Macon in 1876 and has ever since been engaged in practice in that city, controlling a large and representative clientage. In 1898 he was elected to represent Bibb county in the

state legislature, and by successive reëlections he has served four terms. He is a stanch Democrat in his political adherency and prominent in the councils of the party in his native state. Mr. Hall is one of Macon's progressive and loyal citizens. In 1881 he married Miss Ida Y. Tutwiler, daughter of Dr. Henry Tutwiler, of Hale county, Ala., and they have five children.

Hall, Lyman, governor of Georgia in 1783, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Connecticut in 1731 and was educated at Yale college. After completing a medical course he removed to Dorchester, S. C., and later located at Sunbury, Ga., where he built up a lucrative practice. He was an enthusiastic patriot; was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1774 and 1775; was selected by the people of St. John's parish to represent them in the Continental Congress of 1775, being the only delegate from Georgia, which had not yet decided to join the revolutionary movement. Doctor Hall was allowed to participate in the debates but did not vote. On his return to Georgia he was largely instrumental in inducing Georgia to join with her sister colonies in their resistance to British tyranny. He was again sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he served until 1780. During the British occupation of Georgia, he removed with his family to the north, but returned in 1782 and was elected governor the following year. He died in Burke county, Oct. 19, 1790.

Hall, Samuel, was born in Chester district, S. C., Oct. 20, 1820. At the age of seventeen years he came with his parents to Georgia and in 1841 was graduated at Franklin college, afterward the University of Georgia. The following year he was admitted to the bar in Crawford county and soon made for himself an excellent reputation as an attorney. Although he took some interest in politics the law best suited his turn of mind. In 1882 he was elected to a place on the supreme bench of the state and served until his death, which occurred on Aug. 28, 1887. It has been said of him that "He was eminently an upright judge and in searching for the truth or to arrive at the right he spared no time or trouble."

Hamilton, the seat of justice of Harris county, was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1854 and its charter was amended in 1870. This little town is on a branch of the Central of Georgia railway, beautifully located between two ridges, which rising to a considerable height above the surrounding country are designated as Pine and Oak Mountains, and is equally distant

from Columbus, La Grange, West Point, Talbotton and Greenville. Hamilton is noted through all the country around for its good schools. Of the two prominent schools one is for boys and one for girls. It also has express and telegraph offices, a money order post office with rural free delivery by several routes, a court house, a bank, some prosperous stores, and some manufactories, among which are a canning, a broom and a shoe factory. The population of the town in its corporate limits in 1900 was 418 and of the entire district 2,278.



Hamilton, Leonard J., is one of the honored citizens and successful planters of Gwinnett county and the family is one of prominence in that section of the state. He was born in Pendleton, Anderson county, S. C., June 22, 1834, a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Chase) Hamilton, both of whom were born in Pickens county, that state. The former was a son of David Hamilton, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and a loyal soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. The subject of

this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native county, where he continued to reside until the removal of the family to Georgia. He was still a resident of his native state at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and was among the first to tender his services in defense of the Confederate cause. On June 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth South Carolina infantry. He took part in both the first and second battles of Manassas, the Seven Days' battles around Richmond, and the engagements at South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Chattanooga, the Wilderness and innumerable minor conflicts. Just after the memorable seven days' fighting near the city of Richmond he was promoted third lieutenant of his company, and in the second battle of Manassas, where Capt. Z. Z. Pullam was killed, he assumed command of the company, thus continuing for several months. He was promoted first lieutenant, after the battle of the Wilderness, and for the greater portion of the time he was in command of his company until the surrender, serving in place of Captain Philpot, who was incapacitated. Mr. Hamilton was granted an honorable discharge from his first company and regiment on account of illness, but when he recuperated

he reenlisted as a member of Company H, Second South Carolina rifles, with which he served until the close of the war. He is a staunch Democrat in political faith and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On Aug. 28, 1855, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Frances Thompson, daughter of Charles and Mahala (Gaines) Thompson, of Pickens county, S. C., and the children of this union were seven in number, one being deceased: Mrs. Mary J. Cummings resides in Anderson county, S. C.; Elizabeth is postmistress at Buford, Ga.; Mrs. M. L. Martin resides in Pendleton, S. C.; Mrs. Georgia Skelton Broydon resides in Murrycross, Ala.; Leonard C. and Caroline T. reside at Buford; Gamewell is a resident of Gwinnett county; and Robert J. was accidentally killed, in South Carolina. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton was appointed postmistress of Buford, on June 8, 1897, under the administration of President McKinley, the office being at that time of the fourth class. She was reappointed Dec. 19, 1899, by which time the office had been advanced to the third class, and has continued to serve in this important office to the present time, having been reappointed, by President Roosevelt on Jan. 11, 1904. Four rural free-delivery mail routes have headquarters in the Buford office, a double daily service having been established on the route between Buford and Cumming. In 1900 the gross annual receipts of the Buford office were but \$1,400 and for 1905 they reached the aggregate of \$3,724.69. The original annual salary paid to Miss Hamilton in her present office was \$600, and the growth in the business and the efficiency of her service are shown in the fact that she now receives a salary of \$1,400. Miss Hamilton has greatly improved the facilities and service of the office and to her is accorded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community, the citizens of Buford and vicinity seeming to take pleasure in offering words of commendation for their popular postmistress. There have been many distinguished professional men in the ancestry of Miss Hamilton, both in the paternal and maternal lines, there having been presidents, governors, generals, congressmen and legislators, besides titled representatives in England and France. In the maternal line she is a collateral descendant of Richard Gaines, who died in Virginia in 1750, one of whose sisters was the grandmother of President Madison, who was a second cousin of Thomas L. Gaines, as was also President Taylor.

Hamlet, a post-village of Polk county, is located on the Southern railroad near the Floyd county line. It has an express office

and stores which do a good local business, and does some shipping.

Hammet, a post-hamlet of Crawford county, is a station on the Atlanta & Fort Valley division of the Southern railroad, about six miles south of Knoxville.

Hammond, John L., junior member of the firm of Demere & Hammond, one of the leading brokerage concerns of Savannah, is a native of that city and is one of its representative young business men. He was born on Oct. 10, 1880, and is a son of Capt. John L. and Ella Marian (Morrell) Hammond, the former of whom was born in Milledgeville, Ga., and the latter in Savannah. Captain Hammond rose to the rank of lieutenant while serving as a member of a Georgia regiment in the Civil war, being one of the loyal young soldiers of the Confederacy, and later he became a captain in the Georgia state militia. He was for many years president of the Merchants' National bank, of Savannah, and was the incumbent of this executive office at the time of his death, which occurred in 1891. His widow still resides in Savannah, where the family has long been one of prominence in both business and social affairs. The father of Captain Hammond was John Hammond, who was born in Milledgeville, where he long served as an officer in the state hospital for the insane. John L. Hammond secured his preliminary educational discipline in Crowther's preparatory school, in Savannah, and in a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, N. J. He then entered famous old Yale university, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He returned home after his graduation, and in November, 1903, he entered into partnership with Edward H. Demere, in the cotton-brokerage business, under the firm name of Demere & Hammond, which still obtains. Notwithstanding the comparatively brief period which has elapsed since its formation the firm is already in the front rank of brokerage concerns in Savannah. Mr. Hammond is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Oglethorpe club, Savannah Yacht club, the Savannah Hussars club, Savannah Golf club, Savannah Gun club, the Yale club of New York city, and the University club of New Haven, Conn. In connection with his business he is a member of the Savannah cotton exchange, the New York cotton exchange, and the Chicago board of trade.

Hammond, Nathaniel J., was born in Elbert county in 1833. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1852; served as solicitor-general from 1861 to 1865; as reporter of the supreme court

from 1867 to 1872; and as member of the constitutional conventions of 1865 and 1877. In 1878 he was elected to represent his district in Congress and reelected to each succeeding term until 1886. He died in April, 1899.

Hammond, Samuel, was born in Richmond county, Va., in 1757. He received a fine education and after serving in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war settled at Savannah where he was made surveyor-general of the state. He served several terms in the state legislature and in 1802 was elected representative in Congress. In 1805 he was appointed governor of Upper Louisiana Territory and held this position until 1824, when he removed to South Carolina. He was elected a member of the legislature of that state; was appointed surveyor-general in 1825, and served as secretary of state from 1831 to 1835. He died near Augusta, Ga., in September, 1842.



Hammond, William R., a prominent member of the Atlanta bar and ex-judge of the superior court, was born in Franklin, Heard county, Ga., Oct. 25, 1848, a son of Dennis F. and Adeline E. (Robinson) Hammond, the former born in Edgefield district, S. C., Dec. 15, 1819, and the latter in the state of Tennessee, Aug. 8, 1824, being a daughter of John Robinson who was one of the early settlers of Carroll county, Ga., whither he removed from Tennessee in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was

a successful planter and influential citizen of Carroll county. Dennis F. Hammond was a successful lawyer, widely known in Georgia, and was judge of the superior court from 1855 to 1861, having been the first judge of the Tallapoosa circuit. He was mayor of Atlanta in 1871. He passed the last ten years of his life in Orlando, Fla., where he died on Oct. 31, 1891. His widow is still living and has passed the age of four score years. Her father lived to attain the patriarchal age of ninety-two years, as did also the mother of the latter. William R. Hammond was educated in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with first honors of his class. For three or four months before the close of the Civil war he served in the state militia. He was in Atlanta during the siege and was an eye-witness of the famous battle of Atlanta, July 22,

1864, having watched the conflict from the excellent vantage point of the tower of the old city hall, which occupied the site of the present state capitol. Judge Hammond was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1870, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Atlanta. In 1882 he was elected judge of the superior courts of the Atlanta circuit; was re-elected in 1884 and resigned the office in 1885, to give his entire attention to his large and important legal business. In his professional career he has appeared in many notable cases. In the case of Cox vs. the State (64 Georgia, 374 to 423) he argued the case before the supreme court for the plaintiff in error, and Judge Bleckley said in his opinion that the case was argued on both sides with "Unusual thoroughness and remarkable ability." Chief-Justice Warner sent to Judge Hammond a message that he had made the best speech in that case that he, the chief justice, had ever heard in the supreme court. Though Cox was convicted Judge Warner entered a dissenting opinion, and Governor Stephens later pardoned Cox, stating that he agreed with Judge Warner. In many other equally important cases Judge Hammond has appeared, both in the state and Federal courts. He has been a member of the Georgia bar association from the time of its organization and is also identified with the American bar association. He is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has done effective service. Judge Hammond has for many years been active and uncompromising in temperance and anti-saloon work, believing firmly that the liquor traffic is one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of civilization and one of the worst evils afflicting humanity. He has made but one race before the people for political office. In 1888 he was nominated for the state senate on the anti-saloon platform, and out of a vote of 3,500 in the Democratic primary he was defeated by about 160 votes. He entered the contest at the urgent solicitation of the temperance people of Atlanta and against his personal inclinations; was compelled to fight the whole saloon and liquor influence, and the leader of the opposition stated in the connection that Judge Hammond made the best race ever known in the political annals of Fulton county. Judge and Mrs. Hammond are prominent members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church South, with which he has been identified since 1867. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Wesleyan female college, in Macon, Ga., for about fifteen years, and is also a trustee of the Georgia state industrial college at Savannah, a noble institution

for the education of colored youth, having held this position from the time of the organization of the college. He served about ten years as a member of the board of education of Atlanta. On Oct. 6, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Hammond to Miss Laura Rawson, daughter of Edward E. and Elizabeth W. Rawson, of Atlanta.

Hampton, an incorporated town of Henry county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, about ten miles southwest of McDonough, and in 1900 reported a population of 468. It is a trading and shipping center for the surrounding country, has a money order postoffice, which delivers mail to the outlying farms, express and telegraph offices and good schools and churches. During the war it was known as Bear Creek Station and was the scene of some sharp skirmishing on Nov. 16, 1864, as the Federal army moved out of Atlanta on its devastating march to the sea.

Hancock County was laid out in 1793. A part was set off to Baldwin in 1807, and one to Taliaferro in 1825. It was named in honor of John Hancock of Massachusetts, president of the Continental Congress. It is bounded on the north by Taliaferro, on the northeast by Warren, on the southeast by Washington, on the southwest by Baldwin, on the west by Putnam and on the northwest by Greene. A little of the eastern boundary is formed by Glascock. The northern part of the county is hilly and has a red, aluminous soil. In the south the land is level and covered with pine forests. The best soil is along the Shoulderbone creek and its tributaries. The staple productions are cotton, the cereals, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar-cane, field and ground peas. Vegetables and various varieties of fruit are raised, the melons, grapes and berries being excellent quality and many are shipped. The timber is of the various hardwood species, mostly oak, sweet-gum, maple and hickory. There is also some pine. Agate, kaolin, plumbago and asbestos are the principal minerals and are found in different parts of the county. A branch of the Georgia railway crosses the county from northeast to southwest connecting with the main line at Camak. Sparta is the county seat. Jewell, Carr's Station, Powelton, Devereux, Culverton and Linton are other towns. The population in 1900 was 18,277, a gain of 1,128 in ten years. Hancock county has long been noted for her excellent schools. Seven miles from Sparta is the celebrated Mt. Zion Academy, so long presided over by Dr. Beman and later by William J. Northen, afterward governor of the state. Many of Georgia's most noted sons received their early training

in this school. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the eloquent divine, and his son, Bishop George F. Pierce, were residents of the county, as were also Dixon H. Lewis, Governor McDonald and W. T. Colquitt. In the county are some remarkable Indian mounds, the most noted of which lie along Shoulderbone creek. On this creek was negotiated the Indian treaty of 1786.

Hancock, William J., clerk of the court of Wilcox county, with residence in Abbeville, is a native Georgian and has long been identified with agricultural pursuits in this state. He was born in Pulaski county, May 17, 1859, a son of Josiah J. and Sally (Watson) Hancock, the former born in South Carolina and the latter in Houston county, Ga. Both died in Wilcox county, Ga., the father passing away on Nov. 5, 1877, and the mother March 10, 1895. Two of their sons, James and Lewis, were soldiers in the Forty-ninth Georgia infantry, in the Confederate service during the Civil war. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead plantation and received his early education in the schools of Wilcox county. He was associated in the management of the home plantation until the death of his honored father and thereafter he continued to be actively engaged in farming on his own account until his election to his present office. He still retains his well improved plantation, to which he gives a general supervision. In politics he has been aligned as a staunch supporter of the Democratic party from the time of attaining to his legal majority. In 1903-4 he served as tax collector of Wilcox county, and in the autumn of the latter year he was elected to his present office, that of clerk of the county court, entering upon the discharge of his official duties Jan. 1, 1905. He is a member of the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Rebecca, Wilcox county. In 1882 Mr. Hancock was united in marriage to Miss Jane Walker, daughter of John and Sabra Walker, of Irwin county, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom six are living: Sarah, Joseph, John, James, Alice, Jonathan (deceased), and May.

Handly, George, one of the early governors of Georgia, was born in Yorkshire, England, not far from the city of Sheffield, Feb. 9, 1752. In 1775 he came to Savannah and the succeeding year became a captain in the Continental army. He soon rose to be a lieutenant-colonel and distinguished himself in a number of engagements in Georgia and South Carolina. At Augusta he was captured and sent to Charleston, S. C., as a prisoner of war. After peace was restored he settled at Augusta; became sheriff of Richmond county; representative in the state legislature; commis-

sioner to the "State of Franklin;" inspector-general of Georgia, and in 1788 was elected governor, being at the time but thirty-six years of age. In August, 1789, he was appointed collector of the port of Brunswick by President Washington, and served in that position until his death, which occurred on Sept. 17, 1793.



Hanley, Andrew, was a man of whom it can be aptly said, "In every march of progress he stepped out with the leaders". This fact was evident in his every undertaking, but particularly so in the establishment of his business, the largest builders' supply house south of Baltimore. In thirty years this enterprise grew from a modest stand on an obscure corner to an ambitious corporation requiring a building covering an entire block—a result that bears sufficient testimony to his ability, industry, perseverance and progressiveness. Mr. Hanley was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1846, there receiving his education and learning his trade, but desiring a broader field, he turned toward the country of the boundless plains and limitless opportunities, immigrating to New York in 1866, where he immediately began his climb to success. He first arrived in Savannah in 1867 but after a few months journeyed on to New Orleans, later going back to New York where he remained until 1869, when he returned to the Georgia city to locate permanently. His first venture in business was made in 1870 in partnership with William LeMaire, but after a year, he severed this connection and formed a new one with William McKenna, which, likewise was later dissolved and thereafter he carried on his business alone. So well did he succeed that in 1897 he was president of a business incorporated for \$100,000 and owned and occupied an imposing four story brick building bounded by the four streets of Barnard, President, Whitaker and York,—one of the most desirable sites in the city. He was also one of the organizers and directors of the Citizens bank, now the Citizens and Southern bank, and a stock holder in the DeSoto Hotel Company. Beside these local interests, he was sole owner of the Suwanee Springs hotel, a famous resort in Florida, where, on account of his health, he spent the last eight years of his life. In addition to this splendid business career, Mr. Hanley must ever be identified with some of the strongest fraternal organizations of

Savannah, being for many years affiliated with the Hibernian society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Irish Jasper Greens, a military body of which he was an active member until about ten years before his death when he was elected to the honorary class, a distinction likewise conferred upon him by the guards. He was also alderman of the city for one term, during which he was presented with a gold-headed cane as the most popular member of that board. Personally Mr. Hanley was a man of genial and attractive manners, retiring and unassuming, and ever responsive to every appeal of misfortune or distress. In tastes he leaned to sports of the reel and gun, being particularly adept with the latter, often taking part in shooting contests and once at Schuetzen park, now Greenwich House, a private home, he won a gold-headed cane for the excellence of his marksmanship. In 1870 Mr. Hanley was married to Miss Jane McGloine, of county Sligo, Ireland, then on a visit to her brother in Savannah, and it was thirty years before either of them returned to the land of their birth. A second trip was made in 1897 for the benefit of Mr. Hanley's health, which had been very much impaired for some time before his death, which occurred in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1903. He is survived by his wife and four children, Andrew, Jr., Mrs. Hugh M. Comer, Loretta and Marion. A man may give his blood for his country and then build only a house for his bones, but he who gives his brain and brawn erects an edifice for the countless generations yet to be.

Hanley, Andrew, vice-president and secretary of the Andrew Hanley Company, of Savannah, who despite his youthfulness, is the active and managing head of one of the largest mercantile houses of that progressive city, is a Savannah bred young man, having been born there, on Aug. 31, 1874. He is the eldest of four living children of the late Andrew Hanley, founder and late president of the Andrew Hanley Company, who died Feb. 6, 1903, and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the public schools of Savannah, and in Seaton Hall college, of South Orange, N. J. Upon leaving college in 1895, he began his business career as manager of the Suwanee Springs hotel of Suwanee Springs, Fla., which property, largely owned by his father, was incorporated and run under the name of the Suwanee Springs Hotel Company, of which his father was president, and he, himself, vice-president and manager. He successfully managed that property for a period of six years. Meanwhile, in 1897, his father's large mercantile house in Savannah was

incorporated under the name of the Andrew Hanley Company, and, in 1899, he was made vice-president of this concern, which is today one of Savannah's leading mercantile industries, and whose business pervades a large portion of three states—Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, including everything in the line of builders' supplies except brick, embracing paints, oils, sash, doors, blinds, and all kinds of builders' hardware, lime, cement, plaster, hair, mantels, etc. Late in 1901, he gave up the management of the Suwanee Springs hotel in order to devote his attention to the business of the Andrew Hanley Company, and since the death of his father in 1903, he has not only been vice-president and secretary of that establishment, but its active and managing head, as well. In fact it may be said that he is in complete official charge of the firm's business, for since his father's death, the presidency of the concern has rested with the latter's estate. The warerooms of the Andrew Hanley Company occupy the entire brick block of four stories and basement, bounded by Whitaker, York, President and Barnard Streets, and its business is of both a wholesale and retail character. It is engaged in manufacturing, as well as the mercantile trade, owning and operating its own sash, door and blind factory, the latter being located at Charleston, S. C. The present healthy condition of the business of the Andrew Hanley Company attests, in indisputable terms, the high order of keen executive ability, and good business management of young Mr. Hanley. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, of the Knights of Columbus and of the Savannah chamber of commerce. He was married Dec. 26, 1900, to Miss Elizabeth Hines, of Tallahassee, Fla. Despite his score and a half of years only, Mr. Hanley already ranks as one of Savannah's leading merchants, and his career fully substantiates the truth of the "Osler theory," that if a man wishes to accomplish much during the brief span of human activity, he must become busy early in life.

Hannah, a post-hamlet of Douglas county, is located about three miles west of the Chattahoochee river, near the Carroll county line. Winston, on the Southern railroad, is the nearest station.

Hapeville, a town of Fulton county, was incorporated Sept. 16, 1891. It is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, about five miles southwest of Atlanta, and many of the productions of the surrounding farms are shipped from here to Atlanta. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and offers fine educational and religious advantages. The population in 1900 was 430.

Haralson, a village of Coweta county, is about four miles south of Senoia, which is the nearest railway station. It has a money order postoffice and some stores, and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 114.

Haralson County was formed from Polk and Carroll in 1856 and was named for Hugh A. Haralson, a member of Congress and a resident of Troup county. It is bounded by Polk county on the north, Paulding and Carroll on the east, Carroll on the south and the State of Alabama on the west. The Tallapoosa and its branches water the land, less than half of which was under cultivation in 1900. Much of it is still forest covered and pine and hardwood lumber is made. The surface is broken. Along the water courses the soil is fertile, producing cotton, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, field peas and the cereals. Hay does well where cultivated, but cotton is cultivated to the neglect of all other crops. The native grasses give good range for sheep and cattle. Apples, peaches, grapes, berries and all vegetables yield abundantly. There is in the county one canning establishment, with a daily capacity of 500 cans. The annual revenue from wine is \$100,000 and one fourth of the grapes raised are marketed. Gold is found in paying quantities, the principal mine being the "Royal" at Tallapoosa, though there are smaller mines in operation. The water-power is unexcelled and there are many factories, glass and pig iron being among the leading articles of manufacture. Branches of the Southern, and the Central of Georgia railway systems furnish transportation facilities. Buchanan is the county seat and Tallapoosa, Bremen and Felton are thriving towns. The population of the county in 1900 was 11,922, an increase of 606 since 1890. The schools are excellent.

Haralson, Hugh A., lawyer and legislator, was born near Penfield, Greene county, Nov. 13, 1805. At the age of twenty years he graduated at Franklin college and was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature the same year. He began practice at Monroe, but subsequently removed to Lagrange, from which county he was elected state senator in 1837. In 1840 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected and was three times reelected. He died at Lagrange on Oct. 6, 1854. One of the western counties bears his name.



Hardee, Charles Seton, who has held the office of treasurer of the city of Savannah continuously since the year 1883, is one of the city's well known and honored citizens and a veteran of the Confederate service, in which he rose to the rank of major. He was born at Rural Felicity, Camden county, Ga., Aug. 9, 1830, and is a son of John H. Hardee, M. D., who was born March 4, 1803, and Isabella Seton (Henry) Hardee, who was born Dec. 6, 1806. John Hardee, great-grandfather of the major, was born in Pitt county, N. C., in 1747, and died in Camden county, Ga., in 1809. He served for a time as private in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and later was three years in service as captain of a Continental galley on the coast of Georgia. In recognition of his services the State of Georgia granted him a bounty of 1,360 acres of land, in Camden county in 1786. His son John, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pitt county, N. C., in 1769, and died on his plantation, known as Rural Felicity, in Camden county in 1838. He served as major, commanding a battalion of cavalry in the war of 1812; was an extensive and successful cotton planter; served a number of terms as a member of the Georgia legislature; held numerous other offices of public trust and responsibility, and was one of the representative citizens of the state. Lieut.-Gen. William Joseph Hardee, of the Confederate service, and author of "Hardee's Tactics," was his youngest son. Charles S. Hardee, after due preparatory training, was matriculated in Franklin college, at Athens, Ga., of which institution the University of Georgia is the successor, and he was graduated at said college as a member of the class of 1848. Immediately afterward he initiated his commercial career, in the office of his uncle, Noble A. Hardee, a cotton factor and commission merchant of Savannah. In 1859 he severed his connection with his uncle's office and engaged in the same line of business on his own account in Savannah. He built up a successful business, to which he was giving his attention at the time the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation. When hostilities began Major Hardee forthwith gave evidence of his loyalty to the Confederacy, by promptly offering his services to the state, as a private in the Tattnall Guards, a company which was later mustered into the

Confederate service and attached to the First Georgia regiment of volunteer infantry. In the reorganization, shortly afterward, in 1862, Major Hardee was elected second lieutenant, in which capacity he continued in active service with his company until he was relieved from duty, at the request of Lieut.-Col. John Dunwody, to assist in organizing camps of instruction in Georgia, that volunteers might be properly trained for field service. He was then commissioned first lieutenant and drill master, and assisted in organizing Camp of Instruction, No. 1, at Calhoun. On Oct. 1, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general, and was assigned to the command of Camp of Instruction, No. 2, at Decatur. He retained this position, laboring to the best of his ability to promote the interests of the Confederate service, until superseded by the assignment of Colonel Harris, a disabled ranking officer, to duty at the camps of instruction. Returning to Savannah on furlough, Major Hardee resigned his commission, and soon afterward was employed by the war department of the Confederacy to receive and export cotton through the blockade. About the same time he was appointed deputy collector of the port of Savannah and assistant Confederate States depository, in which positions he continued until the close of the war. In January, 1879, he was elected clerk of the superior court of Chatham county, a court of the highest original jurisdiction, and he remained incumbent of this office until Feb. 19, 1883, when he was elected treasurer of the city of Savannah, in which important office he is now serving his twelfth consecutive term of two years each, having each time been reelected without opposition. His present term will expire in January, 1907. As to the estimate placed upon his official services by the people of Savannah no better endorsement can be asked than that given in his long retention in the position of city treasurer. The fiscal affairs of the municipality have been handled with great circumspection and discrimination by this honored and popular citizen, whose friends are as numerous as his acquaintances. Major Hardee is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and is a valued and appreciative member of Camp No. 756 of the United Confederate Veterans. He is a communicant, and so was his wife, now deceased, of the Protestant Episcopal church. On Nov. 26, 1851, Major Hardee married Miss Martha J. Gallaudet, daughter of James and Margaret S. (Brailsford) Gallaudet, of Savannah, and of this union were born nine children, namely: Alice Neufville, Isabella Seton, Margaret Brailsford, Charles

Henry, James Gallaudet, Martha Gallaudet, Harriet Brailsford, Robert Erwin, and Francis Lewis. The eldest daughter, Alice N., is the widow of Henry E. Backus, who served gallantly as a private in the Confederate war. Margaret B., Martha G., and Francis L. are deceased.

Hardee, William J., soldier, was born on his father's plantation, "Rural Felicity," in Camden county, Ga., Oct. 12, 1815. In 1838 he graduated at West Point, in the same class with General Beauregard, and entered the army as a second lieutenant of dragoons. After a year's service in Florida he was promoted to first lieutenant and sent to Europe to study the organization of foreign armies. There he was for a time at the military school of St. Maur, France, and was attached to the French cavalry. In 1844 he was made captain and upon the commencement of the Mexican war was one of the officers who went with General Taylor to Mexico. His company was the first to attack the Mexican forces at Curricitos, but was overpowered by superior numbers and Captain Hardee was captured. He was exchanged, however, in time to participate in the siege of Monterey. Toward the close of the war he was brevetted major for his gallant conduct. In 1853 he was selected by the war department to prepare a system of infantry tactics, which was adopted by the department in March, 1855, and introduced at West Point the following year. In January, 1861, he resigned his commission in the army and entered the Confederate service as colonel of cavalry. On June 17, 1861, he was made brigadier-general and assigned to duty west of the Mississippi river. After some time in Arkansas he was ordered east, and about the same time received a commission as major-general. He led a division at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Missionary ridge, Corinth, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and in numerous other engagements. Subsequently he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command at Savannah to resist Sherman's advance upon that city. His evacuation of Savannah was regarded as a masterpiece of military skill. General Hardee led the last charge of the Confederate forces in the war at Bentonville, N. C., in March, 1865, and surrendered with Johnston's army at Durham, N. C., on April 26, 1865. He died at Wytheville, Va., Nov. 6, 1873.

Hardeman, Robert Northington, of Louisville, is the able and popular solicitor of the court of Jefferson county, is also representing his county in the state legislature, and is engaged in the practice of law in Louisville, as a member of the firm of Cain & Hardeman.

He was born on a plantation near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga., May 28, 1872, a son of Thomas and Nellie (Little) Hardeman, the former born in Jones county, Ga., and the latter in Jefferson county.



The father is one of the successful planters and sterling citizens of Jefferson county. Robert N. Hardeman secured his preparatory educational discipline in the schools of his native county, and thereafter was afforded the advantages of Mercer university in Macon, Ga., and Erskine college, at Due West, S. C. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, at Louisville, in 1894, since which time he has been engaged in active practice here. He has gained a high reputation as an able trial lawyer

and has served continuously as solicitor of the county court of Jefferson county since 1896. In 1899 he entered into a professional partnership with Col. J. G. Cain, under the firm name of Cain & Hardeman, and this alliance still continues, to the mutual satisfaction and profit of the interested principals. Mr. Hardeman is in all senses loyal to the cause of the Democratic party, and in a fraternal way is identified with the Knights of Pythias. On April 24, 1895, he married Miss Della Shaw, daughter of Joseph and Mattie (Stevenson) Shaw, of Burke county, Ga., and they have three sons—Robert N., Jr., James C., and William G., Jr.

Hardeman, Robert V., of the well known law firm of Hardeman & Moore, of Macon, is one of the representative members of the bar of Bibb county and a veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war. He was born in Jones county, Ga., Feb. 19, 1843, and is a son of Judge Robert V. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Hardeman, both native of Georgia and representatives of old and honored families of the state. Judge Hardeman was a lawyer of distinguished attainments and was the principal prosecutor for the state in the celebrated case of the State of Georgia vs. Jesse Bunkly, while for two terms he presided on the bench of the Ocmulgee circuit. He died in 1871, his wife surviving him by several years. Robert V. Hardeman, Jr., was afforded the advantages of the schools of Clinton, in his native county, and then entered Mercer university, at Penfield, where he remained until within six months of graduation, when he withdrew to go forth as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy. He became a member of the Macon Volunteers,

but was transferred to Company F, Forty-fifth Georgia volunteer infantry, participating in all the engagements in which this valiant command took part, including the battles of Malvern Hill, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville and the famous flank movement under General Jackson when that famous commander was killed. After the close of the war Mr. Hardeman was for a time identified with agricultural pursuits and was afterward in the employ of the Central of Georgia railway. He then took up the study of law, under effective preceptorship, was admitted to the bar in 1873 and was thereafter engaged in successful practice in Clinton, Jones county, for a period of seventeen years, at the expiration of which, in 1890, he located in Macon, where he has likewise been very successful in the work of his profession. Since 1895 he has been associated in practice with Lloyd D. Moore, under the firm name of Hardeman & Moore. For fourteen years Mr. Hardeman served as county-court solicitor for Jones county, making an excellent record as a public prosecutor. He is aligned as a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has served as chairman of the senatorial executive committee for many years. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church South, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In September, 1865, Mr. Hardeman was united in marriage to Miss Ellen G. Smith, daughter of Gen. D. N. Smith, and of the children of this union eight are living, namely: Frank L., Robert N., Mary Maud, Gordon I., Anna L., Clark Greer, Wallace B., and Ruth.

Hardeman, Thomas, was born in Putnam county in 1825. At the age of twenty he graduated at Emory college and was admitted to the bar the following year. He did not practice but at once went into business as a commission merchant. He served for a number of years in the state legislature; was elected to Congress in 1858, but resigned his seat before the expiration of his term; served in the Confederate army during the war; after the surrender was again sent to the legislature; was twice speaker of the house of representatives; was a member of the national convention which nominated Horace Greeley; president of one of the Democratic state conventions; chairman of the Democratic state executive committee for four years, and in 1882 was elected to Congress as Congressman-at-large. He died at Macon in 1892.



Hardeman, Thomas, who is now living practically retired in the attractive little city of Louisville, is one of the most extensive planters of Jefferson county, where he owns a fine landed estate. He was born on the old homestead plantation, in Jones county, Ga., Dec. 6, 1840, and is a son of Hon. Robert V. and Elizabeth C. (Henderson) Hardeman, the former born in Virginia, April 26, 1800, and the latter in Georgia, March 3, 1804. Both passed the closing years of their lives in Georgia. Robert V. Har-

deman was a prominent member of the bar of Georgia and served as judge of the superior court of the Ocmulgee circuit and several terms as a member of the state legislature; he was also a colonel in the Cherokee Indian war, and was a man of prominence and influence in his day and generation. At least nine representatives of the Hardeman family have been members of the bar, including the father and two brothers of the subject of this sketch, the other brother having been a physician, and one of Mr. Hardeman's own sons is likewise a member of the legal profession. Thomas Hardeman, whose name initiates this brief review, completed his educational discipline in Oglethorpe university near Milledgeville, Ga., being graduated in 1860, a member of the same class as the well known poet, the late and lamented Sidney Lanier, the president of the institution at that time having been Rev. S. K. Talmage, D. D., LL. D. Mr. Hardeman has been concerned with plantation interests from his youth to the present time. When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation he showed his loyalty to the Confederacy by enlisting in a company of Jones county cavalry, but was not called into active service in the field. Mr. Hardeman is to-day the owner of 3,200 acres of land in Jefferson county, all in one body, constituting one of the finest demesnes in that section of the state. The estate is located ten miles west of Louisville, is improved with good buildings and is under effective cultivation, having produced as high as 400 bales of cotton in a single year. Mr. Hardeman located on this plantation in 1868 and there continued to reside until 1904, when he turned the active management of the place over to an overseer and removed to Louisville, where he has since resided in the attractive modern house which he here erected as a home. He was

appointed delegate to the Farmers' national congress for three terms successively by Gov. W. J. Northen, Gov. Allen D. Candler and Gov. J. M. Terrell, and attended the sessions of the congress at Savannah and Macon, Ga., and at Richmond, Va. He is, perhaps, the oldest correspondent in point of service in the state of Georgia to the national department of agriculture, at Washington, D. C. He was commissioned principal correspondent for his county by the secretary of agriculture and for a quarter of a century has sent in monthly reports on crop conditions and other subject matter as requested by the department, rarely, if ever, failing in all these years to forward his reports on time. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and he has served consecutively as a member of the board of education of Jefferson county for a quarter of a century and as president of the board for fifteen years, taking a deep interest in the cause of popular education in his home county and state. While resident on his plantation he built a school house for his children and individually employed an able instructor. He also gave his children excellent educational advantages of a higher order, five of the number being college or university graduates. He is a member of the town council of Louisville at the present time and takes a loyal interest in all that concerns the well being of the community. He is an elder in the Associated Reformed Presbyterian church, in which he has long been an active and zealous worker, and is a trustee of Due West female college, at Due West, S. C., a flourishing institution maintained under the auspices of the Associate Reformed synod of the south. Mr. Hardeman has been four times married and has seven living children. His first three wives are deceased, no disagreement or divorce having severed any of the marriages. His present wife, to whom he was married Sept. 8, 1891, was Miss Martha Phillips, a daughter of the Rev. David G. Phillips, D. D., a former resident of Louisville and a prominent clergyman of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at the time of his death. The seven children are William G., Robert N., Julia, Elizabeth, Dollie, Frank and Eloise, the last named being the only living child of the last marriage. Julia is now the wife of Millard W. Rhodes, of Louisville, and Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Ambrose M. Wylie, of South Carolina.

Harden, Alfred Dearing, who is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Savannah, where he also conducts a successful insurance business, was born in Athens, Clarke county, Ga., Oct. 13, 1873, a son of the late William D. Harden, of whom a memoir

appears in this work. Capt. Alfred D. Harden received the best of educational advantages, having been a student in turn in the University of Virginia, Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore, and Columbia college, in the city of New York. In 1893 he was graduated in the school of history, University of Virginia, and in 1896 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Johns Hopkins university. Since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in practice in Savannah, where he has met with excellent success in his profession, as well as in the insurance business, in which line he represents a number of leading companies. While a student in New York city, in 1897, Captain Harden enlisted as a seaman in the Second Division of the First Naval Battalion of New York, receiving his discharge from the same at the time of his removal from the state. In 1904 he was commissioned second lieutenant in Company M, First Regiment of Infantry, Georgia State Troops, and in 1905 he received promotion to first lieutenant and later to captain, in which latter office he is now serving. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is identified with the following organizations: Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is master for 1906; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Oglethorpe Club and Savannah Yacht Club; the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities; the Society of the Cincinnati; the Society of the War of 1812; the Sons of the Revolution; the Society of the Colonial Wars; and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. October 17, 1901, Captain Harden was united in marriage to Miss Laura Victoria Alexander, daughter of John B. and Mary A. (Place) Alexander, of Oswego, N. Y., and they have two children,—Mary Alexander Harden and Margaret P. Harden.

Harden, Edward Jenkins, a distinguished jurist and author, was long and prominently identified with the public and social affairs of the city of Savannah, where he made his home until his death, though he died at Indian Springs, Ga., his demise occurring on April 19, 1873. He was born on the Bluff plantation, Bryan county, Ga., Nov. 19, 1813, and was a son of Thomas Hutson and Matilda A. (Baker) Harden, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter in Liberty county, Ga. His paternal grandfather, Col. William Harden, served under Gen. Francis Marion in the war of the Revolution, with the South Carolina troops, and his maternal grandfather, Col. John Baker, in whose honor Baker county, Ga., was named, was a gallant officer with

the Georgia troops during the great struggle for independence. Judge Harden was a man of liberal education, and in early life was a successful teacher, having been for some time an assistant to Rev. George White in Chatham academy, Savannah. He became one of the representative members of the Savannah bar, which he honored and dignified with his able services. He served as city attorney for many years, both before and after the Civil war; was judge of the city court of Savannah from Nov. 11, 1845, to Dec. 4, 1847; and presided on the bench of the Confederate States district court for the district of Georgia from Aug. 14, 1861, until the close of the war. He and his wife were prominent and zealous members of the First Presbyterian church of Savannah, in which he was an elder for many years, while his political allegiance was given unreservedly to the Democratic party. He was a man of marked literary ability, was the author of "The Life of George M. Troup," and a frequent contributor to different periodicals. On Feb. 11, 1868, he became president of the Georgia Historical Society, retaining this position until his death. In May, 1840, Judge Harden was united in marriage to Miss Sophia H. Maxwell, who was born in Bryan county, Ga., Feb. 29, 1820, being a daughter of John J. and Mary Ann (Baker) Maxwell. Concerning the children of this union the following is a brief record: Anna M. is the widow of Charles R. Maxwell, of Savannah; Ellen S., who died in 1871, was the wife of John W. Burroughs, of Savannah; William is individually mentioned in this publication; John M. is a resident of Abbeville, S. C.; Eliza J. died in childhood; Edward T. is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary B. was the wife of J. Allen Smith, of South Carolina and died several years since.

Harden, William, librarian of the Georgia Historical Society and of the Savannah public library, also treasurer and custodian of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, is a scion of distinguished Southern families and a veteran of the Civil war, in which he rendered yeoman service in defense of the Confederate cause. He is a son of Judge Edward J. Harden, of whom a memoir appears in this work. Reference may be had to said article for further genealogical and personal data. His great-grandfather, Col. William Harden, was a member of the command of Gen. Francis Marion, in South Carolina, in the war of the Revolution, and was a member of the state senate of South Carolina at the time of his death, which occurred on Nov. 28, 1785. Mr. Harden is also a great-grandson of Capt. William Maxwell, of Georgia, who was a member of the

Provincial Congress, 1775-7. On May 4, 1778, he was made a "trustee for taking into custody and management the British forfeited estates," and he was a privateers-man during the progress of



the Revolution, commanding his own armed vessel, recovering property taken by the British and attacking parties of the enemy engaged in collecting forage and provisions for the royal troops. In Savannah, in 1779, he was arrested, being tried for "treasonable practices," and was convicted by the British authorities in January, 1780. He was heavily fined, and thereafter was kept under parole until Savannah was evacuated by the British, July 11, 1782, when he was released. Mr. Harden is also a great-grandson, in the

maternal line, of Col. John Baker, commanding troops of Liberty county, Ga., during the Revolution; member of the Provincial Congress, 1775-7; member of the Council of Safety, 1776; and the distinguished citizen in whose honor Baker county was named. William Harden was educated in the schools of Savannah, so far as early discipline is concerned, but he has been a student during his entire life and is a man of scholarly attainments. He was born in Savannah, Nov. 11, 1844, and this city has ever been his home. After leaving school he studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1873. Prior to this, however, he had played well his part as a loyal son of the Confederacy. In June, 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifth Georgia volunteer infantry, having entered the military service as a member of the state troops on Oct. 1, 1861. He served during the entire course of the war, on the coast of Georgia and in South Carolina. He was detailed for service in the signal corps on Dec. 16, 1862, and remained identified with this arm of the Confederate service until the close of the war, being paroled, at Augusta, Ga., May 9, 1865. In October, 1866, Mr. Harden was elected assistant librarian of the Georgia Historical Society, and on Aug. 5, of the following year was elected librarian, an office of which he has since remained the incumbent, his services having greatly inured to the benefit of the society and the proper conservation of the historical records of the commonwealth. He was a member of the board of managers of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Savannah, from 1882 until 1903, when

he was made treasurer of the institution, which position he now holds, and he has been its custodian since 1894. When the Savannah public library was organized, on May 8, 1903, a most consistent action was taken by the governing body in the election of Mr. Harden to the position of librarian of the same. In politics Mr. Harden is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democracy, and he has represented Chatham county in the state legislature five successive years, 1900-1905. He is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Savannah. He was the leading spirit in effecting the organization of the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in May, 1891, and has been its secretary from its inception. He is an honorary member and assistant secretary of the Georgia branch of the Society of the Cincinnati; member of the American historical association, the National geographic society and of the American antiquarian society; corresponding member of the New England historic-genealogical society, the Rhode Island historical society, Maryland historical society, Chicago historical society, and others. He has made numerous and valuable contributions on historical subjects, the same having been published in magazines and newspapers. He is also a member of Camp No. 756, United Confederate Veterans, at Savannah. On Dec. 11, 1879, Mr. Harden was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Davenport, daughter of Benjamin R. and Mary E. (Jenkins) Davenport, of Savannah. They have no children.



Harden, William Dearing, who died at his home in Savannah, Jan. 11, 1898, was a distinguished member of the bar of Chatham county and was for a number of years judge of the city court of Savannah, while he well maintained the high military prestige of the family by his gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy, rising to the rank of colonel. He was born in Athens, Clarke county, Ga., July 15, 1837, and when he was about three months of age his parents removed to Savannah, where he

passed the remainder of his long and useful life. His father Thomas Hutson Harden, was born in Liberty county, Ga., in 1812, a son of Thomas Hutson Harden and Matilda A. (Baker) Harden, the latter a daughter of Col. John Baker, of Liberty county, in whose honor Baker county, Ga., was named. Colonel Harden

was a great-grandson of Col. William Harden, senior colonel in the command of Gen. Francis Marion in the war of the Revolution. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this memoir was Margaret E. Dearing, a daughter of William and Eliza J. (Pasteur) Dearing, and granddaughter of Capt. John Dearing, of Fauquier county, Va., and of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pasteur, of North Carolina. Thus he to whom this memorial tribute is dedicated could claim the distinction of having had all four of his great-grandfathers numbered among the officers in the Continental line during the Revolution, each a native of a different state—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. William Dearing Harden secured his preliminary education in private schools in Savannah and was prepared for college by the late Henry K. Preston. In 1854 he entered the junior class of Princeton college, N. J., and two years later was graduated in that institution, at the age of nineteen years. Returning to Savannah, he took up the study of law under able preceptors and was admitted to the bar in 1858. His military career has been succinctly summed up in an article previously published and here reproduced: "Late in 1860, just prior to the secession of Georgia, he went with a detachment of the Chatham artillery, which he had joined for that purpose, and took charge of Fort Pulaski, and on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861, he was one of three men who raised the flag of Georgia over that fort. Before being mustered into the Confederate service he was assigned to duty as acting ordnance officer of Fort Pulaski and Tybee island, and mounted a number of guns; was mustered, with the Chatham artillery, into the Confederate service July 31, 1861, and then detailed as acting lieutenant and ordnance officer of Brig.-Gen. H. W. Mercer's command, extending from Savannah to Florida, and was sent to Blackbeard, Jekyl and Cumberland islands to complete the batteries, build magazines, mount the guns and drill the men in the use of heavy artillery; went with General Mercer to Brunswick and returned with him to Savannah. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the provisional army of the Confederate States July 19, 1862, and assigned to duty by the war department as ordnance officer of the military district of Georgia. July 15, 1863, he was commissioned captain and ordered to report to General Beauregard for duty on Morris island, Charleston harbor; inspected Morris island and James island, the Charleston arsenal, and then made a tour of all the arsenals in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to secure material for the defense of Charleston. Having performed these duties he

was again appointed ordnance officer of the district of Georgia. General Mercer having been ordered to north Georgia, Captain Harden notified the chief of ordnance of the Army of Tennessee that he declined to further waive his rank, and on Oct. 22, 1864, he was verbally ordered by Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart to report as acting chief ordnance officer of his corps, and acted in that capacity through Hood's campaign in Tennessee. After that campaign he was given a brief leave of absence, the only one he had during the war, and soon after joining the army under General Joseph E. Johnston, in North Carolina, he was assigned by the war department as permanent chief ordnance officer of Stewart's corps, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and he was paroled at Greensboro, N. C. He was present at all the battles fought by the army from Dalton to Atlanta, to Huntsville and Tusculumbia, and to Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and back to the Tennessee river." After the close of the war Colonel Harden resumed the practice of law in Savannah, and in 1878 he was made corporation attorney of the city and judge of the city court. He held the former office two years and the latter fourteen years. His reputation as a jurist is vouchsafed by the various expressions of the supreme court of the state and by the opinions of the members of the bar. He retired from the bench Jan. 20, 1892, and thereafter continued in the practice of his profession until his death, ever commanding the unqualified esteem and confidence of his professional confreres and the general public. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and his entire life was guided and governed by a spirit of the loftiest integrity and honor. He was an officer of the Georgia historical society for more than a quarter of a century, was a fellow of the American geographical society, a member of the National theosophical society, a corresponding member of the American ethnological society and a member of the American branch of the Society for Psychological Research. He was first vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution in Georgia, an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Veteran Corps of Artillery in the War of 1812, the latter association being made possible to him by reason of the service of his grandfather, Thomas H. Harden, who was lieutenant-colonel and division inspector under Gen. John McIntosh. He was a member of the Manhattan and Music clubs and the Southern society, all of New York city, and also of the Oglethorpe club and Savannah Music club, of which latter he was the first president. He remained an honorary member of the Chatham artillery, was a

member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and for several years was president of the Confederate Veterans' Association. His political faith was that of the Democratic party, of whose principles he was an able and zealous exponent. On Sept. 28, 1870, Colonel Harden was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Haywood Dearing, daughter of Maj. Alfred L. and Marcella (Jones) Dearing, of Alabama, and she survives him, as do also their two children: Margaret E., who is the wife of George P. Elliott, of Beaufort, S. C., and Alfred D., who is individually mentioned in this publication.

Hardman, Lamartine, Griffin, M. D., of Commerce, Jackson county, is well upholding the prestige of the name which he bears, both as a physician and surgeon. His father, Dr. William B. J. Hardman, was a distinguished physician and surgeon, who was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., and graduated in famous old Jefferson medical college, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., as a member of the class of 1849, while he also gained further distinction as a clergyman of the Baptist church. He was moderator of the Serepta association of the church for fifteen years, and during the Civil war he served the Confederacy in his professional capacity, as a physician and surgeon. He accumulated a fine estate, was a man of impregnable honor and integrity, and was long engaged in practice in Jackson county, where he commanded the most unqualified confidence and esteem. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1904. His wife, also deceased, was born in Oglethorpe county, her maiden name having been Susan E. Colquitt. She was a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Georgia. The subject of this sketch, Dr. Lamartine G. Hardman, was born at Harmony Grove, by which title the city of Commerce, was formerly known, April 14, 1856. After due preliminary training of an academic sort he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1876, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1877 he took the ad eundem degree in Bellevue hospital medical college in New York city, and in 1884 he completed a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, also taking a post-graduate course in the New York polyclinic, and in 1890 he took a very effective course of clinical work in the general hospital of the city of London, England, devoting more special attention to the surgical branch of his profession. In 1877 he engaged in general practice in his native town, where he has since remained and where he has

risen to prominence in the medical circles of the state. He has gained a high reputation as a surgeon, and in 1900 he established in Commerce a fine modern sanatorium, having accommodations for fifty patients and complete in all equipments, electrical, surgical, etc. At the time of the Spanish-American war Dr. Hardman was tendered the position of assistant surgeon of the Georgia volunteers, but was constrained to decline the honor, the proffer having been made by Governor Atkinson. He is a valued member of the Jackson county medical society, the Medical Association of Georgia, of which he was president in 1900, the American medical association, and was a member of the International medical congress which convened in the city of Philadelphia. He is president of the Harmony Grove Cotton Mill Company, and the Northeastern Banking Company, while he has other capitalistic interests of a local sort, including a considerable amount of agricultural land in this section of the state. He is a Democrat of the most loyal type, taking much interest in the party cause, and in 1902 he was elected to represent Jackson county in the state legislature. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church.



Hardman, William Benjamin, M. D., a physician and surgeon of high ability, is successfully established in practice in the thriving town of Commerce, Jackson county, where he was born, March 31, 1865. He is a son of the late William B. J. Hardman, who was one of the influential and honored citizens of that section of the state and who left a very considerable estate, of which the subject of this sketch became the executor, settling up and adjusting the affairs and making judicious investments for him-

self and the other heirs. He availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native place, after which he entered Mercer university at Macon, being there graduated in 1886, with the second honors of his class and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1889 he was graduated in the New York college of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of Columbia university, this celebrated institution conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He secured the second Harsen medal for general efficiency and a cash prize for effective clinical work in the New York city hospital. Since his graduation he has

taken several effective post-graduate courses, in the New York polyclinic and the New York post-graduate medical college. In 1889 he began the active practice of his profession in Commerce, where he associated himself with his brother, Dr. Lamartine G. Hardman, and they enjoy a large and lucrative professional business in the town and surrounding districts. Dr. William B. Hardman is a member of the American medical association, the Medical Association of Georgia, of which he is counselor for the ninth Congressional district, and of the Jackson county medical society. He is a member of the board of trustees of Mercer university, is president of the First National bank, of Commerce; secretary and treasurer of Harmony Grove Cotton Mill Company; president of Harmony Grove Telephone Company; is identified with several other enterprises, and has extensive farming interests in Jackson county. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party; has served two terms as mayor of his native city; was for some time chairman of the county board of education, and is at the present time chairman of the city board of education. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. In May, 1894, Doctor Hardman was united in marriage to Miss Ida Shankle, daughter of Seaborn M. and Victoria (Parks) Shankle, of Commerce. Her father was one of the pioneer merchants of Harmony Grove, the original name of Commerce, and was one of the most honored and influential citizens of the community. Doctor and Mrs. Hardman have two children: Wilda, born Oct. 26, 1896, and Elizabeth, born Oct. 23, 1899. Both are now attending the public schools of the city.

Hardwick.—On May 10, 1754, a settlement was projected at what was called the Elbow on the Ogeechee river, and the name of Georgetown was bestowed on the new town. The following February Governor Reynolds, while on a tour of inspection through the colony, visited the place and proposed a change of name to Hardwick, in honor of his relative, the Lord High Chancellor of England. In his letter to the board of trade he says: "Hardwicke has a charming situation, the winding of the river making it a peninsula; and it is the only fit place for the capital." The proposition to remove the capital there had the tendency to boom the project and in a short time several buildings were erected, while 21,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity were granted to various parties who favored and agreed to assist in the development of the undertaking. The British government did not furnish the funds asked for by Governor Reynolds to erect suitable buildings

for the court-house, assembly-house, church and prison, and the governor being unable to secure the necessary financial assistance from other sources, the town of Hardwick never developed beyond the stage of a little trading village of local importance, and finally gave up the ghost.

Hardwick, Thomas W., lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Thomasville, Thomas county, Dec. 9, 1872. In 1892 he was graduated at the Mercer university; at the Lumpkin law school the following year, and from 1895 to 1897 he served as prosecuting attorney of Washington county. From 1898 to 1901 he was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, and in 1902 was nominated and elected by the Democrats to represent the Tenth district in Congress. In 1904 he was reelected, receiving about ten times as many votes as his opponent. His residence is at Sandersville.

Hargett, a post-village of Harris county, is located on the Chattahoochee river, about three miles from Jester, Ala., which is the nearest railway station.

Harlem, a town in the southern part of Columbia county, is on the main line of the Georgia railroad, and was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1870. The population in 1900 was 527, many of whom were connected in some way with the railroad. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, several stores, with a large local trade, and is a shipping point for the products of the adjacent farms. Educational and religious advantages are as good as are generally found in towns of its size.



Harman, Charles B., secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Augusta Lumber Company, of Augusta, was born in Lexington, S. C., Dec. 19, 1868, and is a son of Marion D. and Ellen Scotto (Rawl) Harman, both of whom were born in Lexington, where they have ever since maintained their home, the father being there engaged in mercantile pursuits and a representative citizen of that section of the old Palmetto State. He is a son of Reuben and Louise (Rauch) Harman, who were also

born in Lexington, showing that the respective families were pioneers of that part of South Carolina. The maternal grand-

parents of the subject of this sketch were David and Emeline (Charles) Rawl, also natives of Lexington, the latter having been a daughter of Ephraim Charles, who was the son of Lawrence Charles, the founder of Lexington. The last mentioned was a native of Germany, whence he went to England, where he married and subsequently immigrated to America. The sites for all the public buildings, including many of the churches, in Lexington were given to the town by him. Marion D. Harman served with loyalty as a soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war, as first lieutenant of Company K, Twentieth South Carolina infantry, Kershaw's brigade, taking part in many of the important battles of the great internecine conflict and being wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor. Charles B. Harman was afforded the advantages of the schools of the little city in which he was born and with whose history his ancestors have been so prominently identified, and later he continued his studies in the King's Mountain military school, at Yorkville, S. C. In his youth he became deputy clerk of the superior court of Lexington county, being but fourteen years of age at the time he assumed the position, and continuing incumbent of the same until he was twenty-four years old, save for the two years passed in the school at Yorkville, and two years devoted to the office of manager of two saw-mills for a Lexington lumber concern. In 1893, at the age of twenty-four years, he engaged independently in the lumber manufacturing business, becoming sole owner of one saw-mill and half owner of another, both in his native county. In the autumn of the same year he disposed of his interests in these mills, and within the following winter completed a thorough course in double-entry bookkeeping in a business college at Macon, Ga. In the autumn of 1895 he entered the employ of the Augusta Lumber Company, in a subordinate capacity, winning promotion through efficient service and becoming bookkeeper of the concern at the expiration of about two years. In July, 1903, he was promoted to his present responsible triple office of secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company, which is one of the largest of the sort in the city. He is a stockholder and director in the company, and he is chairman of the executive committee of the Yellow Pine Sash, Door and Blind manufacturers' association. He exercises his franchise in support of the cause of the Democratic party; is a deacon in the English Luthern church; and is affiliated with the Augusta lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 1, 1892, Mr. Harman was married to

Miss Lucia America Meetze, of Lexington, S. C., and they became the parents of four children, two daughters dying in early childhood. The living children are Lucia Meetze, born Oct. 25, 1894, and Grace, born in August, 1900.



Harman, Charles E., of Atlanta, is prominent in railway circles in the South and is one of the capital city's well known and popular citizens. He is general passenger agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad, with which he has been identified for many years. Mr. Harman was born in Forsyth, Monroe county, Ga., and his loyalty to and admiration for his native state have never wavered. He was graduated in the University of Georgia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and prior to entering railway service he held a clerical position in the bank of John H. James, in Atlanta. In 1882 he became soliciting agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad, with headquarters in Atlanta, and he has since continued in the railway service, having filled in consecutive order the following positions: general southern agent, at Jacksonville, Fla.; general western agent of the associated traffic lines, in Cincinnati; general agent of the Central of Georgia railway, Atlanta; general passenger agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad; general freight and passenger agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad; and since 1894 general passenger agent of this system. Mr. Harman has been prominent in the work of the Young Men's library association, having served as librarian, secretary and president of the same in Atlanta. He was a member of the city council of Atlanta in 1894-5, and was a director of the Piedmont Exposition and also of the Cotton States and International Exposition, which was held in Atlanta in 1895. For a number of years he was a member of the governing board of the Capital City club, and was chairman of its house committee. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Atlanta and was treasurer of the same for a number of years. He has closely identified himself with all public enterprises looking to the advancement and prosperity of Atlanta and the state of Georgia.

Harmony Grove, a town in Jackson county. (See Commerce).

Harper, a post-hamlet of Elbert county, is a station on the

Elberton & Toccoa branch of the Southern railroad, near the Hart county line.

Harris, a post-village of Meriwether county, is located at the junction of the Macon & Birmingham and the Columbus & Greenville division of the Central of Georgia railroads. It is a shipping center, has express and telegraph offices and stores which do a good local business.

Harris County was laid out in 1827 from Troup and Muscogee and named for Charles Harris, a distinguished jurist of Savannah. A part was given back to Muscogee in 1829. The first superior court of the county was held at Hamilton, Mar. 20, 1828, Judge Walter T. Colquitt presiding. The county lies in the western part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Troup and Meriwether counties, on the east by Talbot, on the south by Muscogee and on the west by the state of Alabama, from which it is separated by the Chattahoochee river. It is crossed by many small creeks, all of which are tributary to the Chattahoochee. The Pine Mountains entering near the northeastern corner, and the Oak mountains on the east, divide the county into three sections which differ greatly as to soil and productions. Above the Pine mountains the land is level, the soil is light and while it is fertile when new, it is not lasting. Between the ridges the land is gray and heavily timbered with Spanish oak and hickory. South of the Oak mountains the land is very rich. The staple productions are cotton, corn, wheat, sugar-cane, Irish and sweet potatoes. All vegetables and many varieties of fruits are raised, but principally for home consumption. The mountains are clothed with timber, which is made into lumber for local building and manufacturing. The people are beginning to take advantage of the fine water-power along the Chattahoochee to establish factories, being especially anxious for cotton factories and cotton-seed oil mills. The Central of Georgia and the Southern railways traverse the eastern part of the county and with the Chattahoochee river furnish good facilities for transportation. Hamilton, the county seat, is the manufacturing center. Other towns are Waverly Hall, Shiloh and Chipley. The population of the county in 1900 was 18,009, an increase of 1,212 in ten years.

Harris, Haller Woodfin, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Dawson, Terrell county, was born in Randolph county, Ga., Sept. 30, 1877, and is a son of John Wesley and Sallie Eloise Harris, both natives of Georgia. Doctor Harris completed his academic education in John Gibson institute, at Bowman, Ga.,

and then entered the Atlanta medical college, in which he was graduated in March, 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, being twenty-one years of age at the time. He initiated the active practice of his profession in Shellman, Randolph county, where he remained until 1901, when he located in Dawson, where he is meeting with marked success and is building up a representative professional business. He is a member of the American medical association and the Georgia state medical society, is a Democrat in his political views, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Aug. 28, 1902, Doctor Harris was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lou Hoyl, daughter of Levi C. and Mary E. (Ozier) Hoyl, of Dawson, the former being now deceased. He was one of the most prominent and talented lawyers of southwestern Georgia. Mrs. Harris is a graduate of the Andrew female college, at Cuthbert, Ga.

Harris, Henry R., was a native of Hancock county, but moved to Meriwether county in early life, and after graduating at Emory college in 1847 engaged in planting. He was a member of the Georgia convention in 1861; was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1872; was twice reelected and in 1884 was again chosen to represent his district in the lower branch of the national legislature. Upon the expiration of his last term he retired to his plantation in Meriwether county.

Harris, Iverson L., was a native of Georgia. In 1823 he graduated at Franklin college, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he became judge of the superior court, a position which he held until elected to the supreme bench. He died in 1876.

Harris, Joel Chandler, (Uncle Remus) author, was born in Putnam county, Dec. 9, 1848, and for a few years attended the Eatonton academy. His literary education, however, was chiefly obtained from good books, of which he was fond. When twelve years of age he began work in the office of The Countryman, a plantation paper, published by Mr. Turner, a wealthy planter of the neighborhood. After the war he was employed in various cities and was for a time on the editorial staff of the Savannah Morning News. When the yellow fever visited that city in 1876 he removed with his family to Atlanta, where he became connected with the Constitution. Here his real literary career began. His best known stories are "Nights with Uncle Remus," "Mingo and other Sketches," "Free Joe and other Georgia Sketches," "Dad-

dy Jake, the Runaway," and "Balaam and his master," which were written while engaged as an editorial writer on the paper.



Harris, Marion Wiley, attorney and counselor at law, Macon was born in that city, June 2, 1870, and is a son of Charles Jenkins and Mary Clopton (Wiley) Harris, the former of whom was born in Milledgeville, Ga., in November, 1833, and the latter in Macon, Jan. 1, 1837. Her father was Dr. John B. Wiley, a prominent physician of Macon, and she is a sister of Charles M. Wiley of that city. (See Wiley sketch.) Charles J. Harris served in turn as captain, major and colonel in the Confederate army; was solicitor general for eight years; judge of the city court of Macon six years; and a member of the Georgia legislature four years. On the occasion of the great Confederate reunion held in Macon, in October, 1887, he had the privilege of introducing the late president of the Confederate states, Jefferson Davis, to the great assemblage present. Of his twelve children all but one attained maturity. Maj. William A. Harris, uncle of the subject of this review, served through the Mexican and Civil wars, and was wounded in both. He was secretary of the state senate for many years and was a resident of Milledgeville. Wiley P. Harris, great-uncle, was a prominent citizen of Mississippi, having served as a member of the supreme court of that state. Hon. Iverson L. Harris, of Milledgeville, grandfather of Marion W., was a distinguished citizen and jurist of Georgia. He was circuit judge for many terms, and served one term on the bench of the supreme court of the state. He was a distinctive leader in public thought and action and was the only judge whom Hon. Benjamin H. Hill could find with requisite courage to enjoin General Stedman, of the United States' army, in command at Augusta just after the Civil war, from confiscating a million dollars' worth of cotton. Stedman had threatened to jail and hang any judge who signed the writ. Hon. William Davies, a paternal great-grandfather of Marion W. Harris, was a distinguished Federal judge in Savannah in the early part of the nineteenth century. John B. Wiley, maternal grandfather, was a prominent physician and wealthy citizen of Macon. Leroy Wiley, great-uncle, was one of the first three millionaires in the

United States. He lived in Macon, Charleston and New York, and his remains rest in Rose Hill cemetery, Macon. David Clifton, maternal great-uncle, was for many years a member of the supreme court of Alabama; he married the widow of Senator Cassius Clay, of that state. Jack Wiley, a great-uncle of Dr. John B. Wiley, was a soldier and courier in the Revolutionary war, serving in North Carolina and Virginia. Marion W. Harris secured his educational discipline in the common schools of Macon, the Bibb county high school, the Alexander free school, passed two years in the Georgia normal and industrial college, in Milledgeville, and for fifteen months he prosecuted his studies in Mercer university at Macon. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1888, and practices in all state and Federal courts, including the United States supreme court. He is a member of the American Georgia and Macon bar associations, and has been engaged in the active work of his profession in Macon from the time of being admitted to practice. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, but has never sought or held public office. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, in Macon. On June 8, 1898, Major Harris enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, and was made captain of Company A, Third Georgia regiment, United States volunteers. He was stationed with his command at Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba, from Aug. 31, 1898, until March, 1899, thereafter at Guantanamo, Cuba, until ordered back to the United States. He was mustered out, with his regiment, at Macon on May 3, 1899. He received the surrender of one of the Spanish regiments, and was military captain of the town and province of Sagua de Tanamo. On Dec. 1, 1898, he was made major of the Third Georgia, serving as such until he was mustered out. On July 12, 1900, Major Harris was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Hazlehurst, daughter of George H. Hazlehurst, who built the Macon & Brunswick railroad and the line of the Alabama & Great Southern from Chattanooga to Meridian, Miss. He served as a civil engineer in the Confederate army, and his son, James N. Hazlehurst, is now a prominent civil engineer in Pensacola. Major and Mrs. Harris became the parents of two children,—Marion Wiley, Jr., who was born and who died on July 8, 1901, and George Hazlehurst, who was born Sept. 20, 1902.



Harris, Raymond Benjamin, M. D., was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Savannah for a period of about twenty years, and he is now living retired, in his beautiful suburban home, "Melrose." He was born in Palermo, Bryan county, Ga., May 15, 1838, and is a son of Dr. Raymond and Mary Elizabeth (Law) Harris, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Georgia. The father was an able and successful physician, and died in 1887, about three months before the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. His wife died in 1872, aged about fifty-eight years. Doctor Harris is descended from staunch old colonial stock in both the paternal and maternal lines. The ancestors of the Harris family were numbered among the early settlers in King and Queen county, Va., and representatives of the name did valiant service in the war of the Revolution, aiding in gaining independence to the colonies. The doctor is a great-great-grandson, in the paternal line, of Mrs. Catherine Walton, whose name is famous in the annals of the Revolutionary epoch. Dr. Raymond Harris, father of the subject of this review, was a soldier in the Seminole Indian war. He was engaged in the practice of his profession for sixty-five years, and twice served as a member of the Georgia legislature. In the early years of his professional career he was engaged in practice in Savannah, remaining a brief interval and then removing to Bryan county, and still later he removed to Liberty county, where he made his home for many years. Of his children only two are living,—Dr. Raymond B., and Susan, the latter being the wife of T. C. Howard, residing in Kirkwood, near Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Raymond B. Harris secured his earlier educational training in private schools in Liberty county, and then began the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession,—one which his honored father had dignified by his life and services. He was matriculated in the Savannah medical college, in which he completed the prescribed course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1859, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Two years later, when the Civil war was inaugurated, he enlisted for service in the Confederate cause, becoming an assistant surgeon, being first stationed at the First Georgia hospital, Richmond, Va., and then assuming a similar

position in the field, with the Fifty-seventh regiment of Georgia infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, receiving a wound in the hip at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. After the war he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Liberty county until 1876, when he located in Darien, McIntosh county, where he remained in practice until 1884, when he took up his residence in Savannah, where he built up a large and representative practice, continuing in active professional work until 1903, when he retired, removing to a beautiful home which he had purchased in 1893, on LaRoche avenue, between Savannah and the Isle of Hope. He has expended a considerable amount in improving and beautifying his home, which he has appropriately named "Melrose," and which is one of the attractive places of Savannah's suburban districts. In politics Dr. Harris is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he served one term, 1880-81, as a member of the state senate. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the American medical association, the Georgia medical association and the Georgia medical society, as is he also with the Knights of Pythias. On April 12, 1866, Doctor Harris wedded Miss Laura E. Dasher, who died on Feb. 9, 1875. She is survived by two children,—Mary Elizabeth and Katherine W. On Sept. 8, 1875, he married Miss L. Ophelia Dasher, a sister of his first wife, and they have two children,—Raymond Victor and Mary Winn.

Harris, Sampson Watkins, of Carrollton, is known as one of the distinguished members of the bar of Georgia and has been prominent in public affairs as well as in the work of his profession. He rose to the rank of colonel as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and has honored and been honored by the State of Georgia. He is a native of the State of Alabama, having been born near Wetumpka, Elmore county, on Thursday, March 29, 1838. He is a son of Sampson Willis and Paulina Tabb (Thomas) Harris, the former born in Elbert county, Ga., Feb. 23, 1809, and the latter in the city of Athens, Ga., Dec. 8, 1810. The original American progenitors of the Harris family came from Wales and settled in Virginia, and the founders of the Thomas family in the new world came from England and likewise established themselves in the Old Dominion. Sampson Harris, great-grandfather of the colonel, was a lieutenant in the Georgia line in the war of the Revolution. Stevens Willis Harris, grandfather of the subject of this review, was judge of the superior court in Georgia, and died at Eatonton, where rest his mortal remains.

Sampson Willis Harris represented Putnam county in the Georgia legislature in the '30s. He removed to Alabama about 1837, and became a member of the senate of that state, which he later represented in the United States Congress for a period of ten years, being the incumbent of this office at the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Washington, April 1, 1857. He had served as solicitor-general of his judicial circuit in Alabama prior to his election to the state senate. His wife passed the closing years of her life in Georgia. Gen. Sampson W. Harris, whose name introduces this article, secured his earlier educational training in the common schools of Wetumpka, Ala., and after due preparation was matriculated in the University of Georgia, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1857, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On May 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Georgia infantry, and was made first lieutenant of his company. Among the more important engagements in which he took part may be mentioned the siege of Yorktown, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, siege of Charleston, Battery Wagner, Johns Island, Ocean Pond or Olustee, Fla., siege of Richmond by General Grant, Kingston and Bentonville. He was wounded in the engagement at Olustee and was twice wounded in the battle of Bentonville. He was promoted from first lieutenant to captain of his company, later becoming lieutenant-colonel and finally being promoted to a full colonelcy. He continued with his command until the final surrender and the close of the war. After proper preliminary reading and discipline General Harris was admitted to the bar of Georgia, and he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Carrollton since 1873. He held the office of solicitor-general for four years, and later made an enviable record on the bench, having served as judge of the Coweta circuit from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 1, 1903. During the administration of Governor Atkinson he was tendered a seat on the supreme-court bench, but declined. He was a member of the Georgia constitutional convention of 1877, served three years as adjutant-general of the state and was tendered the office of secretary of state by Governor Northen, but declined the honor. He is a man of fine professional attainments and his record as a jurist is one that redounds to his personal credit and to the honor of his state. He is a conservative Democrat in his political proclivities; is a member of the Presbyterian church; is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and holds membership in the United Confederate Veterans. June 27, 1886, General Harris was united in marriage to Miss Lucy W.

Todd, daughter of Henry W. and Emily (Watkins) Todd, of Chambers county, Ala., and they had six children—Henry Fauntleroy, Sampson Watkins, Stevens Thomas, Isabella Willis, Paulina Todd and Lucy A. Buchanan. Isabella W. is now the wife of John R. Stockey, of Shreveport, La. Mrs. Lucy W. Harris died on Aug. 2, 1880.

Harris, Young L. G., for long years one of the most successful business men of Athens, Ga., was prominent as an able financier, a liberal promoter of charitable enterprises, and a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal church South, of which he and his devoted wife were for more than a half century members. He was one of the chief promoters of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, which has had phenomenal success, owing in a very great degree to his skilful management. Through the liberality of Mr. Harris was founded the Young Harris institute, a college belonging to the North Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and located at the village of Young Harris in Towns county. Here young men and women of limited means can obtain an education at the least possible expense. Among all the noble men and women who have lived and died in Athens, none has been more highly esteemed than Young L. G. Harris, and his beloved and faithful wife.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Walker county, is located on the Chattanooga Southern railway, not far from the Chattooga county line.

Harrison, a town in the southern part of Washington county, located on the Wrightsville & Tennille railroad, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1886. According to the census of 1900 it had a population of 322. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order post-office with rural free delivery, several stores, schools and churches, and is a shipping point for that section of the county.

Harrison, George P., a native of Georgia, was born near Savannah on March 19, 1841. He was educated at the military institute at Marietta, where he graduated with high honors. While a student at this institution he was with the Georgia troops in the seizure of Fort Pulaski. After graduating he entered the Confederate army, and by successive promotions attained the rank of brigadier-general in the winter of 1864, before he was twenty-four years of age. After the war he located at Opelika, Ala., where he engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the constitu-

tional convention of that state in 1875, served several terms in the legislature, and in 1894 was elected to Congress.



Harrison, George Washington, general manager of the Franklin Printing Company, of Atlanta, is a popular member of the military staff of Governor Terrell, as was he also of those of Governors Northen and Atkinson, having thus been very close to the chief executive for many years, serving with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was born in Randolph county, Ga., March 31, 1849, and is a son and namesake of Hon. George W. Harrison, who represented Randolph county in the legislature for

several years and who was secretary of state at the time of his death, in 1854. From a published sketch of the career of Colonel Harrison the following extracts are made, with slight change in phraseology and with but little elimination: "To the men born in the country, who seem to imbibe with the love of nature some of its strength, the cities look for bone and sinew in the making of their politics, commerce and civil life. From such source Atlanta has been favored in drawing Col. George W. Harrison. Born on a plantation, in Randolph county, reared in Milledgeville, then the state capital, Colonel Harrison has given the best years of his life to the upbuilding of his adopted city. As a delegate to agricultural conventions and good-roads congresses, as a member of the state commission on irrigation, he has been prominent in furthering county and state interests, and in Atlanta his influence has been potent and beneficent. He has held at different times the chairmanship of the statistical committee of the chamber of commerce and of the postal committee of the Commercial club. For several years president of the board of water commissioners, he fulfilled the duties of this important office in such a manner as to excite the most favorable comment. As general manager of the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company he has given the city an establishment noted for its correct methods and high-grade work. For many consecutive years this house has done the printing for the state. Under his management have been printed the Southern Cultivator, Southern Architect, Southern Educational Journal and Southern Fancier. Varied in their interests, each publication has had to do with the vital interests of not

only the state but also the south as a whole. As chairman of the board of deacons of the First Presbyterian church, he is a well known figure in all movements both religious and philanthropic. Perhaps it is in his private life that Colonel Harrison is best known and most beloved. Cordial, genial and courteous, a man of integrity and honor, he is, in the full meaning of the phrase, a southern gentleman. Prominently connected, through his own family and that of his wife, both Colonel and Mrs. Harrison hold an enviable social position, which is theirs not simply by heritage but also by those qualifications which draw and hold a wide circle of friends. In Atlanta, April 29, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Harrison to Miss Lucy Hayden, and they have two children, Lucy Hayden and George W., Jr."

Harrison, Walter H., who has maintained his home in the city of Atlanta since 1888, is one of the representative civil engineers of the south and has had to do with many important works in the line of his profession. He traces his ancestral line through many generations resident of the Old Dominion state, where was cradled and nurtured so much of our national history, and the name which he bears has been conspicuously identified with the annals of Virginia and prominent in the history of the nation. He is a direct descendant of Edward Harrison, who was one of the first, if not the first, clerk of the house of burgesses of the Province of Virginia, in 1736, and the family name has been long and closely linked with the political, civic and social affairs of Virginia. Many representatives were found enrolled as loyal soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. In the maternal line Mr. Harrison is a representative of families originally settled in New England and New York,—the Moores, Lawrence and Channing families, members of each of which were likewise found as gallant soldiers fighting for the cause of independence in the Revolution. His maternal great-grandfather Richard Channing Moore was the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Virginia. The site of the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y., was originally the property of the Moores, and it was sold by them to the national government as a location for the school, now so famous in history. A member of the Harrison family was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and distinguished representatives of the name have been Gen. William Henry Harrison, President Benjamin Harrison and the late Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago. Walter H. Harrison, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Richmond, Henrico

county, Va., Nov. 22, 1863, and is a son of Walter H. and Helen E. (Macmurdo) Harrison, the former of whom was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and the latter in Richmond, that state. The father was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, having been a staff officer in Pickett's division, in which he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he also served as acting adjutant-general and inspector-general. He continued in active service during the entire course of the great internecine conflict and took part in many of the important battles which marked the progress of the same, including the memorable battle of Gettysburg. The subject of this review was afforded excellent educational advantages, having attended school in Albemarle county, Va., McGuire's university school, a preparatory institution in Richmond, Richmond college and the historic old University of Virginia. He prepared himself thoroughly in the technical training of his chosen profession, and as a civil engineer he has met with unqualified success and gained marked prestige. From 1879 until 1898 he was identified with the construction and maintenance of railways, and thereafter he did expert geological and mineralogical work for the Southern railway until 1902, when he became superintendent of construction of the United States Federal prison, in Atlanta, having been appointed by Hon. J. A. Griggs, attorney-general. Since his retirement from this position he has been specializing on large terminal passenger-station work, having built the fine terminal station in Atlanta and being at the time of this writing (1906) chief engineer for the Birmingham Terminal Company, which is constructing an elaborate terminal passenger station in the city of Birmingham, Ala. He was the first of the southern engineers to endorse and make use of reinforced concrete for extensive construction. He built the first electric railway line in the state of Georgia, this having been the Edgewood avenue line in the city of Atlanta, projected and completed by the East Atlanta Land Company. He has made Georgia's capital city his home since 1888 and his loyalty to Atlanta is inviolable, so that he has no intention of seeking permanent residence elsewhere. Mr. Harrison exercises his franchise in support of the cause of the Democratic party, and he is identified with Georgia Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, the Capital City club and the Piedmont Driving club, all of Atlanta, and with the Country club of Birmingham, Ala. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being members of the parish of St. Luke, in Atlanta. On Jan. 4, 1883, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Marcus E. Worthington, daughter

of Marcus A. and Elizabeth (Truss) Worthington, of Trussville, Ala. They have no children.

Hart County is one of the newer counties of Georgia, having been formed from Franklin, Elbert and Madison counties in 1856. It was named in honor of Nancy Hart, the Revolutionary heroine, who lived in Elbert county. It is bounded on the north and east by the State of South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Savannah and Tugaloo rivers, on the south by Elbert, and on the west by Madison and Franklin and on the northwest by Franklin. Several creeks cross its surface and irrigation is being introduced by turning these small streams from their channels to the places where the water is needed. The soil on the uplands is gray and gravelly. In the bottom it is gray and sandy with a red clay subsoil. The lands along the Savannah and Tugaloo rivers are especially fertile. Cotton and corn are the principal productions, but some wheat, oats, rye, barley, garden vegetables and grass are raised. Apples and peaches of an excellent quality are grown and find a ready sale, and the people of the county are becoming interested in feeding cattle for market. From April to October excellent pasturage is provided by the broom sage, Bermuda and Meadow grass and Japan clover. From January to May, rye, barley and oats are used for feed. Much of the surface is wooded, about one third of the original forest still standing, and numerous sawmills are scattered along the streams, though but little lumber is shipped from the county. Owing to the fine water-power many people are engaged in manufacturing, especially at Hartwell, the county seat, and at Bowersville, Shoal Creek and Royston. The population in 1900 was 14,492, a gain of 3,605 since 1890. A short branch called the Hartwell railway runs from Hartwell to Bowersville. The county roads are in fine condition. They are worked by the commutation and property tax combined and the most improved machinery is employed in their construction. Much of the cotton and other produce of the county is marketed at Hartwell, being transported by wagon over these roads. The schools are good. The Hartwell collegiate institute has an attendance of over 400 every year.

Hart, Louis P., president of the Goorie Ice Manufacturing Company, of Savannah, is a native of the state of New York, having been born in the city of Brooklyn, April 14, 1855, and is a son of Angel and Sarah (Barnard) Hart, the former of whom now resides in the city of Boston, Mass., at the venerable age of eighty-four years (1905), while the latter died in 1878. Both were born and

reared in the city of London, England, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they came to the United States in 1848. Louis P. Hart passed his boyhood days in the city of Boston,



where he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he went to work in the office of Addison, Gage & Co., ice dealers of Boston, remaining with this concern seven years, at the expiration of which he became a member of the ship-brokerage firm of Welsh, Humphrey & Co., of Boston. He was identified with this firm seven years and then again entered the employ of Addison, Gage & Co., coming to Savannah as their representative, the firm having maintained for many years

natural-ice houses in Savannah and other southern cities. In Savannah he became a member of the firm of Haywood, Gage & Co., and continued to handle natural ice until the manufacturing of artificial ice became feasible as a profitable business enterprise. Mr. Hart early became interested in the new phase of the industry with which he had so long been identified, and the company of which he is now president has one of the largest and best equipped plants for the manufacturing of ice that is to be found in the South. In 1889 he was one of the incorporators of the Central Ice Company, of Newark, N. J., of which he has been president from the beginning, the company having plants in a number of the principal cities of the South and controlling the Savannah business conducted under the title of the Goorie Ice Manufacturing Company. Other branches are conducted under the following titles and in the cities designated: Charleston Ice Manufacturing Company, of Charleston, S. C.; Mobile Ice Company, of Mobile, Ala.; Avondale Ice Company, of Birmingham, Ala.; Crescent Ice Company, of New Orleans, La.; and the City Ice Company, of Shreveport, La. Mr. Hart is president of the Mobile Brewing Company and the Shreveport Brewing Company; is vice-president of the Georgia Brewing Company, of Savannah, and also director of the Savannah Brewing Company. He is a member of the directorate of the Chatham bank, of Savannah; is president of the Seaboard Cotton Oil Company, whose plant is located in Allendale, S. C., and he has other capitalistic interests of an important nature. He is a member of the Savannah chamber of commerce, the Savannah

cotton exchange, the Oglethorpe club and the Savannah Yacht club, as well as the Boston club and the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, both of New Orleans. He is one of the prominent business men and public-spirited citizens of Savannah, in whose welfare he manifests a loyal and helpful interest.

Hart, Nancy.—A short time before the beginning of the Revolution Benjamin Hart and his wife, Nancy, settled on Broad river in that portion of Wilkes county which afterward became the county of Elbert. Nancy's maiden name was Morgan. Her husband was a brother of Col. Thomas Hart, of Kentucky, who was an uncle of Thomas Hart Benton. Nancy has been described as "tall, muscular, fearless, red-headed, cross-eyed and cross-grained." She was an expert with the rifle and few men were her equal in the art of bee-hunting. When the war broke out her sympathies were with the American side and the deeds she did in behalf of independence would fill a volume. In the neighborhood where she lived the Tory edict went forth that all Whigs must swing. Mr. Hart, along with the others, sought safety in the surrounding canebrakes, but Nancy refused to give up the comforts of her cabin. One day a party of Tories called and ordered her to prepare a meal for them. She obeyed, but no sooner did they lay aside their arms to eat than she seized one of the guns, cocked it, and declared she would blow out the brains of the first man that offered to rise from his seat or touch a mouthful of her food. They knew her too well to trifle with her, and sat meekly by while one of her little sons ran to the swamp to tell the Whigs concealed there that his mother had captured "six base Tories." When the men arrived the Tories were dealt with according to the rules of the times.

On another occasion she crossed the Savannah river on a raft of logs held together with a grapevine, entered the enemy's lines and secured valuable information concerning their strength and plans, and returned with the intelligence to the Georgia troops.

Once, while walking along the road, she met a Tory, engaged him in conversation, and when he was momentarily off his guard suddenly snatched his gun and ordered him to march in front of her to a fort not far away. He faced about and tramped submissively along in front of the resolute woman, who turned him over to the commander of the fort.

Nancy, with several other women and a number of children, was once left in a small fort while the men went out on a foraging expedition. During their absence the place was attacked by a party of Tories and Indians. In the fort was a small cannon, and after

futile attempts to bring it to bear upon the assailants she looked about for assistance. Under a cowhide she discovered a young man who was too badly terrified to speak. Dragging him from his place of concealment she threatened him with immediate death if he did not help her to get the cannon in position. At the first discharge of the piece the attacking party withdrew in consternation.

When Augusta was in possession of the British, Col. Elijah Clarke, then in command of the American troops in Wilkes county, was extremely desirous of gaining information as to the movements and intentions of the enemy. Mrs. Hart dressed in men's attire, went into the city, where, by her fearless disposition and ready wit in feigning insanity, she soon found out just what the American commander wanted to know. Another incident in the life of this remarkable woman is worth recording. One evening while at home with her children she was engaged in boiling a kettle of soap over the fire in the huge fireplace. While thus engaged some one of the children saw a man peeping through a crevice between two of the logs that composed the chimney and gave a silent intimation of it to Nancy. Without stopping in her work she kept her eye upon the spot indicated, and suddenly, quick as a flash, she dashed a ladleful of the boiling soap full in the face of the spy. While blinded by the hot soap she rushed out of the cabin and bound him fast as her prisoner.

Shortly after the battle of New Orleans, when the question of placing a painting of that notable event in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington was before Congress, a member from Georgia tried to secure an appropriation for a painting of Nancy Hart wading Broad river, with three Tory captives in front of her, on the way to Clarke's station. This effort to commemorate her valiant deeds failed, but when a new county was laid out in that part of the state, in 1856, it was named Hart county in her honor, and at first it was proposed to call the county seat Nancyville. After the death of her husband she married again and went west, where it is supposed she ended her eventful life.

Hartford.—For a number of years in the early part of the nineteenth century Hartford was the county seat of Pulaski county and a thriving town. When, in 1837, the county seat was removed to Hawkinsville the place began to dwindle and finally all the inhabitants removed to other localities. It was located on a beautiful bluff, overlooking the Ocmulgee river.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Cherokee county, is about nine miles southeast of Canton, which is the nearest railroad station.

Hartridge, Julian, was born at Savannah in 1829. He received a classical education, studied law and was admitted to practice. He served as a member of the legislature and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860. After one year's service in the Confederate army he was elected to the Confederate Congress and after the war took an active interest in the affairs of his state. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872; presidential elector the same year; was elected representative in Congress in 1874 and again in 1876. He died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1879.

Hartsfield, a village of Colquitt county, is located about eight miles northwest of McNeils, which is the nearest railway station. It has a money order postoffice with free rural delivery, schools, churches, and some mercantile houses, and does a considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 126.

Hartwell, the county seat of Hart county, was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1856 and its charter was amended in 1889. It is located at the terminus of the Hartwell railroad, which connects at Bowersville with a branch of the Southern running from Elberton to Toccoa. It is the market town for a good farming district, has express and telegraph service, a bank, a money order postoffice, with five rural free delivery routes, a cotton mill, a canning factory, shingle and planing mills, brick kilns, cotton seed oil mills, and several minor concerns. Near the town on Shoal creek is a cotton mill operated by water power, one department of which also manufactures woolen goods. About 6,000 bales of cotton are shipped from Hartwell every year and the local mills use about 2,000 bales. Good public schools supply facilities for a primary education and the Hartwell collegiate institute has a large attendance from the town and neighboring counties. The population in 1900 was 1,672 in the town proper, and 3,882 in the district.

Harvey, a post-hamlet of Morgan county, is located about four miles southwest of Madison. The nearest station is Godfrey, on the Macon & Athens division of the Central of Georgia railroad.

Harvey, Eugene Leonard.—In the review of the career of William T. Harvey, father of the subject of this sketch, will be found a due epitome of the family history and a resumé of the up-building of the W. T. Harvey Lumber Company, of Columbus, of which Eugene L. is vice-president, having held this position since the incorporation of the company on Feb. 1, 1905, the father

and two sons holding the entire stock of the concern. Eugene L. Harvey was born at Geneva, Talbot county, Ga., Sept. 19, 1876, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools and the Massey business college, of Columbus. He was graduated in the Columbus high school when seventeen years of age and in the following year completed a course in the business college. Since that time he has been concerned in the lumber business with his father and brother. In addition to being vice-president of the company he also has control of its bookkeeping department, being an enterprising and capable young business man, who is held in high regard in his home city. He is aligned as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party; he and his wife hold membership in St. Luke's church, Methodist Episcopal South; he is a Royal Arch Mason; is identified with the Heptasophs and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Columbus board of trade. August 4, 1895, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Harvey to Miss Mabel Pauline Mitchell, daughter of William E. and Anna (Fisher) Mitchell, of Columbus, and they have two sons,—Eugene Leonard, Jr., and William Thomas, Jr.



Harvey, William Henry, secretary and treasurer of the W. T. Harvey Lumber Company, of Columbus, is the elder son of William Thomas Harvey, a sketch of whose career is given in this work, together with a record concerning' the company mentioned, so that a recapitulation is not demanded in the present connection. William H. Harvey was born at Howard Station, Taylor county, Ga., Dec. 1, 1867, and his educational training was secured in public and private schools in the city of Columbus.

He left school at the age of eighteen years and has ever since been connected with the lumber business established by his father many years ago. Upon the incorporation of the W. T. Harvey Lumber Company, Feb. 1, 1905, he was made its secretary and treasurer, in which executive capacity he has since continued to render effective service. He is a member of the Columbus board of trade; is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party; is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Knights Templar degree; with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias; and is one of the progressive

and popular young business men of the city in which the greater portion of his life has been passed. He and his wife are members of St. Luke's church, Methodist Episcopal South. On Dec. 1, 1890, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage to Miss Eddie Willis, daughter of Edward P. and Elizabeth (Carter) Willis, of Muscogee county, Ga., and they have three children,—Mattie Carter, Eva Estelle and Edna Pauline.



Harvey, William Thomas, president of the W. T. Harvey Lumber Company, of Columbus, one of the leading concerns of its kind in that city, is a representative citizen of this section of the state and a veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war. He was born on the homestead plantation, in Talbot county, Ga., Nov. 15, 1842, and is a son of John Berrien and Mary (Hogg) Harvey. The father, who was a farmer by vocation, died when the subject of this sketch was but five years of age, and he

was a mere infant at the time of his mother's death. He was thus early orphaned and was reared in the home of his uncle, Edward Hamilton Harvey, of Talbotton, who was for many years sheriff of Talbot county. William T. Harvey is the only surviving child of his father's first marriage, and he has one half-brother and one half-sister—Henry P. Harvey, of Americus, Ga., and Dolly, wife of Green J. Downs, of Talbot county. Mr. Harvey was reared to maturity in Talbotton, where he was afforded the advantages of an excellent private school. In the spring of 1861, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate service, as a private in Company A, Fourth Georgia infantry. He ran away from school to enter the army, joining the first company that went forth from Talbot county. After serving two years he was honorably discharged, on account of physical disability. Upon recuperating his energies he obtained a detail from the Confederate States government and during the remainder of the war was engaged in sawing lumber for railway construction and repairs, having been detailed for this special service. His experience in this line undoubtedly led to his adopting the lumber business as a life vocation, for he has been continuously identified with this line of enterprise from the close of the war to the present time. Since 1873 he has individually been concerned in owning and operating saw-mills,

at various points in Georgia, and he now owns and operates three—two in Muscogee and one in Marion county. For the past twenty years he has also owned and operated a large sash, door and blind factory and conducted a general wholesale and retail lumber business in the city of Columbus. On Feb. 1, 1905, the business was incorporated under the title of the W. T. Harvey Lumber Company, the entire stock of the concern being owned by him and his two sons. He is president of the company, his son William H. is secretary and treasurer, and the other son, Eugene L., is vice-president. Both sons are individually mentioned in preceding paragraphs. Mr. Harvey is a member of the Columbus board of trade; is a Democrat in his political proclivities; is a Master Mason; a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Heptasophs, the Knights of Honor and the United Confederate Veterans. He and his wife hold membership in St. Luke's church, Methodist Episcopal South. On March 20, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harvey to Miss Loretta Thomas Downs, daughter of the late Dennis L. and Lucinda (Dickson) Downs, of Taylor county, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have four children: William Henry, Estella, Eugene L. and Susie L. Estella is the wife of J. L. Slaughter, of Columbus.

Harville, a village of Bulloch county, is located about three miles from the Bryan county line, and in 1900 reported a population of 111. It has good schools, churches, a money order post-office, stores with good local trade, and does considerable shipping. The nearest railway station is Morrison, on the Seaboard Air Line.

Hassler Mill, a post-village of Murray county, is located on Holly Creek, about fifteen miles northwest of Ellijay, which is the nearest railroad station. In 1900 it reported a population of 55.

Hat, a post-village of Irwin county, is located on the Little river, about three miles southwest of Cycloneta, which is the nearest railway station. In 1900 it reported a population of 100, has public schools, churches, and stores with good local trade.

Hatch, Albert S., cashier of the Merchants' bank, of Augusta, and secretary and treasurer of the Equitable Trust Company, of the same city, is a native Georgian, having been born at the family homestead, about two miles distant from the city of Augusta, in Richmond county, Oct. 20, 1866. He is a son of Albert and Sarah Elizabeth (Sherman) Hatch, the former of whom was born in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., in 1818, and the latter in 1824 in Warren county, Ga., where their marriage was solemnized in the year 1842. The father had been previously mar-

ried and his first wife died in Georgia. He was a harness-maker by trade, and was the founder of the harness and saddlery business now conducted by the firm of Day & Tannahill, of Augusta, the same being one of the largest concerns of the sort in the South. Albert Hatch died on Jan. 11, 1879, and his widow survived him by many years, her death occurring June 24, 1902. Albert S. Hatch, subject of this sketch, completed the curriculum of Richmond academy, in the city of Augusta, graduating as a member of the class of 1882. After leaving school he was for nine years employed in a clerical capacity in the Augusta office of the auditor of the Southern Express Company, and upon retiring from this position he became a clerk in the office of the Equitable Building and Loan Association, of Augusta, with which he was identified for eleven years, during the last eight of which he was secretary and treasurer of the association. In 1901 he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Equitable Trust Company, of which office he is still the incumbent, and he has been cashier of the Merchants' bank from the time of its organization, on Feb. 1, 1904. He is a member of the Georgia Bankers' association, is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are members of St. John's church, Methodist Episcopal South. On April 16, 1889, Mr. Hatch was united in marriage to Miss Cora Gow, daughter of James L. and Josephine (Sainsimon) Gow, of Augusta, and they have seven children, namely: Hamilton Gow, Helen Alberta, James Milo, Josephine Fearey, Albert Barrett, Charles Goodrich, and Ernest Healey.



Hatcher, A. Lee, a representative member of the bar of Johnson county and an influential factor in local, political and civic affairs, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Wrightsville, the judicial center of the county. He is a native of Johnson county, where he was born Dec. 25, 1874, a son of William D. and Sarah (Bryant) Hatcher, the former of whom was born in Washington county and the latter in Jefferson county, Ga. His grandfather, Eldredge Hatcher, was an officer in the Confederate service in the Civil war and died while in the service, at Richmond, Va. William D. Hatcher is a planter by vocation and both he and his wife are still resident of Johnson county. A. Lee

Hatcher passed his boyhood days on the homestead plantation and after a due preliminary discipline entered the Nannie Lou Warthen institute at Wrightsville, in which institution he was graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1895. In 1899 he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Georgia, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and being duly admitted to the bar of his native state. Immediately after his graduation he opened an office in Wrightsville, and has met with unqualified success in the work of his profession, being recognized as an able trial lawyer and safe and conservative counselor. He has a representative clientage and has been identified with much important litigation in the courts of the county. Mr. Hatcher is one of the most ardent and enthusiastic supporters of the Democratic party in Johnson county, and has done most effective service in behalf of the party cause. In 1901-2 he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Johnson county, and within the period of his incumbency of this position the Populist party received its first defeat in the county in eight years. Mr. Hatcher is now (1906) the chairman of the Johnson county Democratic executive committee. In 1901 he was elected justice of the peace and served one term. He is affiliated with Anderson Lodge, No. 243, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is secretary; Wrightsville Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons; Johnson Lodge, 110, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Wrightsville Lodge, No. 204, Knights of Pythias, of which he is chancellor commander. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church South. On April 3, 1901, Mr. Hatcher was united in marriage to Miss Minnie May Tompkins, daughter of William A. and Emma M. (Hales) Tompkins, the former of whom died in 1890, in Johnson county, where his widow still maintains her home. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher have two children, Pauline M. and Albon Lee.

Hatcher, Milton B., senior member of the firm of Hatcher Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, 907 Broad street, Augusta, is one of the popular and progressive business men of the city and a representative of old and well known Georgia families. He was born on the home plantation, in Columbia county, Ga., April 24, 1852, and is a son of James M. and Sarah Frances (Lazenby) Hatcher, the former of whom was born in Burke and the latter in Columbia county, Ga. James M., who was a successful planter, died on April 9, 1861, and his widow still lives in Colum-

bia county, having attained the age of seventy-six years, in 1905. They became the parents of eight sons, all of whom were living until the youngest had reached the age of forty-five years, while



only one is now deceased. Their names, in order of birth, are as follows: William E., Milton B., Charles A., Lucien V., Columbus J., James F., Edward M., and Alva L. James F. died at his home, in Harlem, Columbia county, Nov. 11, 1905. Milton B. Hatcher duly availed himself of the advantages of the schools of Columbia county, including a course in the high school at Harlem, and he then entered Moore's business college, in the city of Atlanta, in which well equipped institution he was graduated at the age

of twenty years. He then located in Augusta, where for the ensuing three years he was employed as salesman in a retail dry-goods store. He then returned to his native county and established himself in the general mercantile business at Harlem, where he built up a most successful enterprise, continuing to be identified with the same for a period of eleven years, at the expiration of which, in 1886, he returned to Augusta and associated himself with F. L. Fuller in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Fuller, Hatcher & Co. In 1892 he sold his interest in the concern to Mr. Fuller, and for the following three years was engaged in the manufacturing business, having been associated with others in the ownership and operation of a cotton-yarn mill, known as the Richmond factory, ten miles distant from Augusta, on the line of the Southern railway. In 1895 he entered into partnership with his youngest brother, Alva L., in the wholesale and retail hardware business, and they have built up a large and flourishing business within the intervening decade, conducting the enterprise under the name of Hatcher Bros., and having large and well equipped quarters at 907 Broad street. Mr. Hatcher is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and is a member of St. John's church, Methodist Episcopal South. In 1876 Mr. Hatcher was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Embree, who died in 1879, leaving no children. On June 18, 1886, he married Miss Mary Jones, of Augusta, and they have one son, William Jones Hatcher, born April 23, 1889.

Hatcher, Samuel B., one of the representative members of the bar of Muscogee county and an ex-member of the state senate, is established in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Columbus, which has been his home from the time of his birth, which here occurred on Aug. 27, 1850. He is a son of Samuel J. Hatcher and Elizabeth McGehee, the former of whom was born in Virginia, in 1812, and came from the Old Dominion state to Georgia in 1836, taking up his residence in Columbus, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on April 10, 1861; by vocation he was a trader and he built up a successful business in Columbus, being one of its prominent citizens. His wife, who was born in Georgia, a representative of old and prominent families, survived him by many years, her death occurring in September, 1889. She was a daughter of Thomas and Malinda (Cummings) McGehee, the former being of Scotch and the latter of English lineage. Samuel J. Hatcher was a son of Benjamin and Susan (Boiesau) Hatcher, the former of whom was of Scottish genealogy and the latter of French Huguenot ancestry. After a preliminary course in a private school in Columbus Samuel B. Hatcher, subject of this review, entered an academy at Buena Vista, Ga., where he prosecuted a thorough course of study. He then entered the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1872 and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar and since that time he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Columbus, his precedence and success offering the best vouchers as to his ability and his personal popularity. He is a member of the Georgia state bar association and remains a close and appreciative student of his profession. In politics he never deviates from the line which represents the trend of the Democratic party, and he has served seven terms as city attorney of Columbus and one term as representative of his district in the state senate, in 1892-3. He is a director of the Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Columbus, is a Master Mason and both he and his wife hold membership in St. Paul's church, Methodist Episcopal South, in which he is a steward. On Oct. 14, 1875, Mr. Hatcher was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lou Taylor, of Macon, who died Aug. 26, 1887, and who is survived by two children,—Mattie, who is now the wife of M. Reynolds Flournoy, and Samuel B., Jr., who is a student in the University of Georgia. On Feb. 27, 1889, Mr. Hatcher contracted a second marriage, being then united to

Miss Susie Madden, of Brunswick, Ga. They have three children: Fleurine, who is a student in the Wesleyan female college, in Macon, and Susie and Madden, who are attending the public schools of Columbus.

Hatcher Station, a post-village of Quitman county, is located about six miles southeast of Georgetown, on the Central of Georgia railroad. It has express and telegraph offices, some mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 62.

Hawkins, Benjamin, soldier, United States senator and Indian agent, was born in 1754 in what is now Warren county, N. C. He attended Princeton college until his senior year, when the institution was closed on account of the Revolutionary war. His knowledge of the French language led Washington to press him into service as a member of his staff, to act as interpreter with the French allies. He was at the battle of Monmouth, was in several other engagements, and was one of the founders of the society of the Cincinnati in 1783. After North Carolina ratified the Federal constitution he was elected one of the first United States senators from that state, taking his seat in 1790. At the close of his term in the senate he was appointed agent of the three great Indian tribes east of the Mississippi and entered upon his duties at Fort Hawkins (now Macon) in December, 1796, serving until his death, which occurred at the agency on June 6, 1816. Although not a native of Georgia he was for twenty years closely identified with the state's progress, especially in the negotiation of Indian treaties.

Hawkins, Willis A., soldier and jurist, was born in Madison county, Jan. 15, 1825, and was admitted to the bar May 7, 1846. At the beginning of the war he organized a company which was made a part of the Twelfth Georgia regiment, of which he became colonel. He was appointed justice in 1880 and served only four months, during which time he made an excellent record. He died Nov. 28, 1886.

Hawkins, W. A., of Ashburn, one of the leading members of the Turner county bar, judge of the county court of that county and also the city court of Ashburn, was born in Dooly county, Ga., Dec. 28, 1868, his parents being H. T. and Lydia (Story) Hawkins, both natives of that county, where the father was born in 1845 and the mother in 1856. After receiving an academic education the subject of this sketch began the study of law under W. A. Harris, of Worth county, later continuing his studies under the preceptorship of Charles C. Kibbie, of Macon, where he was admitted to the bar before Judge J. M. Griggs in September, 1895. Soon after his

admission Hr. Hawkins began the practice of law at Cordele, now the county seat of Crisp county, where he remained until 1900, when he removed to Ashburn. Here he has built up a representa-



tative clientage and has been honored by being elected to the judicial offices mentioned in the opening lines of this article. Mr. Hawkins was secretary to the movement to create additional counties in the state and took an active part in securing the passage and ratification of the amendment to the state constitution permitting the organization of new counties. During the session of the general assembly in the summer of 1905 he was one of the leaders in the effort to create the new county of Turner with Ashburn as the

county seat, and as a token of his activity in this connection he was presented with the pen with which Governor Terrell signed the bill approving the establishment of Turner county. In his political affiliations Mr. Hawkins is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school—one of the kind that is always ready to stand up for his political convictions. He is a member of the Georgia bar association and is recognized as one of the representative attorneys of his section of the state. On June 1, 1893, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Laura Wylie, daughter of W. A. and Mollie (Newton) Wylie, of Macon, Ga., and the children of this union are Malcolm, Willis, Laura Sue, Lawrence and Howell.

Hawkinsville, the county seat of Pulaski county, is situated on the southwest side of the Ocmulgee river, and was incorporated by the legislature in 1830. In 1883 its charter was amended and it was made a city. In the earlier days of its existence it was regarded as an unhealthy place, but the introduction of artesian wells, supplying pure, wholesome water to the inhabitants, has made it one of the healthiest cities in the state. It is on the dividing line between the oak and hickory lands to the north and the pine woods to the south. Before the introduction of railroads the town had a good trade to the coast through the steamboats on the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers, and these boats still do a profitable business. A short branch of the Southern railway connects Hawkinsville with the main line at Cochran, and the Wrightsville & Tennille railroad gives it another line to the coast, by connection with the Central of Georgia to Savannah, while from Tennille the

Augusta Southern gives a connection with Augusta. Still another line of railroad connects Hawkinsville with the Georgia Southern & Florida at Worth. The town has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with free rural delivery, three banks, a court-house, an ice factory, an electric light plant, a number of prosperous mercantile houses, a barrel factory with a capacity of 400 barrels a day, a cotton mill, an oil and fertilizer works, a carriage factory and two newspapers. Hawkinsville handles annually about 11,000 bales of cotton, a fine system of public schools provides educational advantages for the young, and several denominations have good churches. The population of the town in 1900 was 2,103 and of the entire district 4,104.

Hawk's Creek.—During the Revolution as small stream near Augusta was known by this name. In the attempt to surprise the British at Augusta, on the morning of Sept. 14, 1780, Major Taylor was sent with the left wing to enter the town by the road leading in from the west. Near Hawk's creek he fell in with an Indian camp and a slight skirmish ensued. The fighting was rather desultory but the noise of the firing served to alarm the British and prevent the surprise from being successful. (See Augusta).

Hayes, Samuel L., of Thomasville, Ga., who died in Atlanta, Sept. 29, 1902, was one of the prominent and honored citizens of Thomas county. He was a leal and loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states and in all the relations of life his integrity was impregnable. He attained to marked success in temporal affairs, but ever showed a high appreciation of his stewardship and of the responsibilities such success entails, so that selfishness and intolerance were never evidenced in his make-



up. Mr. Hayes was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1841, a son of John Richard and Sarah Ann (Wiley) Hayes, the former born in Clarke county, Ga., Nov. 4, 1808. Representatives of both families were soldiers in the Indian wars and also the war of the Revolution. The maiden name of his maternal grandmother was Ann Jack and she was resident of Mecklenburg county, N. C. She was a near relative of James Jack, who had the distinction of bearing to Philadelphia and presenting to the Continental Congress the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. John Richard Hayes

acted as assistant secretary of state under his maternal uncle, Edward Hamilton, who was secretary of state in Georgia during the administrations of Governors Troup, Forsyth and Gilmer. Mr. Hayes was a student in the University of Georgia at Athens, when the Civil war was precipitated and he promptly tendered his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. In April, 1861, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Third Georgia infantry, which became a part of Wright's brigade. The regiment was first assigned to service on the "Merrimac," at Portsmouth, Va., whence it was sent to Roanoke island and then to the Dismal swamp, after which it joined the Army of Northern Virginia, with which it served to the end of the war. Mr. Hayes was promoted to the office of sergeant, was with his command in the battles around Richmond, and took part in the battles of Seven Pines, Chickahominy, Malvern Hill, second Manassas, where he was wounded in the shoulder, then at Harper's Ferry and the engagement at Sharpsburg, where he was twice wounded. He was on picket duty at Fredericksburg and gave the alarm when the enemy attempted to lay the first pontoon; was severely wounded at Chancellorsville; participated in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Culpepper Court House and Petersburg; surrendered with his command at Appomattox, and it may consistently be said that no braver or truer son of the south wore the gray during the four long years of the great conflict between the states. After the war Mr. Hayes engaged in the general merchandise business and later became a successful cotton factor. He retired from these lines of enterprise to organize the Thomasville National bank. As president of that institution he brought the same to a status as one of the most solid and successful banking houses in the state,—strong financially and helpful to thousands. He continued president of the bank until his death. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust and responsibility. For many years he served continuously as a member of the board of aldermen of Thomasville; was chairman of its finance committee and was also long in service as a chairman of the board of county commissioners, where he ever manifested marked liberality and public spirit. He was a devoted churchman and took a prominent part in the work of the local organization of the Methodist Episcopal church South, having been chairman of its board of stewards for many years. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity, the United Confederate Veterans,

the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On June 28, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hayes to Miss Sallie Louise Wright, daughter of William C. and Evelina Elizabeth Ross (Abercrombie) Wright, of Montgomery, Ala., and she still maintains her home in Thomasville. Of this marriage were born six children, namely: John Richard, Marion Wiley, Mary Evelina, Sara Louise, Samuel LeRoy and Ross Hamilton. All are living except John R. and Mary E., both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Hayes was known as a philanthropist and benefactor. He was a man of distinctive culture, courteous and kindly, and extremely modest. He was a staunch friend to young men, many of whom he assisted in a business way as well as by personal encouragement and advice. He was a man of firm convictions and of few words. He was courtly and patrician in appearance and his character was symmetrical and beautiful. He was indeed one of nature's noblemen.

Haygood, Atticus G., clergyman and educator, was born at Watkinsville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1839. At the age of twenty years he was graduated at Emory college, having been licensed in his senior year to preach. During the Civil war he was a chaplain in the Confederate army, afterward served as presiding elder, and in 1870 to accept the presidency of Emory college, where he continued until 1884. During his administration the institution was almost odist Episcopal church South. This position he resigned in 1875 was elected editor of the Sunday-school publications of the Methcleared of debt, and the endowment fund increased from \$13,000 to \$100,000. This happy condition of the institution was brought about mainly through the gift of George I. Seney, of New York, who was so favorably impressed with the good work of Dr. Haygood, that he gave \$150,000 to the college. In May, 1882, Dr. Haygood was elected one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church South, but declined because he felt that he could do more good by remaining at the head of the college. The following fall he was made the agent for the "Slater Fund," and after resigning the college presidency in 1884 devoted his attention exclusively to this work. In May, 1890, he was again elected bishop, and this time he accepted. Subsequently he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he continued his labors as a bishop. He died in 1896. Before his death a writer said of him: "The South reveres him; the negroes love him; the North respects him; Methodism is proud of him, and the republic regards him as one of its strongest conservators." He published a number of works, among which was

"The Man of Galilee," an argument for the divinity of Christ, which is said to have been the best utterance on the subject of the nineteenth century.

Haylow, a post-village of Echols county, is located at the junction of the Georgia Southern & Florida and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads. It is the trade center and shipping point for an extensive region, and has telegraph and express offices and stores with good local trade.

Hayne, Linwood C., president of the National bank of Augusta, and also the Planters' loan and savings bank, of the same city, was born in Waynesboro, Burke county, Ga., April 23, 1858. He is a son of James B. and Julia Whitehead (Clinton) Hayne, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter in Richmond county, Ga., both being now deceased. The father was a lawyer by profession and was a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served as a member of the Palmetto regiment, from South Carolina. Linwood C. Hayne attended the common schools of Burke county and supplemented this discipline by study in the high school at Hephzibah, Richmond county, while later he was graduated in Moore's business university, in the city of Atlanta. He initiated his business career as clerk in the mercantile establishment of J. B. White & Co., of Augusta, soon afterward being made assistant bookkeeper for the concern, in whose employ he remained consecutively for a period of fourteen years, within which time he rose through various grades of merited promotion to the responsible position of credit man and confidential adviser. He severed his connection with this well known house in 1894. In the preceding year he had been elected president of the Planters' loan and savings bank, which is now the largest and strongest savings bank in Augusta, and he has remained its executive head to the present time. In January, 1894, he also became president of the National bank of Augusta, which was established in 1865 and which is one of the stanch financial institutions of the state, being capitalized for \$250,000. In addition to these two important positions Mr. Hayne is also president of the Southerland Manufacturing Company, of Augusta; vice-president of the Georgia Chemical Works, of Augusta; member of the board of directors of the Warren Manufacturing Company, of the same city; and a director of the Augusta Land Company and the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, the headquarters of the latter being in the city of Baltimore, Md. In politics he accords allegiance to the Democracy, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership

in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church South, of whose board of trustees he is chairman. He is a member and ex-president of the Georgia bankers' association and a member of the American bankers' association. Mr. Hayne is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the circle of the York Rite, being a past master of Webb Lodge, No. 166, Free and Accepted Masons; past eminent commander of Georgia Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, the oldest in the state; and a member of Yaarab Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of Atlanta. He is also a member of the Augusta Country club and is president of the Augusta Game Preserve club.

Hayne, Paul H., poet, was born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1830. His early education was received at home, but later he took a course at the South Carolina college. For a time he practiced law, but his natural bent was toward poetry. During the bombardment of Charleston his home was destroyed and with it his fine library. After the war he removed to Augusta, Ga., where he engaged in literary work. He died in July, 1886. Among his most noted poems are "Daphles", "Cambyses and the Macrobian Bow", "The Story of Glaucus the Thessalian", and "The Wife of Brittany".

Hayne, William Hamilton, poet, son of Paul H. Hayne, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1856. As a child he was delicate and his parents educated him at home. His first work was published about 1879, after which time he became contributor to the best magazines of the country. He read an original poem on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of Sidney Lanier at the public library in Macon. His poems have been published in a volume entitled "Sylvan Lyrics and Other Verses".

Haynes, Charles E., was born in Brunswick county, Va., but at an early age came with his family to Sparta, Ga., where he received a good education. He was elected representative in Congress as a Democrat in 1824 and was thrice reelected. In 1834 he was again elected and was reelected in 1836.

Hays, Malcolm R., a representative retail grocer and meat dealer of Augusta, was born in that city April 22, 1875, and is one of the progressive young business men of his native city. He is a son of John M. and Rosa L. (Jones) Hays, the former of whom was born in Florida and the latter in Georgia. The father became a resident of Augusta in his boyhood days and was here reared and educated. He is now engaged in the shoe business, having a well

equipped store at 1140 Broad street. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, as is also the subject of this sketch. Malcolm R. Hays was educated at Richmond academy



and Osborne's business college, of Augusta, leaving school at the age of seventeen years and taking a position in the store of his father. Soon afterward he entered the employ of the Central of Georgia Railroad Company, as a clerk in the local offices, retaining this position two years, and passing the ensuing two years in service as a stenographer in the law office of Hon. Leonard Phinizy, of Augusta. Thereafter he traveled in various parts of the Union, being absent from Augusta for a period of four years. Upon

his return he took the position of billing clerk in the freight office of the Central of Georgia railroad, holding this position two years, at the expiration of which, in January, 1900, he engaged in the retail grocery business at 618 Fourth street, as the successor of his father. The business is still conducted under the firm name of J. M. Hays & Son, and is a most flourishing one. The establishment is attractive in appointments and in addition to groceries special attention is given to the handling of fresh and salt meats. Mr. Hays is a member of the American Protective Association and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He served as private and later as corporal in Company C, Second Georgia volunteer infantry, during the late Spanish-American war. Dec. 14, 1898, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Hays to Miss Clara Ida Menken, who was born in Atlanta, Ga., on Aug. 3, 1876, and is a daughter of Gottfried and Sarah (Jones) Menken.

Hayston, a village of Newton county, is also a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, about six miles southeast of Covington, and in 1900 reported a population of 49. It has a money order postoffice, school, church and stores, and does some shipping.

Hazen, a post-village in the northern part of Columbia county, is about five miles from the Savannah river. In 1900 it reported a population of 42. It is a trading center for a prosperous farming community. Grovetown, in the southern part of the county, is the nearest railroad station.

Hazlehurst, the county seat of the new county of Jeff Davis, is located on the line of the Southern railway which connects Macon

and Brunswick. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1891, has a money order post-office with rural free delivery, telegraph and express offices, a bank, several successful business houses, while in the town and vicinity are saw mills and turpentine distilleries. Its growing importance caused its selection as the county seat of a new county. It had by the census of 1900 a population of 793, and is well supplied with church and school privileges.

Headen, a post-hamlet of White county, is in the northwestern part of the county. The nearest station is Clarkesville, on the Tallulah Falls railroad.



Heard, Benjamin Wilkinson, was one of the distinguished and honored citizens of Wilkes county and left upon his times the impress of a strong and noble manhood. He was prominent as a planter and capitalist and served as the first mayor of Washington, to whose development and material and civic up-building he contributed in unstinted measure. He was born in Wilkes county, Ga., Sept. 2, 1821, and his parents were also natives of the same county, where his father, Jesse Faulkner Heard, was born Jan. 17, 1785, and his mother, Caroline (Wilkinson) Heard, Jan. 1, 1793, their marriage having been solemnized on March 5, 1809. His ancestry on both sides traces back to the Old Dominion state, in which so much of our national history was fostered, and his father served as a commissioned officer in the war of 1812. The latter's father, who likewise bore the name of Jesse Faulkner Heard, served with the patriot troops of Virginia in the war of the Revolution. In Virginia he married Miss Judith Wilkinson, an English lady, and besides the son and namesake, the family included several daughters. His service in the Revolution is indicated on the records of Wilkes county, Ga., where he was given large grants of land. The subject of this memoir well maintained the military honors of the name, having served in the Georgia campaign as a brigadier-general of the Confederate troops in the Civil war, in which he continued on active duty until its close. He was educated in Washington, and maintained his home in his native county throughout the course of his long and signally useful life. He was identified with plantation

interests from his youth to the time of his death, operating extensively in this important industrial line, and becoming one of the leading capitalists and business men of the county. In politics he accorded a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, ever manifesting a loyal interest in the furtherance of its cause. He was elected the first mayor of Washington and as chief executive of the municipal government gave a most admirable administration, gaining to the city the reputation of being one of the best ordered in the state, and this without raising the established rate of taxation. He was originally identified with the Baptist church but later united with the Presbyterian, his sincerity and deep Christian faith being shown in his daily walk and conversation. He was a Mason of high degree and was ever devoted to noble and time-honored fraternity. He was a man of fine intellectuality, a good linguist and endowed with high mental accomplishments, his memory being exceptional, as indicated in his facility in quoting freely and at length from the best standard literature, of which he had read widely and with appreciative discrimination. Generous, tolerant and hospitable, he stood as a type of the old-school gentleman of the south, and his home life was gracious and delightful in all its relations. Gen. Heard was twice married. In February, 1855, he was united to Miss Zilla Victoria Bradley, daughter of Francis and Pherabe (Goldsby) Bradley, of Summerfield, Ala., and she is survived by two children,—Mrs. Annie E. Callaway and W. W. Heard. On Dec. 2, 1869, Gen. Heard married Miss Sue B. Blakey, of Russellville, Ky., and the issue of this union is Jesse Faulkner Heard, of Washington.

Heard County was laid out from Troup, Carroll and Coweta in 1830, and named for Stephen Heard, governor of Georgia in 1781. It lies in the western part of the state and is bounded on the north by Carroll county, on the east by Coweta, on the south by Troup, and on the west by the State of Alabama. It is well watered by the Chattahoochee river and its tributaries. The streams supply an abundance of fish and small game birds are plentiful. The greatest part of the surface is covered with forests of oak, hickory, and pine. The pine lands are especially productive. The soil is generally gray sandy, with clay subsoil, and with fair cultivation will produce cotton, wheat, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, sorghum and sugar-cane. Vegetables, fruits and melons are raised, but owing to the lack of transportation facilities, none are shipped. Much attention is being paid to the raising of cattle for the market and the various grasses and forage crops are cultivated. An

excellent quality of granite is found, gold occurs in small quantities in the sands of the Chattahoochee and its western tributaries, iron and lead have been discovered, but none of the mines are worked to any extent. The streams furnish water-power, which is utilized by a number of factories and mills. There are no railroads. The population in 1900 was 11,177, a gain of 1,620 in ten years. Franklin, the county seat, and Corinth are the principal towns. The Franklin collegiate institute and numerous other schools offer good educational advantages. A number of Indian mounds are found along the Chattahoochee river.

Heard, Stephen, was a native of Ireland, but the date of his birth is unknown. He came with his father to America while still in his boyhood, and was a soldier in the French and Indian war. About 1774 he settled in Wilkes county, Ga., and built a fort where the city of Washington now stands. When the Revolution began he at once espoused the cause of the colonists, enlisted as a soldier and fought with Col. Elijah Clarke in the defense of western Georgia. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Kettle creek, and on Feb. 18, 1781, was elected president of the council. When Gov. Richard Howley was elected to the Continental Congress Heard became acting governor of the colony until the election of Governor Brownson. After the war he returned to his farm, where he died on Nov. 15, 1815. Heard county was named in his honor.

Heardmont, a village of Elbert county, is a station on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, about eleven miles east of Elberton. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some stores and is a shipping point for the surrounding plantations. The population in 1900 was 70.

Heardville, a post-village of Forsyth county, is about six miles northwest of Cumming, and in 1900 had a population of 91.

Heartsease, a post-village of Berrien county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about fifteen miles southeast of Tifton. It has express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests, does some shipping and in 1900 reported a population of 146.

Hebrew Orphans' Home.—(See Charitable Institutions).

Hedwig, a post-hamlet of Lumpkin county, is about five miles southwest of Dahlonega. The nearest railroad station is Jasper, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern.

Helena, a town in the northwestern part of Telfair county, is about three miles from McRae and at the junction of the main line of the Southern railway and the Americus & Savannah division of the Seaboard Air Line. The town was incorporated by act of the

legislature in 1891, and being situated in the midst of the great pine and turpentine belt, it is quite a busy place with its saw mills and its shipments of lumber, shingles, turpentine and rosin. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order post office, good business houses, good schools and the additional advantage of proximity to the South Georgia college at McRae. The Helena district has 975 inhabitants, of whom 604 live in the town.

Hemp, a post-hamlet of Fannin county, with a population of 33 in 1900, is about seven miles east of Mineral Bluff, which is the nearest railroad station.

Hempstead, a post-village of Colquitt county, is located near the Brooks county line and in 1900 reported a population of 61. The nearest station is Barney, on the South Georgia & West Coast railroad.

Henderson, a post-village of Houston county, is located nine miles southeast of Perry and is the center of a fine agricultural district. It has a school, churches, stores with good local trade, and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 127.



Henderson, Manasseh, of Ocilla, is one of the prominent farmers and honored citizens of Irwin county, and is a veteran of the Civil war, in which both he and his father rendered gallant service in support of the cause of the Confederacy. Captain Henderson is a native son of Irwin county, where he was born Jan. 1, 1843, a son of Capt. Daniel and Pherabe (Whiddon) Henderson, both of whom were born and reared in Georgia. Daniel Henderson enlisted, March 4, 1862, in Company B, Tenth battalion, Georgia

volunteer infantry, his company being known as the "Worth Rebels," as it was organized in Worth county, and he was elected the first captain of the company, resigning the office in 1863, upon his election to the legislature of the state. He was a man of exalted character, a citizen of worth and prominence, and his name merits an enduring place in the annals of the state which he honored by his life and his services as a valiant defender of the "lost cause." Manasseh Henderson was reared on the homestead plantation, received a common-school education, and it was his privilege to become a member of the same company in which his father enlisted at the time of the Civil war. The date of his enlistment

was March 4, 1862, and he rose through the various grades of promotion to the office of captain, having been chosen to this office in March, 1865, but did not receive his commission, owing to the close of the war soon afterward. He was in command of the company, however, and surrendered at Appomattox. The "Worth Rebels" covered themselves with honors through their gallant and effective service, particularly in the closing months of the war, in the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia. About the middle of March, 1864, after having served with Longstreet's Corps, the battalion was ordered to report at Orange Court House, Va., where the Army of Northern Virginia was concentrated in readiness to meet General Grant in his movement toward Richmond. On reaching Orange Court House, as reported by Capt. Manasseh Henderson in his carefully prepared and published muster roll of the "Worth Rebels", in 1904, "The battalion was assigned to duty with Gen. A. R. Wright's brigade of Georgians, Mahone's division, A. P. Hill's corps, where it remained until the close of the war. Company B was continuously with the battalion and engaged in all the battles at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North and South Anna rivers, Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill; in front of Richmond and Petersburg during the siege of those cities by the Federal army which began in June, 1864, and lasted until the last of March, 1865, and the last engagement in which the battalion took any part occurred, as I remember it, about two or three miles north of Farmville, Va., on the evening of April 7, 1865, in which a whole brigade of Federals was captured, only to be recaptured on the morning of the 9th following, when General Lee surrendered." So pertinent and optimistic are the words with which Captain Henderson closes his words to his old comrades in the pamphlet from which the above excerpt was made, that they are deemed worthy of reproduction in this connection: "We, the few remnants of that once might army of resolute southern soldiers, standing near the brink of the dark river over which so many of our comrades have passed, watch with pride and satisfaction the march of the rising generation to great achievements in all the lines of peaceful pursuits, and wish for them and their posterity all the blessings of good government, peace and prosperity." Captain Henderson is the only surviving commissioned officer of his company. He is an appreciative and popular member of the United Confederate Veterans. Since the close of the war he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and has contributed his quota to the rebuilding of the prostrated industries of the fair southland. He has re-

sided in Ocilla since 1867 and has a well improved and finely cultivated plantation of 200 acres. He is a director in the Bank of Ocilla, has other local interests, and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen. In politics he accords an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party; has served as clerk of the superior court of Irwin county; also as county commissioner, and in 1888-9 he represented his district in the state senate. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he was initiated at Franklin, Va., while serving in the ranks of the Confederate forces. On Oct. 19, 1865, Captain Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Mary V. Young, daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Fletcher) Young, of Irwin county. Mrs. Henderson died in Atlanta Oct. 18, 1904, and Mr. Henderson was married to Mrs. Addie E. Hobbs of Ocilla Oct. 17, 1905.



Henderson, William, who resides on his fine plantation, near Ocilla, Irwin county, has passed his entire life in that section of the state and is one of the prominent and honored citizens of his county, which he represented in the state legislature. He was born in Irwin county, Ga., May 13, 1846, a son of Daniel and Pherabe Ann (Whiddon) Henderson. The father passed his entire life in Georgia, having been born in Laurens county, June 17, 1818, and died Feb. 8, 1879. He served about ten years as a

representative of Worth county in the state legislature, and in the Civil war was in the Confederate service, as captain of Company B, Tenth Georgia, battalion of infantry, which position he resigned in the fall of 1863, having been elected representative of Worth county for the years of 1864-65. Of the eleven children in his family the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, and of the number, nine are still living. William Henderson secured his early education in the common schools at Isabella, Worth county, and was but fifteen years of age at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His loyalty to the Confederate cause was unstinted and he became second sergeant in Company F of the Tenth Georgia, state troops, with which he participated in the fighting around Atlanta. He was wounded at Griswoldville and secured a furlough of sixty days which was extended sixty days, before the expiration of which the war came to a close. After the war he was appointed

to fill out the unexpired term of William Keene as sheriff of Worth county, and at the expiration of the term was elected to succeed himself, being but twenty-one years of age at the time. After the close of his regular term he continued identified with this branch of the county service in the capacity of deputy sheriff for one term. Thereafter he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and the live stock business, in which he met with a fair measure of success. He was a member of the board of education of Worth county about two years, and in January, 1879, he removed to his present well improved estate, near Ocilla, where he has since maintained his home. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the Democratic party, and in 1898-9 he ably represented Irwin county in the lower house of the state legislature. For the past twelve years he has been incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, and he is also a member of the board of the experimental farm for the Eleventh congressional district of the state, the same being maintained under national and state governmental auspices. Mr. Henderson is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and is deacon and treasurer in the Missionary Baptist church in Ocilla, taking an active part in all departments of the church work. He has been twice married. In June, 1867, he married Miss Salanda Cox, who died in 1892, having borne to him seven children, concerning whom the following record is entered: Daniel R. is a resident of Florida; Alice married Thomas McMillan of Osierfield, Irwin county, Ga.; Martha V. is the wife of Dr. J. C. Luke, of Ocilla; Cora B. is the wife of Thos. W. Elarbee, a resident of Florida; James M. also maintains his home in that state; Albert S. J. and John G. reside in their home county of Irwin. On Jan. 4, 1898, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Roberta D. Swann, and of the three children of this union the eldest, Henry Powell, died April 6, 1906, the younger children being Pherabe G. and Herbert K. The latter died June 24, 1906. Besides his farming and other interests in his county, Mr. Henderson has been one of the most active workers in building up the nice little city of Ocilla for which he and his brothers deserve much credit.

Hendricks, a post-village of Upson county, is a station on the Macon & Birmingham railroad, about seven miles southeast of Woodbury. It has some mercantile interests and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 87.



Hendricks, J. Walter, is principal of that valued institution, the Southern normal institute, at Douglas, and is recognized as one of the able and popular factors in the educational circles of Georgia. He is a native of Bulloch county, Ga., where he was born Oct. 21, 1873, a son of Marida and Mary (Durden) Hendricks, the former born Feb. 26, 1851, and the latter Sept. 23, 1847. The paternal grandfather, John Hendricks, was born Dec. 9, 1804, died in July, 1890, and was laid to rest in the family cemetery

in Bulloch county, beside that of his wife, Elizabeth, who died in 1878. The maternal grandparents of Professor Hendricks were Eleazer and Roxie (Rountree) Durden, and both passed their whole lives in Emanuel county, Ga. John Hendricks was a soldier in the Seminole and Creek Indian wars, and Eleazer Durden was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, having taken part in the various and sanguinary engagements in which the Army of Northern Virginia was involved. The subject of this review secured his preliminary education in the common schools of Bulloch county and also attended the high school at Millen. In September, 1893, he was matriculated in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated in June, 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and standing third in a class of forty-five members. In September of the same year he took a position in the Millen high school, where he taught one year, after which he was engaged in successful pedagogic work in the state of Tennessee until 1900, when he went to Douglas, Ga., as first assistant in the Southern normal institute, being elected principal of that institution two years later and having since served in this capacity, giving a most admirable administration both in an academic and executive sense. In politics Professor Hendricks is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party; is a member of the Primitive Baptist church and his wife is a Methodist. On June 5, 1901, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Nina V. Lively, daughter of Dr. M. M. Lively, of Statesboro, Ga., and they have three children—J. Walter, Jr., born Aug. 14, 1902; Charles Ellison, born July 4, 1904; and Martha Marguerite, born Feb. 11, 1906.



Hendricks, Willie H., M. D., is one of the leading medical practitioners of Tift county, his residence and professional headquarters being in the thriving town of Tifton. He was born on a plantation a few miles west of Statesboro, Bulloch county, Ga., Aug. 16, 1873, a son of Robert and Nancy (Parish) Hendricks, both of whom were likewise native of Bulloch county. In 1889 they removed to Arkansas, where they still live, the father being a successful agriculturist. After attending the public schools of Bulloch county Doctor Hendricks continued his studies in the high school at Millen, Screven county, where he completed his more purely academic education. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo., and graduated in this institution as a member of the class of 1897, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1901 he took an effective post-graduate course in the New Orleans polyclinic, and in 1903 did farther post-graduate work in the New York polyclinic. He has built up an excellent practice in Tifton and his success in the work of his profession, both as a physician and surgeon has been most gratifying. He is identified with the American medical association and the Medical Association of Georgia; is surgeon to the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad and medical examiner for the following life insurance companies: Equitable, Penn Mutual, Pacific Mutual, Sun Life, Franklin Life, Michigan Mutual and Provident Savings, as well as for the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, of both of which fraternal orders he is a member. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons. He is vice-president of the Merchants' and Farmers, bank, of Tifton, and is one of the progressive citizens of that city. In politics he renders allegiance to the Democracy and belongs to the Baptist church. His wife is a Methodist. On Dec. 21, 1898, Doctor Hendricks was united in marriage to Miss Lula May Dell, daughter of Charles G. and Margaret A. (Thompson) Dell, of Tyty, Ga. The children of this union are: Vera May, born Dec. 16, 1900, and Margaret Glenn, born Oct. 11, 1902.

Henry, a post-hamlet of Franklin county, is located near the Banks county line, about ten miles from Estanollee, which is the nearest railroad station.

Henry County was created in 1821, from lands acquired by treaty with the Indians, and was named for Patrick Henry, the renowned patriot and orator of Virginia. The first superior court of Henry county was held June 10, 1822, at the home of William Ruff, Judge Clayton presiding. It lies in the central part of the state and is bounded on the north by DeKalb county, on the northeast by Rockdale and Newton, on the southeast by Butts, on the south by Spaulding, and on the west by Clayton. Numerous small creeks flow across the surface in all directions watering every part of the county. The soil along these creeks is rich and yields abundant crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar-cane, field and ground peas. The Henry county cotton is noted for its superior quality and is in great demand at the Eastern mills. Fruit of all kinds grows with little cultivation, though but little of it is exported. Most of the streams offer excellent water-power inducements for the erection of factories and the people are anxious for cotton, cotton seed oil mills and canneries, which would effect a home market for the products of their plantations and orchards. The Central of Georgia and two lines of the Southern railway system traverse the county, providing good opportunities for transportation. McDonough is the county seat. It is claimed that the Jacksonian, published at McDonough in 1828, was the first newspaper to advocate Andrew Jackson for president. Flippen, Stockbridge and Locust Grove are thriving towns. The population in 1900 was 18,602, a gain of 2,382 since 1890. The county is well supplied with good schools.

Hephzibah, a town of Richmond county, is located on the Augusta Southern railway. It is a town of homes mainly, and some of its citizens, who are not engaged in farming, have their business offices in Augusta. It has a money order post-office with rural free delivery system, express and telegraph offices and several stores. The Methodists and Baptists have churches and good schools afford to the young people educational advantages. The population according to the census of 1900 was 541. The town was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1870.

Herbert, Rev. Henry, was an English clergyman, who volunteered to come as a missionary with the first emigrants who left that country for Georgia. Stevens says that through his labors the first settlers brought with them 115 Bibles, 116 common prayer

books, 312 copies of the catechism and over 500 volumes of religious literature. After about three months in the new colony he started to return to England but died on the voyage.

Herbert's Place.—McCall gives this account of a skirmish at Herbert's place in February, 1779: "Shortly after the action of Kettle creek, General Andrew Williamson, with part of the militia of his brigade, and some of the Georgia militia, took a position near Augusta, on the Carolina side of the Savannah river. Col. Leonard Marbury, with fifty dragoons of his regiment and some militia, took post near Brownsborough, in Richmond county. Colonel Twiggs, and Lieutenant-Colonel John McIntosh, assembled some of the militia of Richmond county, and passing downward in the rear of the British, at Augusta, surprised one of their outposts at Herbert's, consisting of seventy men; killed and wounded several of the British regulars and militia, and compelled the remainder to surrender."



Herman, Samuel who is established in the wood and coal busines in Savannah, is one of the well known and substantial citizens of the beautiful "Forest City," and is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy. Mr. Herman was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 7, 1843, and his principal educational training was secured in the excellent schools of the fatherland. In 1858, when about fifteen years of age, he came to America, first locating in Providence, Fla., of which

state he was a resident at the time when the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Florida infantry, with which he was in active service until May 27, 1864, when he was captured by the enemy, at Dallas, Ga., and imprisoned at Rock Island, Ill. for a period of six months, when he was released, through the kindly intervention of northern friends. After the war he engaged in the general merchandise business in Ocala, Fla., where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Savannah, where he has since continued to make his home. Here he was engaged in the auction commission business until 1878, when he established himself in the provision business, continuing to be identified with this line of enterprise until 1898, since which year he has conducted a prosperous business

in the wholesale and retail handling of coal and wood, being the senior partner in The Herman Coal and Wood Company. His associates are his two sons, Moses S. and Carl J. The three are also associated in the conducting of a prosperous commission business, under the firm name of M. S. Herman & Bro. In a fraternal way Mr. Herman is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, being a past president of the local organization of the latter. He is a member of the Harmonie club; one of the directors of the Hebrew orphans' home, in the city of Atlanta; vice-president and treasurer of the Congregation Mickva Israel, of Savannah; and a director in National bank of Savannah. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he takes a loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature, being at the present time a member of the sinking-fund commission of Savannah. On Sept. 29, 1868, Mr. Herman was united in marriage to Miss Cecelia Triest, of Savannah, and they have five children: Moses S. and Carl J., who are associated with their father in business, as already noted; Jeanette, who is the wife of Leroy B. Stern, of Richmond, Va.; and Miriam and Milton T., who remain at the parental home.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Floyd county, is located about nine miles northeast of Rome and four east of Shannon, which is the nearest railroad station.

Herndon, a village of Jenkins county, is located on the Central of Georgia railroad about ten miles west of Millen, and in 1900 reported a population of 200. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, stores with good local trade and does some shipping.

Herod, a town of Terrell county, was incorporated Nov. 15, 1901. It is located about five miles southwest of Dawson, which is the most convenient railroad station, and in 1900 reported a population of 47.

Herrington, Lovick Pierce, M. D., a well known physician of Waynesboro, was born at what is now known as Girth, a country postoffice in Burke county, May 27, 1858. From data supplied by Lord Timothy Harrington, member of the British Parliament from Ireland, it is learned that a prominent family of this name lived in the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, about the middle of the seventeenth century. The name was originally spelled "Haerrington," and a division of the family occurred over the spelling, some wanting to retain the "e" and others the "a," the result being that the name is now spelled both ways, and as there are numerous

representatives of each in the United States, it is evident that some of each branch immigrated to this country at a very early date. From Connecticut they spread to Pennsylvania and Virginia, and



long before the Revolutionary war a father and four sons settled at Greenville, N. C. Two of these sons, Richard M. and Ephraim, later settled in Screven county, Ga., where the former built a rock dam across Brier creek, cut several canals and built a number of mills, the place still being known as "Mill Haven." This dam still stands, a wonder to modern civil engineers. Ephraim Herrington was killed near Mill Haven in a skirmish with the Indians in the colonial days. A Henry H. Herrington

was a brigadier-general in the American army during the Revolution, and with two others of the name was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Five generations of the Herringtons have lived in Burke and Screven counties. Traced from the Richard M. Herrington above mentioned, these generations have been represented by Richard, Martin M., Berry, the father of the subject of this sketch, and Dr. L. P. Herrington, whose name heads this review. Doctor Herrington received his primary education in the schools of his native county during the dark days of reconstruction, just after the Civil war, when everything was very much disorganized, the schools being no exception. Determined to acquire an education, however, he entered Emory college at Oxford, Ga., and as he paid his own way he was compelled to practice all sorts of economy never letting pass an opportunity to earn an "honest penny." At Oxford he found several young men like himself—in straitened financial circumstances, but bent on securing an education. These young men formed a club and rented a small house near the center of the town. As this house had the reputation of being haunted no one would live in it and they rented it very cheap, the supernatural having no terrors for them. This cottage became known as "Round Top," and it was seldom molested by the people of the town, save now and then when some one of its inmates became indisposed, when some gentle maiden would send over a collection of flowers and "good things" for the invalid and his associates. The butcher, the grocer and the milkman passed by, having learned to save time by not stopping for "orders"

at Round Top. The housekeeping of the bachelor students was not always systematic, nor their cooking according to the most approved rules of culinary science, but here they lived until Andrew Hall was opened and the Mess House boys found more commodious quarters. Here a number of young men originated the "Helping Hall," which has since become a prominent feature of numerous colleges throughout the country, and which has been the means of aiding many young men to acquire an education. This institution had its start at Round Top, its originators being Col. E. P. Davis, Prof. W. T. Dumas, Dr. O. G. Mingledorf, R. E. L. Folsom, Joseph Baker, Doctor Glover, H. C. Carney, Thomas Easterling, Thomas Lang, Rev. McLain, Col. T. B. Harwell, Col. B. S. Williamson and Dr. L. P. Herrington. Later Doctor Huckabee, founder of McRae college, came into the hall, and during one vacation he and Doctor Herrington worked as brickmasons on Seney Hall—the gift of George I. Seney to Emory college. Doctor Herrington taught school in Newton and Burke counties until 1882, when he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta, and graduated in the class of 1884, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to the old homestead, where he with others secured the establishment of the postoffice of Girth, fourteen miles south of Waynesboro, where he practiced his profession for some time, and then attended Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., where he received the finishing touches of his medical education. Again he took up the practice at Girth, but subsequently removed to Waynesboro, where he has since been actively engaged in professional work, building up a large practice and one of distinctly representative character. He became a member of the Ogeechee medical association; served as president of the Burke county Farmers' Alliance; has been delegate to conventions of that body, especially the one where the jute trust was opposed; and with his father gave the site for the Union academy, afterward laboring to establish this school as a permanent institution of learning, and one of the best in the county. Doctor Herrington is the originator and sole proprietor of a remedy known as "Herrington's Liver Pills for Georgia People." He is the owner of the old homestead plantation, having purchased the interests of the other heirs, and devotes some of his time and attention to his plantation interests. In 1902 he graduated at the "Institute of Science," of New York, the course being taken by mail and express, and received a diploma in the occult sciences. He is a Master Mason, a Phi Delta Theta, an old time Democrat of Scotch-Irish descent, and

with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church South. In October, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Laurie Davie, of Nashville, Tenn. , and they have one daughter, Ouida Mae, born Nov. 9, 1896.

Hershman, a post-hamlet of Screven county, is located on the Savannah river, about eighteen miles northeast of Sylvania, which is the nearest railway station. It has some mercantile interests, and is a shipping point for the productions of the surrounding farms.



Hesse, Herman W., M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Savannah, was born in that city, Feb. 12, 1876, and is a son of Herman W. and Wilhelmina (Struck) Hesse, both of whom were born in Germany. Their marriage was solemnized in 1874, in Savannah, where the father was engaged in the grocery business and where he resided at the time of his death, in 1901, his widow still surviving. Of the four living children Herman W. is the eldest; Frederick W. is engaged in the drug business

on Long Island, N. Y.; Dr. John W. is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Savannah; and Annie Henrietta remains with her mother. Dr. Herman W. Hesse secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Savannah, after which he entered Newberry college, South Carolina, in which he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1900 he completed a course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He took a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia polyclinic, in the summer of 1900, and from October of that year to February, 1901, he was engaged in further post-graduate work, in the New York post-graduate hospital. Since that time he has been engaged in the active work of his profession in Savannah, where he has built up a representative practice, and is visiting surgeon on the staff of St. Joseph's hospital of Savannah. The doctor is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, is secretary of the Georgia medical society, of Savannah, and he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities. On Nov. 27, 1901, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Catherine Wilfert, daughter of Frederick

and Martha (Schroder) Wilfert, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children,—Marion, born March 1, 1902, and Herman W., Jr., born June 28, 1905.



Heyward, Thomas Savage, one of the representative cotton factors of Savannah, where he is head of the firm of T. S. Heyward & Co., was born in the city of Charleston, S. C., June 25, 1858, and is a son of George C. and Elizabeth (Gue-rard) Heyward, the former of whom was born in Grahamville, S. C., in 1828, and the latter in Beaufort, that state, the same year. He is a great-grandson of Thomas Heyward, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Council of Safety in South Carolina at the time of the Revolution, and a captain in the Ancient battalion of artillery. He also served as judge of the circuit court in South Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Col. Thomas Savage, a colonel in the Georgia militia and an extensive planter on the Ogeechee river. George C. Heyward enlisted in the Confederate service in the opening year of the Civil war, became captain of the Ashley Dragoons, First South Carolina cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Bentonville, N. C., in 1865. Among the engagements in which he took part were the battles of Honey Hill, Pocataligo, Oconee Bridge and Bentonville. Thomas Savage Heyward secured his early educational training in Porter's academy in Charleston, S. C., and became identified with the cotton business in Savannah in 1872, when but fourteen years of age. He has been through every department of the business, as an employe of leading concerns in Savannah, and is familiar with all details of this important field of enterprise. Since 1901 he has been at the head of the firm of T. S. Heyward & Co., cotton factors and importers, mill agents and dealers in fertilizers, bagging, ties, etc. He is a member of Savannah cotton exchange, the Savannah board of trade, and of Post A., Travelers' protective association, and also of the Savannah Battalion of volunteer guards. He gives his support to the Democratic party, and he is a member and officer of the First New-Church, (Swedenborgian) of Savannah, having been president of the society at one time. On Dec. 6, 1882, Mr. Heyward was married to Miss Mary Hamilton Seabrook, daughter of Dr. Benjamin W. and Ade-

line C. (Strobhart) Seabrook, of Grahamville, Ga., and they have two children, Adeline Clifford, and Mary Hamilton.

Hiawassee, the county seat of Towns county, beautifully located on the Hiawassee river in the mountains of North Georgia and close to the North Carolina line, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1870. According to the census of 1900 it had a population of 230. Murphy, N. C., about twenty miles distant, is the nearest railroad town. The climate is cold in the winter and delightful in the summer. Hiawassee has a money order post office with rural free delivery, several stores, a court house that cost \$8,000, schools and churches. There is here a high school for boys and girls under the patronage of the Baptist church, which has a fine reputation through all that section. In the neighborhood of the town are many valuable hardwoods and minerals of various kinds.

Hichitee, a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee county, is a station on the Albany & Columbus branch of the Seaboard Air Line railroad, about five miles southeast of Cusseta.

Hickory Grove, a post village of Crawford county, is about ten miles west of Knoxville and seven from Musella, which is the nearest railroad station. In 1900 it reported a population of 60.

Hickory Hill.—In June, 1779, Colonel Twiggs, with a small body of troops, took a position at the plantation of James Butler, called Hickory Hill, located on the south side of the Ogeechee river in Liberty county. (That was before Bryan county was created). On the morning of the 28th he received information through his scouts that forty mounted grenadiers, with three of the Tory militia to act as guides, were marching to attack him. Colonel Twiggs ordered Major Cooper, of Marbury's dragoons, and Captain Inman, with about thirty men, to march out a short distance and hold the enemy in check. Cooper and Inman formed across a rice dam, on which the British were advancing, and threw some brushwood in front to serve as an abatis. From behind this scanty protection a well directed fire was poured into the enemy's ranks as they rode up, several British falling from their horses at the first volley. Captain Muller, commanding the British, ordered his men to dismount and form, but under the galling fire the order could not be successfully executed. Muller was shot through the thigh early in the action, but he supported himself on his sword, vainly endeavoring to rally his men, until a second shot hit him, passing through his arm and into his body. Colonel Twiggs, seeing that the enemy were in confusion, sent a detachment to the

rear and none escaped except the three Tory guides, who ran at the first fire. The little party of grenadiers lost seven killed, ten wounded and the rest were captured. The American loss was two men wounded.

Hickox, a post-village in the southern part of Wayne county, is also a station on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. Its stores have a good local trade, and it does some shipping.

Higdon's Store, a little village of Fannin county, is some seven or eight miles northwest of Blue Ridge, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is the trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located.

Higgins, a post-hamlet of Monroe county, is about six miles north of Collier, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Higgston, a village of Montgomery county, with a population of 223 in 1900, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, a short distance west of Vidalia. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, a school, churches, mercantile establishments and does some shipping.

High, a post-hamlet in the southwest corner of Walker county, is in a mountainous district. Sulphur Springs, on the Alabama Great Southern railroad is the nearest station.

High Falls, a post-hamlet of Monroe county, is on the Towaligo river, about ten miles north of Collier, which is the nearest railroad station.

High Point, a post-village of Walker county, is on the Chattanooga Southern railway, fifteen miles northwest of the county seat. The population in 1900 was 55.

High Shoals, a town of Oconee county, is on the Apalachee river, opposite the line between Walton and Morgan counties. It was incorporated by act of the legislature on Nov. 20, 1901, with a population of 250 the previous year. It has a money order postoffice and is a commercial center for a considerable district. Bishop, seven miles east, is the nearest railroad station.

High Tower, a post-village in the northwestern part of Forsyth county is located about eleven miles east of Gober, which is the nearest railroad station. It has religious and educational advantages and stores with good local trade. The population in 1900 was 120.

Highways.—There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the first public road in Georgia. Some writers say that it was the road from Savannah to Whitefield's orphan house, nine miles distant. Augusta was settled in 1735 and one of the first acts was to open a

road to Savannah. The orphan house was not commenced until 1840, so that it is probable that the first road was that leading from Savannah to Augusta. Other highways followed as new settlements were founded, though these early roads were little more than bridle paths through the woods. As the settlements were extended back from the sea-coast roads of a more pretentious nature were established. In the early part of the nineteenth century some of the highways were opened by stage companies. (See Stage Routes). The roads of Georgia at the present time are, generally speaking, as good as those of any other state, many of them being graveled or macadamized.

Hildebrandt, Nicholas, Jr., is a successful retail grocer of Augusta, having succeeded to the business of his uncle, Nicholas Hildebrandt, Sr. He was born near Bremerhaven in the Province of Hanover, Germany, June 28, 1876, and is a son of Louis and Carolina (Ehlbeck) Hildebrandt. The father came from Germany to the United States when a young man, passing eight years in New York city and then returning to his fatherland, where he married Miss Carolina Ehlbeck, after which he turned his attention to farming, a vocation with which he continued to be identified, in Germany, until his death, which occurred in 1897. His widow still resides in the homestead, near Bremerhaven. The subject of this sketch has two brothers and one sister in America,—Wilhelmina is the wife of Nicholas Von Soosten, of Brazilton, Crawford county, Kan.; Rev. John C. is a clergyman of the Lutheran church and is stationed at Redbud, Randolph county, Ill., and Fritz H. resides in Independence, Kan. Nicholas Hildebrandt, Jr., was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native land, where he secured good educational advantages. He then, in 1892, came to America, in company with his uncle, Nicholas Hildebrandt, Sr., who had taken up his residence in Augusta, Ga., in 1881, and who had been back to his native land for a visit. On his return to Augusta he brought his nephew and namesake, as indicated. In this city young Hildebrandt entered the employ of the wholesale and retail grocery firm of Richers & Gehrken, with whom he remained nine years, serving as house salesman and later representing the concern as a traveling salesman. In 1901 he entered the employ of his uncle, Nicholas, Sr., who conducted a fancy grocery and fish market at 224-6 Sixth street. On Jan. 1, 1903, he purchased the business of his uncle and has since continued the same with gratifying success, having an attractive and finely stocked establishment and making a specialty of the handling of

fancy groceries, fish, oysters, game, etc. Mr. Hildebrandt has identified himself with the Democratic party and with the Augusta German-American shooting club, and is a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran church.

Hill, Audley, is one of the representative wholesale merchants of Augusta, being senior member of the firm of Hill & Merry, dealers in produce and provisions. He was born in the city of Savannah, Ga., Oct. 15, 1864, and is a son of Joseph A. and Mary Eleanor (Maxwell) Hill, the former of whom was born in Wilmington, N. C., and the latter in the State of Georgia. They now reside in Grovetown, Columbia county, Ga., the father being a retired planter and cotton merchant. He was a member of an artillery corps in the Confederate service during the entire period of the war between the states. When the subject of this review was a child his parents removed from Savannah to Grovetown, where he secured his early educational training, later being a student in private schools in Augusta. At the age of seventeen years he initiated his business career, becoming a clerk in a business establishment in Augusta. In 1889 he engaged in the wholesale commission business, handling produce and provisions, and in 1893 he admitted to partnership A. H. Merry, with whom he has since been associated, under the firm name noted in the opening lines of this article. The firm controls a large wholesale trade in produce and provisions and has high standing in the business circles of the city. Mr. Hill is a member of a local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, is found staunchly arrayed as a supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. On April 29, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Hortense Panknin, daughter of Dr. Charles F. Panknin, of Charleston, S. C., and they have six children, viz: Audley, Jr., Maxwell, Mary Eleanor, Hortense, Frederick P. and Elizabeth N.

Hill, Benjamin Harvey, lawyer and statesman, was born in Jasper county, Sept. 14, 1823. He graduated with high honors at the University of Georgia, studied law and began practice at La-Grange. In 1851 he was elected member of the legislature; served as elector-at-large on the Know-Nothing ticket in 1856; was on the electoral ticket for Bell and Everett in 1860; was a member of the secession convention in 1861, and though not in favor of immediate secession voted for the ordinance; afterward became a member of the Provisional Congress, and later of the Confederate senate.

After the war he was imprisoned for a time in Fort LaFayette but was released on parole. For a number of years he held no public office though he was active in politics, and during this time wrote his "Notes on the Situation," which were published in the Augusta Chronicle. He was elected to Congress in 1875 to fill a vacancy and before the expiration of his term was elected to a seat in the United States senate, where he served with distinction until his death in August, 1882. A marble statue representing Mr. Hill in the attitude of addressing an audience stands in the capitol at Atlanta.



Hill, Charles Dougherty, has to his credit the distinction of having made a record as one of the ablest public prosecutors in his day and generation in Georgia, having rendered most noteworthy service as solicitor-general of the Atlanta circuit. A lawyer of most solid attainments and greatest facility in the marshalling of facts and evidence, he has also the incisive keenness and versatility which are such valuable adjuncts to technical knowledge. Of him it has well been written: "Felicitous of

speech, quick at repartee, ready at all times with bright and sparkling quotations from his favorite authors, and rich in all the varied resources and accomplishments of the orator, he stands without a peer among the able and distinguished prosecuting officers of Georgia. Mr. Hill possessess a peculiar mind. It is not only quick in its perceptions but also remarkably firm in its retentiveness. He never makes a note in the trial of any case, however important it may be, and never mistakes the evidence in the argument of his cause to the jury. His preparations are purely mental and in none of his great speeches has he employed the use of a pencil. Perhaps no lawyer at the bar has a more prodigious memory." This worthy member of the bar of Georgia's capital city is also a representative of one of the best known and most honored families of this commonwealth. He was born near LaGrange, Troup county, Georgia, Nov. 3, 1852, and is a son of the lamented and distinguished Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of whose career specific mention is made in this work. Mr. Hill passed his boyhood days in his native county and there received his early educational training. In 1867 his parents removed to Athens, Ga., and after further preparatory

study young Hill entered the law department of the state university, in that city, being graduated as a member of the class of 1871. He was admitted to the bar in Twiggs county and after practicing two years, with somewhat discouraging results, he decided to abandon the work of his profession and to engage in agricultural pursuits. He accordingly purchased a farm, and to the same he gave his personal supervision until the death of his father, in 1882. This called him to Atlanta, and after his honored father had been called from the scene of life's activities he "decided to resume the profession which had now become to him a solemn legacy." He assisted his brother in the prosecution of a number of criminal cases, and in this connection made a "brilliant reputation by his eloquence and adroit legal manipulations." In 1885 he was elected solicitor-general of the Atlanta circuit and was several times reelected. The review from which previous quotations have been made continues as follows: "Since entering upon the discharge of his duties as the state's prosecuting attorney Mr. Hill has been a terror to evildoers and while he claims that he has never convicted an innocent man it is equally true that a guilty one has rarely escaped. Mr. Hill has been identified with a number of celebrated murder trials, and his speeches delivered on these occasions have been masterpieces of forensic eloquence. The courtroom is always crowded to overflowing as soon as the report spreads that Solicitor Hill is about to make his closing speech to the jury. No man is more truly the idol of his friends or more conspicuously the life and center of every group in which he happens to be found. His humor is always captivating and his wit lively, good-natured and sparkling. He has very little artificial reserve and speaks with frankness and candor, never hesitating to give his opinion freely on any subject. Generous, open-hearted, indulgent and kind, he is one of the best of husbands as well as one of the cleverest and truest of men."

Hill, George M., secretary and treasurer of the L. H. Hilton Company, general merchants, in Sylvania, Screven county, is recognized as one of the reliable and enterprising business men of that part of the state. He was born on a farm in Screven county, Ga., Dec. 22, 1872, and is a son of Edwin H. and Nancy (Mills) Hill, the former of whom was born in Burke and the latter in Screven county, in which latter they still maintain their residence, the father a planter by vocation and one of the sterling citizens of the county. George M. Hill secured his earlier educational training in the schools of Sylvania and supplemented this by a course of study

in a business college in the city of Atlanta. He initiated his business career by assuming a clerkship in the general-merchandise store of his brother-in-law, L. H. Hilton, of Sylvania, later becoming



bookkeeper in the shoe house of Byck, Brothers, in the city of Savannah. Upon the incorporation of the L. H. Hilton Company, of Sylvania, in 1897, he became a stockholder in the concern and was made its secretary and treasurer, of which dual office he has since remained the incumbent. The company is one of the leading mercantile concerns of Screven county, controlling a large trade throughout the country naturally tributary to Sylvania, while the interested principals are known as reliable and progressive

business men. Mr. Hill gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, in which he is a steward. On June 10, 1902, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Caroline White, daughter of Edward D. and Eliza (Southwell) White, of Screven county.



Hill, Joseph Thomas, has been established in the successful practice of law in the city of Cordele, Crisp county, for the past decade, and is one of the representative members of the bar of this part of the state. He was born in Wilcox county, Ga., Sept. 30, 1873, and is a son of Joel T. and Mary Edna (Moore) Hill, the former of whom was born in Pulaski county, Ga., and the latter on the old Moore homestead on Blackshear trail in Wilcox county. Her grandfather in the paternal line was a loyal soldier of the

Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Rev. Joel T. Hill is a clergyman of the Primitive Baptist church, in which he has long been an earnest and devoted worker. He is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party but has never been an aspirant for political office. He served the Confederacy as a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted, in 1863, as a private in a company of Georgia militia, and took part in the battle of Atlanta and

in other engagements in the locality. Joseph T. Hill secured his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools, and as his father's financial circumstances were such that he was unable to extend the aid which was necessary, young Hill, with full consent of his parents, left home when fifteen years of age and sought employment which would render sufficient returns to permit him to continue his educational work. He was employed at farm work a considerable portion of the time for several years, in the meanwhile attending school, and he also did successful service as a teacher in the public schools of Pulaski county. He passed five years as a student in Red Hill academy in Wilcox county and his technical courses in preparation for his profession were secured in the law departments of the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia. He was duly admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1894, having thus gained his desideratum and the satisfaction of knowing that his success thus far had been attained through personal effort and ability, even as has been the case in connection with his active career as a lawyer. He entered into the practice of his profession in Cordele in January, 1895, and in the intervening years has succeeded in building up a very substantial professional business and in gaining a reputation for scrupulous care and discrimination both as a trial lawyer and as a counselor. Mr. Hill accords an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and has been an active and valued worker in its cause. He was a delegate from the Third congressional district of Georgia to the Democratic national convention of 1896, in Chicago and also to the Kansas City convention in 1900. In 1901-2 he served as solicitor of the city court of Vienna, the county-seat of Dooly county, and was elected to represent this county in the state legislature for 1905-6. He introduced and urged to successful passage the bill creating the new county of Crisp and is a member of various important committees of the house, in which he has proven a valuable working member, both on the floor and in the committee room. He was also elected as the first representative in the state legislature from Crisp county for the years 1907-8. He is not a member of any religious body but has the firmest belief in and utmost reverence for the verities of the Christian religion, his views being largely in harmony with the faith of the Primitive Baptist Church, in which he was reared. Mr. Hill has passed the Knights Templar degrees in the Masonic fraternity and is also found arrayed as a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past exalted ruler of the Cordele Lodge

of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is an officer in the state association of Elks' lodges. On Jan. 6, 1895, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Dennard, daughter of Hon. Joseph J. and Carrie (Mitchell) Dennard, of Wilcox county, and they have three children,—Joe Thomas, Lloyd, and Clark Howell.

Hill, Joshua, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1812. He was educated in the public schools, studied law and after being admitted to the bar located at Madison, Ga., where he began his professional career. In 1856 he was elected to Congress on the American ticket and served until 1861, when he retired with the other Georgia Congressmen. In 1866 he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Savannah; registrar in bankruptcy in 1867; was elected United States senator in 1871 and served until March, 1873. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1877 and died at Madison in 1891.



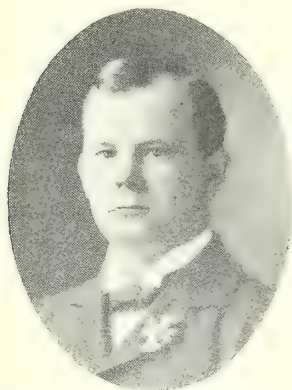
Hill, Lodowick Merriwether, was one of the honored and influential citizens of Wilkes county, where he owned extensive plantations and had other important capitalistic interests. He passed the closing years of his life in Washington, Wilkes county, in which city he was engaged in the banking business. He was a man of sterling character and left an indelible impress upon the history of his times, while he was a scion of one of the old and prominent families of Georgia. He acquired both wealth and in-

fluence and made good use of both. Mr. Hill was born in Wilkes county, Ga., Nov. 27, 1804, and was a son of Wylie and Martha (Pope) Hill. He was reared to manhood on the home plantation and received such educational advantages as were available at the place and period. He finally removed to Wilkes county, where he acquired large landed interests and passed the residue of his life. He was a stanch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party has ever stood exponent in a basic way, and he served as a member of the state legislature, besides holding other offices of public trust. He gave to his children excellent educational advantages, and they have well upheld the prestige of the honored family name, his descendants being numerous in Wilkes county and the family being one of the oldest, best known and most influential in this section of the commonwealth. On

Dec. 16, 1824, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of William and Nancy Johnson, and after her death he married Miss Martha S. Wellborn, daughter of Abner and Martha Wellborn, of Wilkes county. This marriage was solemnized July 8, 1847, and his second wife survived him by only a short time. Eleven children were born of the first union and three of the last, the names, with respective dates of birth, being as follows: William Wylie, March 31, 1826; John Merriwether, Nov. 15, 1827; Walton Pope, April 4, 1830; Abraham Chandler, Oct. 25, 1831; Buswell Pope, Aug. 29, 1833; Ida May, June 7, 1835; Duncan Chatfield, May 8, 1837; Thomas Webster, June 17, 1839; Henry Jordan, March 24, 1842; James DuBose, Nov. 16, 1843; Lodowick Johnson, Jan. 16, 1846; Abner Wellborn, Feb. 22, 1849; Miles Wilkes, March 26, 1851; and Edward Young, Sept. 8, 1852. The subject of this memoir was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1883, in the fulness of years and honors.

Hill, Walter Barnard, lawyer, educator and publicist, was born at Talbotton, Ga., Sept. 9, 1851. In 1870 he graduated at the University of Georgia and the following year graduated in the law department of the same institution. This year he received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater, in 1900 the Southwestern Presbyterian university and Emory college both conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1905 he was honored with a degree from South Carolina college. In 1871 he began the practice of law in Macon, where he enjoyed for some years an extensive practice in the state and Federal courts, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. As a lawyer he was a zealous student of forms in legal administration and his strength as an advocate was acknowledged in all the courts where he appeared. In 1873 and again in 1882 he compiled the code of Georgia; was a member of the Georgia bar association and president of that body in 1887; was a member of the American bar association for many years and served on some of its important committees; and was one of the organizers of the law school in Mercer university, in which he spent some time as a professor. At one time he was a trustee of Vanderbilt university; was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1886 and 1894; was for three years a member of the Southern educational board; was honored with the presidency of the Southern educational association; and in 1899 was elected chancellor of the University of Georgia, where he served until his death in 1905. Previous to his election to this office he was widely

known by the people of Georgia through his connection with the temperance movement, as for many years he was one of the active workers in the cause of prohibition and gave of his time and means to promote it. He served for some time as a member of the Western & Atlantic railroad commission, where he discharged his duties with characteristic zeal and fidelity. He was always in favor of the suppression of evil and the alleviation of human suffering and left a number of pamphlets expressing strong and clean cut views on these subjects.



Hill, William Pinckney, junior member of the representative law firm of Mayson & Hill, Atlanta, was born on the homestead plantation, at Long Cane, Troup county, Ga., May 14, 1862. He is a son of John S. and Sarah B. (Cameron) Hill, the former of whom was born in Jasper county, Ga., April 29, 1821, and the latter in Troup county, Oct. 9, 1831. Dr. John Stith Hill, was a physician and surgeon of marked ability, having been graduated in medical schools in both New Orleans and New York.

He practiced his profession in Troup county until he had attained the age of forty-five years, when he turned his attention to the management of his fine plantation, being thus engaged until the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. He was a member of the state senate before the war, and after its close served as a member of the lower house of the legislature. His wife, Sarah Battle (Cameron) Hill, was a daughter of Thomas Cameron, a native of North Carolina and of Scotch descent. This marriage was blessed with four children: Edward C., was a practicing attorney at West Point, Ga., and died in February, 1878; Julia is the widow of Dr. Charles M. Hill, of La Grange, Ga., Minnie is the wife of Todd Reed, of Troup county; and William P. is the immediate subject of this sketch. Mrs. Hill survived her husband by several years, her death occurring in 1890. Dr. John S. Hill was a son of John and Sarah (Parham) Hill, both born and reared in North Carolina, whence they removed to Jasper county, Ga., soon after their marriage, the father of the former having been a native of Wales. William P. Hill remained on the home farm until he had attained the age of fourteen years, in the meanwhile having attended the local schools. In 1877 he was matriculated in Emory college at Oxford,

but remained a very short interval, as his elder brother died two months later, making it necessary for William P. to assume the management of the home plantation for his widowed mother, as he was the oldest male member of the family at the time. Not until 1879 was he able to resume his studies in Emory college, where he completed a four years' course, and graduated as a member of the class of 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon afterward he accepted the chair of Latin and English literature in Milan college, Tenn., this preferment having come in recognition of his collegiate distinction in these branches. At the expiration of one year he resigned to accept the position of principal of the Fredonia academy, Fredonia, Ala., and here he remained for one and one-half years. After his graduation he began the systematic study of law, and upon leaving Fredonia he took up his residence in the city of Atlanta, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1885. Thereafter he conducted an individual practice until Jan. 1, 1887, when he formed a professional partnership with James Mayson, this alliance having since been uninterrupted, while the firm has risen to high prestige at the bar of the city, county and state, giving special attention to commercial law and litigated estates, and having a representative clientele. In his political allegiance Mr. Hill is a staunch Democrat, and in 1890 he was elected president of the Young Men's Democratic league, of Atlanta, serving one year. In 1892, without his knowledge or consent, he was elected to represent his ward in the city council, and served two years. He was elected assistant city attorney of Atlanta, with his partner as City Attorney, in 1900; which position they still retain. He is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed the commandery or chivalric degrees, and is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In September, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Grace D. Cocke, daughter of Judge William R. Cocke, of Albemarle county, Va. Mrs. Hill died in June, 1894.

Hill, Wylie Pope, was one of the extensive planters of Georgia and was an honored and distinguished citizen. He was the owner of a large landed estate in Georgia and also large tracts of land in Arkansas, though he ever looked upon Georgia as his home, here continuing to reside until his death, which occurred, in Wilkes county, in 1864. Col. Wylie Pope Hill was born in Wilkes county, this state, Aug. 10, 1820, and was a son of Wylie and Martha (Pope) Hill, the former of whom was born in Wake county, N. C., Dec. 26, 1775, and the latter in Oglethorpe county, Ga., April 18, 1782.

Both Colonel Hill and his wife came of stanch old Revolutionary stock of Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia, and their daughters are eligible for and joined the Daughters of the Revolution under six lines of ancestry. Colonel Hill was reared on the homestead plantation and his early educational training was secured in his native county, being supplemented by a course in a well ordered institution at Greenville, S. C. He was intrinsically and insistentlly loyal to the cause of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated, and in June, 1863, he assumed command as colonel of the First Georgia militia, Toombs' brigade, serving until May, 1864, when ill health and general disability disqualified him for



further field service. He did not abate his efforts, however, in support of the cause, becoming a recruiting and supply agent for the Confederate government and thus continuing until Sept. 10, 1864, when he died. He continued his residence in Wilkes county until his death and was known as one of the largest and most successful planters in the state, also having an extensive and well managed plantation in Arkansas. He was a man of fine intellectual gifts and of inviolable integrity of character, ever commanding the respect and regard of his fellow men. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat of the old school and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Mrs. Hill is still living. On Feb. 27, 1845, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Hill to Miss Jane James Austin, daughter of Dr. Thomas Collins and Mary Turner (James) Austin, of Greenville, S. C. The names of the children of this union are here designated, with respective places of residence: Thomas Austin Hill, Arkansas; Mrs. Sallie Hill Irvin, Washington, Ga.; William Edwin and Burwell Meriwether Hill, of Wilkes county; Dr. John James Hill, of Washington, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Hill Barnett and Miss Mattie Pope Hill, Wilkes county; Mrs. Lina Hill McCandless, Atlanta; and Wylie Pope Hill, Wilkes county.

Hillis, a village of Burke county, is located near the Screven county line and in 1900 reported a population of 104. It has a money order postoffice, schools, churches and mercantile houses. Waynesboro is the most convenient railroad station.

Hillman, a town of Taliaferro county was incorporated by act of the legislature on Oct. 22, 1887. It is located on the Barnett & Washington branch of the Georgia railroad, has a money order postoffice, an express office, stores with good local trade, and does some shipping.

Hillsboro, a town in the southern part of Jasper county, is on the branch of the Central of Georgia railroad which connects Macon with Athens. By the census of 1900 it had 179 inhabitants. It has a money order postoffice and several stores. During Stoneman's raid (q. v.) there was sharp skirmishing here on the last two days of July, 1864. At that time the town was not on the railroad, which has been built since the war.



Hillyer, Eben, M. D., a retired physician and honored citizen of Rome, is a representative of one of the old and influential families of Georgia, which state has ever been his home. He was born in Athens, Clarke county, Ga., Aug. 12, 1832, a son of Junius and Jane Selina (Watkins) Hillyer, the former born in Wilkes county, Ga., April 23, 1807, and the latter in Greene county, May 17, 1807. All four great-grandfathers of Doctor Hillyer were patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution, namely: Dr.

Asa Hillyer, Thomas Watkins, Joel Early and Capt. John Freeman. George Walton, a great-uncle of the doctor, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Peter Early, governor of Georgia during the war of 1812, was also a great-uncle, as was Robert Watkins, one of the prime factors in formulating the state government of Georgia and in the writing of its first constitution. Junius Hillyer was a man of distinction in his day and generation and honored the state of Georgia by his life and service. He served on the bench of the superior court, was a member of Congress two terms and was solicitor of the United States treasury in Buchanan's Administration. He was a man of spotless integrity and gracious personality, retaining the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Dr. Eben Hillyer secured his preliminary or literary education in Athens and Penfield, Ga., and was graduated in the famous old Jefferson medical college, of Philadelphia, as a member of the class of 1854. When the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation, Doctor Hillyer promptly entered

the service of the Confederacy, becoming surgeon with the rank of Major. He was assigned to duty as surgeon of the Eighth and Thirty-second Mississippi regiments, Lowery's brigade, Cleburne's division, and was present at the battles of Resaca, Cass Station, New Hope Church, Dallas, the siege of Atlanta, the battles of July 21 and 22, 1864, at that point, and also the engagements at Jonesboro and Dalton, Ga.; Decatur and Selma, Ala., and Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn. He was made president of the army medical board in the Tennessee campaign of the Western Army, and retired from the service only when the cause of the Confederacy was finally lost. He remained in service until after the last of the wounded from the battle of Selma, Ala., had received proper attention, and was thus on active duty until June, 1865. After the close of the war, Doctor Hillyer resumed the active practice of his profession in the city of Atlanta, where for a number of years he served as professor of institutes of medicine in the old Atlanta medical college. In 1867 he returned to Rome, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and also identified himself with agricultural interests, giving his attention to the same until 1875, when he was made president of the Rome railroad, which position he retained for thirteen years, in connection with which he was identified with the executive control of other railroad systems to which the Rome line was attached. For a number of years past he has lived retired from active professional and business associations. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, but has never permitted his name to be used in connection with a candidacy for political office of any description. He became a member of the Baptist church in June, 1855, and has ever since been zealous in its work and support. On July 29, 1857, Doctor Hillyer was united in marriage to Miss Georgia E. Cooley, a great beauty and belle in her section, a most lovely and religious character, daughter of Hollis Cooley, of Rome, concerning whom individual mention is made in this publication. Doctor and Mrs. Hillyer have two daughters: Ethel is the widow of Col. Thomas W. H. Harris, son of James Watkins Harris. Mabel first married Warren Palmer Willcox, of Savannah, after whose death she married Col. William A. Hemphill. Dr. Hillyer's grand-children are: Catherine Maud, and Ethel Hillyer Harris, daughters of T. W. H. and Ethel Harris; and Ellenor Churchill Willcox, daughter of W. P. and Mabel Hillyer Willcox. Doctor Hillyer in his present home, The Hill City, is respected by all for his justice and probity. He is considered one of the greatest students in Rome, and is a

noted geologist. Charles Dana, Weir Mitchell, Prof. Agassiz and men of such character being his constant friends and authority. Men often come to consult with him on points of scientific discussion. His evenings for years have been spent in his library among his books. His fad though is his Sunday school class and many are the happy hours spent in study of the Bible, and though a man of scholarly attainments, his faith is as pure, strong and simple as that of a little child. He is a member of the Georgia Historical society, and of the Veterans of the Confederate war. When the reunion met in his town he threw wide the portals of his home and prepared for fifteen old soldiers. His home has always been open to the poor, the sick, the afflicted and all conventions, no matter whether Woman's club or preachers, regardless of denomination, find sup at his bounteous board. Perhaps after all has been summed up, the loveliest things to be said of him is that he never turned a tramp away hungry, and never refused to forgive an injury. As an example of his integrity, he has been made executor of four large estates. In conclusion, it must be said that Doctor Hillyer is a picturesque and magnetic character. Born of cavalier stock, and ante-bellum luxury, he went through a turgid period of blood and hardship, and came out a man, undaunted and true as did thousands of his day. His motto has always been to do his Duty—That word he impresses on children and grand-children. Though "He slay me yet will I trust in Him," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," have been his watchwords in sorrow. The public gets a man down right and in the beautiful little town of Rome, Doctor Hillyer's word is as good as his bond. In all the relations and duties of life, Doctor Hillyer has been distinguished for unequivocal fidelity and integrity, and absolute devotion to truth and honor have been dominating forces in his makeup, so that he has ever commanded the trust and unqualified regard of his fellow men.

Hillyer, George, was born at Athens, Clarke county, Ga., March 17, 1835. He graduated at Mercer university in 1854 and in 1857 received the degree of Master of Arts. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1855. In 1857 he was elected to the Georgia legislature, served two years, and then became clerk of the Georgia house of representatives (1859-60). In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston. He was also a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1884 and 1892. In the Civil war he became captain of a company of Confederate troops, which formed part of the Ninth Georgia infantry and served with the Army of Northern Virginia in its various campaigns and

battles. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, also at the battle of Gettysburg, all officers above him having



fallen. In November, 1863, he resigned from the army to become auditor of the Western & Atlantic (State) railway, and at the same time was major in command of a battalion of state troops in active service, which position he held until the close of the war. He was a member of the commission to wind up the affairs of the State railroad, which during the Reconstruction period had fallen into confusion. In 1870 he was elected to the Georgia state senate, served four years, and introduced a new charter for Atlanta. In

1873-76 he was Centennial commissioner for Georgia, and in 1877-83 judge of the circuit court for the Atlanta district, serving with much satisfaction to the bar and public. He was mayor of Atlanta, 1885-86, and after that, until recently, a member of the city board of water commissioners, most of the time its president, and has always been an active and liberal supporter of public enterprises in Atlanta. Judge Hillyer has made a close study of water systems for cities, and is the author of articles on the subject in many technical journals which have been widely copied and often quoted. In his profession, in his business, and in office, his career has been one of marked success. He retired from active practice in 1897, but occasionally acts as counsel in important cases. He has written much for the press on legal and economic questions. For many years he has been a member of the Southern Baptists home mission board and a trustee of various asylums and institutions of learning—among them being the following: Mercer university, Atlanta medical college, Atlanta college of Physicians and Surgeons, Spellman seminary, and Atlanta university, the two last named for negroes. He has often been a delegate to the conventions of the Southern Baptists, and to the Baptist convention of Georgia. He was married, June 25, 1867, to Ellen Emily Cooley of Rome, Ga., and has four daughters and one son: Mrs. Elizabeth Coker, Mrs. Minnie Cassin, Mrs. Marian Wolff, George Hillyer, Jr., and Mrs. Ellen Hillyer Newell. Judge Hillyer is the second son of Judge Junius Hillyer and Jane Selina (Watkins) Hillyer. Judge Junius Hillyer was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses and was solicitor

of the treasury during the administration of President James Buchanan. His mother was the grand-daughter of Thomas Watkins and Sally Walton, sister of George Walton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. On his paternal side he is descended from, in the eighth generation, John and Ann Hillyer, who came to Windsor, Conn., in 1640. His great-grandfather, Dr. Asa Hillyer, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. The father of Dr. Asa Hillyer was Capt. James Hillyer, who married Mary Humphrey, a lineal descendant of Michael Humphrey and Priscilla Grant, daughter of Matthew Grant of Windsor. Another ancestor was Rev. Henry Smith, the Puritan clergyman of Wethersfield, Conn. He is also descended from Lieut. Samuel Smith of Hadley, deputy of general court of Colony of Massachusetts Bay and commissioner to negotiate with the Mohawks.



Hillyer, Henry, is one of the well known and honored citizens of Atlanta, where he was for many years engaged in the practice of law, as one of the leading representatives of his profession in the capital city, and he is now virtually retired from practice, giving his attention to his various capitalistic interests. He was born at Athens, this state, June 1, 1846, and was there reared and educated, having been a sophomore in the University of Georgia when his loyalty to the Confederacy caused him to lay

aside his studies and tender his services in its defense. In September, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Ninth infantry, Georgia State Guard, with which he served several months, when he was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department, in which he served until the close of the war at Selma, Ala., and Griffin, Ga. He then returned to his home in Athens, there read law in the office of his honored father, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1866, at Watkinsville. In the following December he took up his residence in Atlanta, where he entered the law office of his elder brother, George H., with whom he formed a partnership in 1868, under the firm name of Hillyer & Bro. This alliance continued until 1892, save for the interim from 1877 to 1883, during which his brother served on the circuit bench, and the firm built up a large and representative practice. In 1892 Mr. Hillyer dis-

continued the work of his profession to devote his attention to other interests. He is a conservative Democrat, has taken an active part in the councils of his party, and served two terms as a representative of Fulton county in the state legislature, 1876-80. For many years he was active in the work of the Young Men's Christian association and the Young Men's library association, of Atlanta, having served as president of the latter, which was finally merged into the Carnegie library. He is a deacon in the Second Baptist church. In 1879 Mr. Hillyer was united in marriage to Mrs. Eleanor Hurd Talcott, of Hartford, Conn. She was a daughter of William S. Hurd, who was a native of Oxford, Mass., and who was for many years a leading merchant of Monticello, Ga., where his daughter Eleanor was born. Mrs. Hillyer was summoned to the life eternal on Oct. 19, 1902, and is survived by one son, William Hurd Hillyer, who is a well known journalist and writer.



Hillyer, Junius, a distinguished lawyer, jurist and politician of Georgia, was born in Wilkes county, April 23, 1807, and died in Decatur, Dekalb county, June 21, 1886. He was the second son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer and was descended in the seventh generation from John Hillyer, who lived at Windsor, Conn., in 1639, and who was the immigrant from whom all the Hillyers in the United States are descended. Both of Junius Hillyer's grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution. His

paternal grandfather, Asa Hillyer, served first as a private and then as surgeon in the Continental troops of Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, John Freeman, served as a soldier in the Continental troops of Georgia, the greater portion of the time under General Elijah Clarke. He was in the battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens, Ninety-six, Kettle Creek, Savannah and Charleston and served part of the time with the rank of captain. Shaler Hillyer, father of the subject of this memoir, died when the latter was fourteen years of age, and his widow soon afterward removed from her home in Wilkes county to Athens, Ga., for the purpose of educating her three sons—John F., Junius and Shaler G.—at Franklin college, where Junius was graduated in 1828. Having studied law during his senior year, he was admitted to the bar

within a month after his graduation and at once began the practice of his chosen profession in Lawrenceville, Ga., where he remained one year. He then returned to Athens in 1829, opened a law office in that place, devoted himself with unremitting energy to his profession, in which he rose very rapidly, soon gaining a large practice, and occupying a place in the front rank of that brilliant and celebrated "bar of the western circuit," composed of such men as Howell and Thomas R. R. Cobb, Charles and William Dougherty, William Hope Hull, Nathaniel G. Foster, William C. Dawson, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs and Cincinnatus Peeples. In politics he was a Democrat, having joined that party upon its formation under the leadership of Andrew Jackson, and he occupied a prominent place in the councils of the party. He, at different times, held the positions of solicitor-general, judge of the western judicial circuit of Georgia, member of Congress and solicitor of the United States treasury, at Washington. Judge Hillyer took an active part in the development of the educational and industrial interests of the state. He was for many years a trustee of the University of Georgia and also of Mercer university. He was one of the original projectors and stockholders of the Georgia railroad, the first enterprise in railroad building ever undertaken in Georgia. He joined the Baptist church in 1826 and continued throughout his life a consistent member of that denomination. On Oct. 6, 1831, Judge Hillyer married Mrs. Jane (Watkins) Foster, daughter of George and Mary (Early) Watkins, of Greene county, Ga. She was a woman of remarkable strength of mind and loveliness of character and died in 1880, at Decatur, Ga., to which place the family had removed in 1871. This marriage was a singularly happy one and was blessed with eight children, namely: Dr. Eben Hillyer, of Rome, Ga.; Judge George Hillyer, of Atlanta, Ga.; Maj. Shaler Hillyer, of Selma, Ala.; Mrs. Mary H. Whitfield, of Decatur, Ga.; Carlton Hillyer, of Augusta, Ga., Henry Hillyer, of Atlanta, and Misses Kate R. and Eva W. Hillyer, of Decatur. All of the children are living (1906) except Maj. Shaler Hillyer, who died in 1868. Judge Hillyer's career as a judge, lawyer and member of Congress was brilliant and his ability was universally recognized. He was especially distinguished for his power before a jury as an advocate and for his success in the court room with the cases committed to his care, either on the civil or criminal side of the court. His moral character was of the highest, he possessed the confidence and admiration of the people of Georgia, and took

rank among the distinguished men of the generation in which he lived.

Hillyer, Rev. Shaler Granby, D. D., was one of the distinguished clergymen of the Baptist church in Georgia and was also prominent as an educator and writer, particularly in connection with religious topics. He was a man of exalted character and fine scholarship, leaving the impress of his strong and noble individuality upon all who came within the sphere of his influence. It is most suitable, in view of his life and achievements, as represented in his labors in Georgia that a tribute to his memory be perpetuated in this cyclopedia. He was born on his father's plantation in Wilkes county, Ga., June 20, 1809. His life span compassed only a decade less than an entire century, as his death occurred in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1900. His father, Shaler Hillyer, was born in Granby, Conn., Aug. 2, 1776, and his mother, Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., July 12, 1786. She was a daughter of John Freeman, a soldier of the continental line, during the war of the Revolution, and served in the campaigns of South Carolina and Georgia. Asa Hillyer, paternal grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was likewise a loyal soldier in the War for Independence, having first served as a private in the ranks, and later as post surgeon. Dr. Shaler G. Hillyer was graduated in Franklin college, of which the University of Georgia is the direct outgrowth, as a member of the class of 1829. He joined the Baptist church June 12, 1831, and after due preparation in his divinity studies was ordained to the ministry on Aug. 6, 1835. After his ordination he continued in the work of the ministry until the autumn of 1892. His labors were thus protracted over a period of nearly sixty years and were attended with large and grateful fruitage. In the year 1845 he was elected to the chair of rhetoric in Mercer university, and in 1850 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by that institution. In 1855 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Rome, Ga., and remained there until 1859, when the professorship of theology in Mercer university was offered him. He retained this position until the summer of 1862. After the close of the Civil war he was, for several years, president of Monroe college. Doctor Hillyer made many valuable contributions to various religious periodicals, and in 1897, he published his book entitled "Bible Morality," a work of lofty tone, sincere in thought and forcible in style. The subject matter of one volume of his writings, "Reminiscences of Georgia Baptists," appeared first in serial form in the Christian

Index, and has been published in book form since his death. In his ministerial capacity Doctor Hillyer served many churches in the state, taking a prominent part in the various phases of church work at large, ever showing himself imbued with the faith that makes faithful. Three of his sons served as soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and his second son, Lieut. Francis Lorraine Hillyer, lost his life from a wound received on the field of the times. In December, 1836, he wedded Miss Elisabeth Thompson, second battle of Manassas. Doctor Hillyer was married three of Liberty county, Ga., and they became the parents of three children who were left to their father's care, at a very tender age, by the death of their mother. Mary Elisabeth married Dr. John William Janes, Shaler Granby died Oct. 3, 1905, and the death of Francis Lorraine occurred July 23, 1863. The second marriage of Doctor Hillyer was to Miss Elisabeth Dagg and was solemnized on May 12, 1846. She was the daughter of John Leadly and Elisabeth (Thornton) Dagg. Her summons came to enter upon the life eternal in 1870. The following are the names of the children of this union: John Leadly Dagg Hillyer, Sarah Jane (Mrs. Jessie Campbell McDonald), Junius Freeman, Frances Rebecca (Mrs. Wm. Alden Towers), Katharine Carlton (Mrs. Thomas Lawrence Robinson), Emily Irene (Mrs. Robert Gregory Owen), and Llewellyn Philo. In May, 1871, Doctor Hillyer married Mrs. Dorothea Lawton, daughter of Dr. Samuel Furman, of South Carolina.

Hilton, Joseph, who was a valiant officer in the Confederate service during the Civil war, is one of the prominent lumberman and business men of the state, being president of the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Company, of Darien, McIntosh county, where he maintains his home, and also president of the Vale-Royal Lumber Company and the Millhaven Lumber Company, both of Savannah. Captain Hilton comes of Scotch and English lineage and was born in the town of Preston, Lancaster county, England, Oct. 19, 1842, a son of Thomas and Jane (Lachlison) Hilton. He received his rudimentary education in the picturesque old town of his birth, and was eleven years of age when, in 1853, his parents bade adieu to their native land and came to America. Soon after their arrival in this country they located at Darien, where the subject of this review has ever since resided. His father here engaged in the lumber business, being prominently identified with the development of that important industry in this section of the state, where he operated saw mills and became a citizen of influence, honored by all who knew him. He died in Darien at the venerable age of

eighty-two years, his wife having passed away at the age of sixty-four years. Both were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, having previously been identified with the Church of England of the same communion. After locating in McIntosh county Joseph Hilton continued his educational discipline in the schools of Darien and at an academy at Paris Hill, Screven county. He has been identified with the lumber industry from his youth to the present and is an authority in all details pertaining to it. He was nineteen years of age at the inception of the Civil war, and forthwith manifested his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy. In August, 1861, he became second lieutenant of the McIntosh Guards, which at that time were mustered into the Confederate service as Company B, Twenty-sixth Georgia infantry. He proceeded with his command to the front and was soon promoted to first lieutenant and later to the captaincy of his company. Finally he was called upon to serve as acting adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Clement A. Evans and continued as such until the surrender of General Lee. On that occasion he was present and received his parole at Appomattox, after having rendered gallant and faithful service during the entire course of the war and participated in many of the important battles of the great conflict. He several times received slight wounds, but none of a serious nature. His continued interest in his old comrades is evidenced by his membership in the United Confederate Veterans. In 1865, soon after returning to his home in Darien, Captain Hilton assumed charge of the lumber business of the firm of Thomas Hilton & Sons, of which his honored father was the founder and head. This firm was later succeeded by that of Hilton & Foster, in which he continued an interested principal, and still later the latter gave place to the Hilton Timber & Lumber Company, which was the immediate predecessor of the present Hilton-Dodge Lumber Company. During the various changes since 1865 Captain Hilton has continued as the head and manager of the business, and he has been president of the present company from the time of its organization. As before noted he is also president of the two important lumber concerns maintaining headquarters in the city of Savannah—the Vale-Royal Lumber Company and the Millhaven Lumber Company. His business career has been one of marked success and has gained him distinctive prestige, while no shadow has rested on his reputation during the long period which has represented his active identification with business affairs of wide scope and importance. Captain Hilton is a staunch adherent of the

Democratic party, but public office has never held allurements for him, though he has been at all times ready to lend his aid and influence in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general weal. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, as is also Mrs. Hilton. Captain Hilton chose as his wife, Miss Ida Leigh Naylor, of Savannah, and they have four children: Miss Ida Leigh, who remains at the paternal home; Ruth Foster, who is the wife of Edmund B. Walker; Thomas, who is associated with his father in business; and Miss Lucina Gilson, who is still a member of the charming home circle.

Hilton, Lee H., has gained precedence as one of the leading business men of Screven county, where his interests are varied and important and where he has gained success through the application of his fine energies and marked initiative and executive talents. He is president of the L. H. Hilton Company, of Sylvania, conducting one of the largest and most metropolitan mercantile establishments in this section of the state; is president of the Screven county bank, of Sylvania and of the Screven county oil mills. It will thus be seen, even at a cursory glance, that he has lent his aid and co-operation in the promotion of enterprises which greatly conserve the general welfare of the community, while he has also served in various offices of public trust and distinction. Mr. Hilton is a native of the county in which he has attained to so notable success, having been born on the home plantation, about twelve miles distant from Sylvania, April 20, 1865, and is a son of James L. Hilton, who was born in Macon county, Ga., and who has resided in the West since 1875,—now making his home in the city of Denver, Col. The mother of the subject of this sketch bore the maiden name of Mary Lanier and was born and reared in Screven county. She died in 1876, at Kearney, Neb., whither she had accompanied her husband in the preceding year. Lee H. Hilton secured his rudimentary education in the schools of Screven county and was ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Nebraska, where he completed his educational discipline in the public schools and remained there until he had reached the age of eighteen years. He then returned to Georgia, and for the ensuing three years was employed as a salesman in a Savannah mercantile establishment. In 1886 he located in Sylvania and engaged in the mercantile business on his own account. Concerning the upbuilding of the magnificent business of the L. H. Hilton Company, it is found consistent to quote, with somewhat of elimination, from an article recently published in a local paper: "Upon locat-

ing in Sylvania Mr. Hilton established himself in the general merchandise business in a comparatively small wooden building, on Main street. There he remained about twelve years, during which his business increased so materially that he found it necessary to seek more commodious quarters and to call to his assistance a partner in business; this was in the year 1897. It was about this time that a one-story brick store was built by Mr. Hilton, in a more central location on Main street, and it was here, in the spring of 1897, that the L. H. Hilton Company was organized and commenced business as a chartered corporation, with a paid-in capital stock of \$10,000. Mr. Hilton is president of the company and George M. Hill is its secretary and treasurer. With its constantly increasing facilities the concern grew more and more in favor with the people, and the planters in particular, owing largely to the fact that it made a specialty of buying every bale of cotton that could be purchased from the growers. When the company first commenced business in Sylvania the annual shipments of cotton from this place amounted to only about 1,500 bales. It is almost entirely through the efforts of this enterprising company that the cotton shipments from Sylvania have reached so notable an amount in the past few years, nearly 5,000 bales having been shipped in the season of 1905." In 1903 the L. H. Hilton Company found it imperative to increase its capital stock to \$25,000 and to build, opposite of the east front of the court-house, on Main street, one of the largest and finest business blocks in southeastern Georgia. The building is constructed of pressed brick and has trimmings of Georgia marble, while all equipments and accessories are of the most modern sort. The block is two stories in height, with basement, is lighted with acetylene gas and supplied with artesian water. This building and the company's warehouse afford an aggregate floor space of 26,000 square feet. The article from which the preceding quotations were made, continues as follows: "Here is the permanent home of the L. H. Hilton Company, truly one of the most enterprising and energetic business firms to be found in the territory between Savannah, Augusta and Macon. Within its walls is carried a stock of goods that would do credit to a city of 50,000 inhabitants, instead of a county site like Sylvania, the population of which barely exceeds 1,500. The retail trade of this concern is something enormous, and it is acquiring an enviable reputation as a wholesale house." In addition to the various departments devoted to general merchandise, the company also handles all kinds of farming implements and ma-

chinery, buggies, furniture, hardware, etc. Mr. Hilton, the head of this great concern, which is a monument to his energy, discrimination, courage and financial acumen, is in the very prime of useful manhood and his reputation is without spot or blemish, as he has ever been actuated by the highest principles of integrity and honor, and is liberal and public-spirited in his attitude. In addition to his interests in this company he is president of the Screven county bank and the Screven oil mills, and is the owner of valuable plantation property in the county. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Sylvania high school and is chief of the local fire department. He is an unswerving adherent of the Democratic party, and in 1900-01 represented his native county in the state legislature. No man in the county has done more to further its advancement and development and he merits the high esteem in which he is so uniformly held. On Dec. 2, 1886, Mr. Hilton was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Hill, daughter of E. H. Hill, of Screven county, and they have six children, viz.: Maud L., Corson L., George H., Louise, Dorothy, and L. H., Jr. The eldest daughter is now a student in the Wesleyan college, in Macon.

Hilton Station, a village of Early county, is located on the Central of Georgia railroad, about five miles northeast of Columbia, Ala., and in 1900 reported a population of 104. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, express and telegraph offices and stores, and is a shipping center for the surrounding country.

Hinesville, the county seat of Liberty county, situated about five miles from the Atlantic Coast Line railway, is in the great lumber belt of southeast Georgia. Liberty county has always been well supplied with school and church privileges. Hinesville has a court house that cost \$10,000, a money order post office, good stores, and is the center of a moral, intelligent and industrious community. The population of Hinesville is 249. On Dec. 16, 1864, a sharp skirmish occurred at Hinesville as Sherman was drawing his lines about Savannah.

Hinkle, Albert B., M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Macon, was born in that city, Dec. 9, 1865. His father, Dr. James B. Hinkle, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Southwestern Georgia, served during the Civil war in the Confederate army, enlisting in an Alabama company known as the "Montgomery True Blues" and afterward rising to the position of surgeon with the rank of major. He was known as the fighting surgeon; was for a time in charge of the prisoners at Camp Oglethorpe, and

later had charge of hospitals at Mobile and Camden. Dr. Albert B. Hinkle was reared at Americus, Sumter county, Ga., in whose high school he graduated in 1883. Three years later he was graduated at Mercer university, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship



of his father. In the fall of 1887 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and at the same time further fortified himself in his technical work by taking special instructions in the various branches of the sciences of medicine and surgery under the most eminent teachers of the national metropolis. He was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on March 12, 1889, and immediately entered the New York post-graduate medical school and hospital, where, in

addition to a regular course, he took a special course of study on the eye, ear, nose and throat and the treatment of their diseases. In June, 1889, he returned to Americus and entered into practice with his father, with whom he formed a partnership. In the autumn of that year he again entered the New York post-graduate college for more extensive study, and in September, 1897, after most successful work in his former field of endeavor, he came to Macon, where he has built up a fine practice, having well appointed offices, equipped with the most modern electrical and surgical appliances. In June, 1889, he received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater, Mercer university. Ever since graduating he has been engaged in general practice and special work, always keeping in touch with new discoveries relating to the science of medicine and surgery. He is now an assistant United States surgeon, with the rank of captain, being stationed at Macon, and is examining physician for a number of secret orders. Doctor Hinkle is a firm believer in the tenets of the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a member of the Mulberry street Methodist Episcopal church. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being treasurer of Fort Hawkins Lodge, No. 418, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of all the branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a past chancellor commander in the Knights of Pythias; a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he has passed through the chairs, and belongs

to the Independent Order of Beavers. On Sept. 4, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Nita O., daughter of Maj. A. Lewis, of Thomaston, Ga. Her father lost a leg during the military operations around Chattanooga in the fall of 1863. He now resides at Dawson, Ga. Doctor and Mrs. Hinkle became the parents of three children. Anita died at the age of six years, and James Burney and Carolynne Elizabeth are still living.

Hinson, a post-hamlet in the southwestern part of Jeff Davis county, is located on Big Hurricane creek, about eleven miles from Hazlehurst, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Hinsonton, a village of Mitchell county, is a station on the Flint River & Northeastern railroad about eight miles northeast of Pelham. It has a money order postoffice, schools, churches and some mercantile houses, and does considerable shipping.



Hinton, Andrew J., of Greenville, has served continuously as judge of the court of ordinary of Meriwether county, for nearly thirty years, and is one of the honored and popular citizens of his native county, from which he went forth to do yeoman service as a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war. Judge Hinton was born in Woodbury, Meriwether county, Ga., Aug. 31, 1841, and is a son of Jesse and Clara (Wells) Hinton, both native of Wilkes county, this state, where the former was born in

1802 and the latter in 1810. Judge Hinton secured the greater portion of his early educational discipline in Griffin, Spalding county, and he was a resident of Meriwether county and identified with agricultural pursuits until the time of the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifty-fifth Georgia volunteer infantry, later becoming a member of Company B, Ninth Georgia infantry. He rose to the rank of captain of his company and took part in many engagements,—principally those around Atlanta, Griswoldville and Savannah, remaining in active service until the close of the great and fratricidal conflict between the states. He returned to Meriwether county and was clerk of the superior court for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he was chosen ordinary of the county, having held this office continuously since 1877 and being one of the most valued public officials of the county. He is a stalwart supporter of the principles

and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he maintains a lively interest. He and his first wife held membership in the Missionary Baptist church; he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the United Confederate Veterans, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias. On Feb. 8, 1858, Judge Hinton was united in marriage to Miss Sudie Finley, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth Finley, of Woodbury, this county, and they became the parents of two children. Mrs. Hinton passed away in 1875, and on Jan. 4, 1887, Judge Hinton married Miss Palmer Walker, his present wife, no children having been born of this union. His son Jesse Lee Hinton was appointed assistant secretary to General Thomas, who had charge of the Indian country in Oklahoma at the Sac and Fox agency in 1895, but lived only a short time. His daughter, Mrs. Lorena Hinton Ledsing, is living in Atlanta. She was postmaster of the last house of representatives and will fill the same position in the coming session. His present wife is a member of the Methodist church.

Hiram, a town of Paulding county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Oct. 6, 1891. It is on the Southern railroad, about six miles southeast of Dallas and in 1900 reported a population of 105. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, mercantile interests, and is a shipping point of some importance.



Hirsch, Joseph, honored citizen and progressive business man of Atlanta, is one of the philanthropists of Georgia whose benefactions have gained to him wide recognition, though they have ever been given without ostentation. It has consistently been said that he "has accomplished more in behalf of true charity than any other man in the state." From the same source is derived further appreciative estimate, in the following words: "His magnificent contribution to the Grady hospital and his unremitting

efforts in behalf of that institution have made it a lasting monument to his memory, and his services will be gratefully remembered as long as the Grady hospital continues to perform its mission of charity. Though Mr. Hirsch has been identified with this country to such a marked extent as to suggest an American nativity, he is nevertheless of foreign birth. He was born in the em-

pire of Germany, July 13, 1845, and the entire period of his boyhood was spent under the flag of his fatherland." He is a son of Nathan and Flora (Baum) Hirsch, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany, where the former was born May 7, 1800, and where his death occurred March 7, 1892. The wife and mother passed to the life eternal in the year 1878. They became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief record is here incorporated: Raphael died in Marietta, Ga., and his remains rest in one of the cemeteries of Atlanta; Caroline became the wife of Henry Rosenbaum and died in Atlanta, in 1901; Esther became the wife of Nathan Loeb and passed her entire life in Germany, where she died several years ago; Morris married Amelia Huntzler and died in the city of Atlanta, Feb. 5, 1906, having been a prominent business man; Henry married Rosalie Huntzler and is a prominent clothing merchant of Atlanta; the subject of this sketch was the next in order of birth and was the last of the children to seek a home in America; Yette is the wife of Aaron Guthman, residing in Germany. From a previously published sketch are derived the following data: "His father was a very successful merchant, and the influence of parental example, as well as the instinct of heredity, had much to do with formulating the characteristics of Mr. Hirsch and with his subsequent career as a business man. Even at school his ideas were suggestive of the business attitude that was to distinguish him in later life. Germany at that time, though one of the foremost nations of Europe, was not attractive to the ambitious youth as was the republic beyond the waters, his brothers having preceded him to America as already intimated. At the age of fifteen years Mr. Hirsch resolved to cast in his lot with the New World. Accordingly, in 1860, he embarked for America, arriving in due course of time in New York city, only to find the country agitated and disturbed by the imminence of Civil war. It was out of the question for him to return home, and he had no other alternative than to face the perils of the situation. He remained in the north only a short time, coming thence directly to Georgia and taking up his abode in the little town of Marietta, a cultured and enterprising center of business activity, and remained there for a while, in the capacity of clerk in a mercantile establishment. He then went to Acworth, a few miles north, where one of his brothers was engaged in business. Here he remained several months, but, realizing that his business education was deficient in respect to the methods of this country, he went to the city of Philadelphia, where he passed several months

as a student in a leading business college, becoming a competent bookkeeper and accountant through the training there received. He served for a time in the Confederate ranks at the time of the war between the states, as a private in a company commanded by Captain O'Neill, in the Seventh Georgia infantry. For a time after leaving Philadelphia he resided in Wheeling, W. Va., then returned to Georgia, and in 1867 he took up his residence in Atlanta. The city was then suffering from the ravages of General Sherman's forces and was lying prostrate in dust and ashes. He recognized the fact, however, that Atlanta was destined to become the business center of the south, and for that reason he decided to establish his home here,—a choice which has been amply justified and which he has never had occasion to regret. Under the firm name of M. & J. Hirsch, he and his brother engaged in the clothing business, in which line of enterprise they continued to operate until theirs was recognized as the leading wholesale and retail clothing establishment in Atlanta. In 1878 the retail department of the business was eliminated and the firm continued exclusively in the wholesale trade. The success of these sterling business men was achieved by the adoption and rigid enforcement of simple rules of faithful attention to business, and square, honest and open-handed methods in dealing with the large trade that was accorded in the course of years. The subject of this sketch has since identified himself with various other industrial and commercial enterprises, and his capitalistic interests are large and important. He is president of the Parian Paint Company, one of the extensive manufacturing of paint in the south and one which controls a large wholesale trade. His elder son, Jacob H., is secretary and treasurer of this company. Concerning the generosity and benevolence of Mr. Hirsch, who has ever manifested a high appreciation of his stewardship and of the responsibilities which financial success imposes, the following has been written: "Mr. Hirsch first came into public notice as a friend of charity, at the inception of the movement to erect a Hebrew orphans' home. In addition to a handsome sum of money he gave to that enterprise the unstinted labor of a whole year. The success of this movement was no sooner assured than a similar enterprise was inaugurated for the erection of the Grady hospital. Mr. Hirsch had been a warm personal friend of Mr. Grady, and no man in Atlanta was more anxious to perpetuate the fame and memory of that lamented Georgian than was Mr. Hirsch. The proposition to erect a city hospital as such a memorial met with his unqualified approval, and he decided to do all in his power

to insure the success of this movement. He donated a magnificent sum to the Grady hospital and gave the movement a splendid start, but his interest in the hospital did not cease with this momentary assistance. He became the life and center of the movement; he engineered the work, and devoted himself night and day to the success of this great enterprise. He was frequently dismayed by the outlook, but, in spite of discouraging circumstances, the building was finally completed and was dedicated to the cause of charity. The hospital has grown into one of the leading institutions of the south, and the fame of Mr. Hirsch has spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. A large crayon portrait of Mr. Hirsch is one of the ornaments of the public reception room of the Grady hospital. Mr. Hirsch has always evinced a deep interest in the public schools of Atlanta, and for years has been an active and influential member of the board of education." In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has served as a member of the city council for nearly a decade, being one of the valued members of that body, ever showing a loyal and public-spirited interest in all that concerns the city of his home. He is president of the Hebrew benevolent association and vice-president of the Hebrew orphans' home. He is affiliated with the B'nai B'rith and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Hirsch's home life is ideal in its associations and relations. On March 29, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Hutzler, daughter of Morris and Sarah (Manheim) Hutzler, of Worms, Germany, and of this union have been born three children: Sarah L., who was born Nov. 15, 1875, is the wife of Arthur L. Weil, of Savannah, Ga., and they have two children—Elise R. and Edward A.; Jacob H., who was born Jan. 18, 1877, is secretary and treasurer of the Parian Paint Company, as already noted. He married Miss Jeanette Weil, and they have one child, Joseph, Jr.; Milton M., was born July 7, 1879, and remains at the parental home.

Historical Society.—In April, 1839, W. B. Stevens, I. K. Tefft and R. D. Arnold sent out a circular to a number of men, whom they knew to be interested in the history of the state, inviting them to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing a state historical society. At that first meeting John M. Berrien was elected president; James M. Wayne and Matthew H. McAllister, vice-presidents; Israel K. Tefft, secretary; George W. Hunter, treasurer; Henry K. Preston, librarian; and a board of directors was chosen consisting of William T. Williams, Charles S. Henry, John C. Nicoll, William Law, Robert M. Charlton, Alexander A. Smets,

William B. Stevens and Richard D. Arnold. The society was chartered by an act of the legislature on Dec. 19, 1839, "for the collection, preservation, and diffusion of information relating to the history of Georgia in all its various departments." Under its auspices Dr. William B. Stevens wrote his *History of Georgia*, several volumes of valuable information pertaining to the history of the state have been published, and a large collection of manuscripts and relics, that might otherwise have been lost, have been gathered together and preserved. For about eight years after its organization the society was permitted to occupy the rooms of the Savannah Library Association. Quarters were then secured in a building erected for its accommodation opposite the Bank of the State of Georgia. Subsequently, through the liberality of Miss Mary Telfair, the daughter of Gov. Edward Telfair, the old Telfair residence in Savannah, with all its furniture, works of art, books, etc., was bequeathed to the society, to be erected into an academy of the arts and sciences, and this historic mansion has ever since been the home of the Georgia Historical Society.

Hix, a post-village of Madison county, is about seven miles southeast of Commerce, which is the nearest railroad town.

Hoboken, a village of Pierce county, is a station on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad about sixteen miles east from Waycross. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and is the trade and shipping center for an extensive farming district. The population in 1900 was 60.

Hobson, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Douglas county, is located near the Chattahoochee river and about ten miles south of Winston, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Hogansville, a town of Troup county on the Atlantic & West Point railroad, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1870 and its charter was amended in 1883. It is in the midst of a splendid agricultural district, has good schools and churches, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, prosperous mercantile establishments, two banks, a cotton factory, cotton oil mill, fertilizer factory, harness factory, grist mill, and a public cotton gin. In the entire Hogansville district there was a population of 2,663, according to the census of 1900, of whom 893 lived in the town.

Hoggard, a post-village of Baker county, is located about fifteen miles east of Colquitt, which is the nearest railway station.

Hoggs, a post-hamlet of Marion county, is not far from the Web-

ster county line and about eight miles southwest of Buena Vista, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Hogrefe, Charles W., a successful hardware merchant of Augusta, was born in that city, Sept. 27, 1878, and is a son of Henry and Augusta Georgia (Weigle) Hogrefe, the former of whom was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 21, 1850, and the latter in Augusta, Georgia, in recognition of which fact she received her two significant Christian names. They still reside in this county, the father being a well known market gardner and having a finely improved place not far distant from the city. Both are of stanch German descent. Charles W. Hogrefe prosecuted his studies in Houghton institute and later in Richmond academy in Augusta, being graduated in the latter old and popular institution at the age of sixteen years. Soon afterward he entered the employ of Maurice Walton, in whose hardware establishment he remained as a salesman for a period of eight years, familiarizing himself with the various details of the business. On Oct. 31, 1903, he resigned his position with this concern and on the 1st of the following month engaged in the same line of business on his own account, becoming one of the organizers and incorporators of the Hogrefe Hardware Company, which was named in his honor and of which he has been the general manager from the start. He is now a half owner of the business, in which he is associated with John J. Evans, who is one of the well known and honored business men of Augusta. The Hogrefe Hardware Company has the state agency for the Blakeslee gasoline engines, manufactured in Birmingham, Ala., and has built up a splendid business in the handling of these fine engines, which are of the highest type and challenge all competition. Mr. Hogrefe is a member of Holy Trinity English Lutheran church, as is also his wife, and he is superintendent of its Sunday school. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Royal Arcanum. On Jan. 12, 1901, Mr. Hogrefe was united in marriage to Miss Lillie L. Story, of Augusta, and they have one son, Carl Raymond, who was born Nov. 22, 1903.

Holden, Horace Moore, judge of the superior courts of the northern judicial circuit, maintains his home in Crawfordville, Taliaferro county, and has attained to distinction as one of the leading lawyers and jurists of that part of the state, while his was the distinction at the time of his first election to his present office, in 1900, of being the youngest judge on the circuit bench in the state. He was born on the homestead plantation of his father, in Warren county, Ga., March 5, 1866, a son of William Franklin Holden, of whom

individual mention is made in this publication. The future jurist assisted in the work on the home farm near Crawfordville in his boyhood days, and his early educational advantages were those



afforded in the local schools. While he was still a boy his parents removed to Crawfordville, and here he began attending school in the autumn of 1872. His more fundamental discipline was supplemented by instruction in the academic schools at Harlem and Newnan. He attended a classical school taught by his cousin, Thomas Rhodes, in Newnan, Ga., in 1879. In the autumn of 1883 he was matriculated in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885, with the degree

of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he prosecuted the reading of law, with marked devotion and earnestness, and at the February term of the superior court in Taliaferro county in 1886 he secured admission to the bar, being nineteen years of age at the time. He began the practice of his profession in Crawfordville, and here he has continued the work, in which he has attained success and prominence. The grand jury of the county spoke of him at the time of his original candidacy for the circuit bench as a "man of lofty character and high integrity, a lawyer of eminent ability, and in every way qualified to fill this important position." Other endorsements of his candidacy throughout the circuit were equally unequivocal. Judge Holden has always been a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and in 1892 was the nominee of his party for representative of Taliaferro county in the state legislature. He has taken an active part in the work of his party and in 1898 was a member of the Democratic state executive committee, as representative of the tenth district. In 1896 he was a member of the Democratic campaign committee of the state; and in 1898 he also served as chairman of Democratic county committee of his county. In 1900, when but thirty-four years of age, he was elected judge of the northern judicial circuit, and his record on the bench has fully justified the confidence and support accorded him by the voters of the circuit. The appreciation of his efforts was exemplified in his having been chosen as his own successor in 1904, without opposition. His knowledge of law is broad and exact and this fortification, together with a naturally

judicial mind and an intelligent conservatism, eminently qualify him for the office of which he is incumbent. Crawfordville was for many years the home of the "great commoner", Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and in May, 1893, Judge Holden was master of ceremonies at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of this distinguished citizen of Georgia and of the nation, having previously been chairman of the committees which had charge of erecting the monument and preparing the inscriptions for the same. The monument was unveiled by Miss Mary Corry, a great-niece of Mr. Stephens, and a few days later this young woman became the wife of Judge Holden, their marriage being solemnized on June 1, 1893. Judge Holden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Holden is a daughter of Judge William and Mary (Stephens) Corry, of Greene county, where Judge Corry was a citizen of prominence and influence. Judge and Mrs. Holden have five children, namely: Frank, Howard Lewis, Mary Emma, Queen and Anna Frances.



Holden, William F., has been a man of distinctive influence in public affairs in Georgia and has filled various offices of trust and responsibility. He maintains his home in Crawfordville and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Taliaferro county. His father, Thomas Holden, was born Jan. 10, 1811, at Greensboro, Ga., and was an infant at the time of his father's death, being carefully reared and educated by his devoted mother. He passed the greater portion of his life in Taliaferro and War-

ren counties. Of him it has been written that "He was a plain farmer, reasonably successful; a man of strong common sense, eminently pious but a member of no church." He died on Oct. 27, 1875. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Akins, was a daughter of William Akins, of Taliaferro county. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are now deceased except the subject of this sketch. William F. Holden was born in Taliaferro county, Ga., Sept. 15, 1830, and his youth was passed principally on the homestead farm. He received a fair academic education and as a young man he taught school for a time. In 1857 he was elected to the state legislature and was chosen as his own succes-

sor in 1859. He was in the general assembly when the state was passing through the fiery ordeal just preceding the dissolution of the Union, and was a prominent actor in the scenes that marked the strenuous deliberations in the capital of the state. He shared the views of Mr. Stephens and when the state was being urged to pass the ordinance of secession, was bitterly opposed to the action and was a zealous worker in the attempt to defeat the measure. When his state finally seceded, however, he determined to give the Confederate cause the benefit of his services in the field, and accordingly raised a company of volunteers in Taliaferro county, of which he was made captain. The company was mustered into the Forty-ninth Georgia infantry and ordered to Virginia. Captain Holden was in service only a short time, physical disabilities compelling him to resign his commission and return home. President Davis afterward appointed him to a position in the quartermaster's department, in which he served until the close of the war. In 1868 he was again elected to the legislature. It was at this session, it will be remembered, that the twenty years' lease of the state road was made. Mr. Holden was one of the prime movers in that connection. He introduced a bill to dispose of the state road, Aug. 30, 1868, and the final result was that the road was leased for twenty years, at \$300,000 annually, half of the amount to be applied to educational purposes. Another measure which Mr. Holden introduced and was instrumental in bringing to enactment was the bill allowing defendants arraigned on criminal charges to testify not under oath on their own behalf. He introduced this bill on Sept. 5, 1868. Of this law the late and honored Gov. A. H. Stephen spoke in the following words, written in a personal letter to Captain Holden: "In my opinion this law will never be repealed or modified, and will therefore be far-reaching in its consequences to the poor and defenseless. Prisoners arraigned for crime will ever have the comforting assurance that, in conspiracies against them, they will have a chance to speak in their own behalf, and, perchance, many innocent persons may escape the penalty of the guilty. By this law the poor and defenseless have a guarantee of the dearest rights of the citizen." Again, when the legislature was in a turmoil and the people of the state were threatened with the domination of a general assembly composed of negroes, backed by carpet-baggers and Federal soldiers, Mr. Holden was a member of the important commission which was sent to Washington to ask Congress not to interfere with their state affairs and to leave them to peaceful solution. On April 21, 1882, Mr. Holden was ap-

pointed postmaster at Augusta, by President Arthur, this being one of the largest and most important offices in the state. He held the position three years, at the expiration of which he returned to Crawfordville, where he has since resided, giving his time and attention to the supervision of his extensive planting interests and resting secure in the confidence and esteem of the community. On Sept. 1, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Moore, daughter of William B. Moore, a planter of Taliaferro county, and of this union were born five children, all of whom are living: William Oscar, Claude, John, Horace M. and Stella.

Holidays.—The holidays recognized by law in Georgia are January 1, New Year's day; January 19, anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee; February 22, Washington's birthday; April 26, Confederate Memorial Day; June 3, birthday anniversary of Jefferson Davis; July 4, Independence Day; the first Monday in September, Labor Day; Thanksgiving Day as may be proclaimed by the president of the United States and the governor of the state; the first Friday in December, Arbor Day; and December 25, Christmas.

Holland, a post-hamlet of Chattooga county, is also a station on the Central of Georgia railroad about fourteen miles northwest from Rome.

Holland's Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll county, is located near the Douglas county line, about five miles northeast of Banning, which is the nearest railway station.



Holliday, William Zellars, an eminent physician of Augusta and a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia, was born on the family homestead, ten miles east of Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., Jan. 4, 1860, his parents being Allen T. and Elizabeth (Zellars) Holliday. The father, who was a farmer and also engaged in the lumber business, died in 1865, leaving a widow with six young children to rear and educate. Just at that time the country was struggling with the unsettled and demoralized conditions incident to the Civil war, making the task of the widowed mother one of peculiar difficulty and responsibility.

But with true courage she met and overcame the obstacles as they presented themselves, conducted the affairs of the family with

rare business ability, and established for each of her children a character for industry, honor and moral integrity. The subject of this sketch, therefore, spent the early years of his life on the farm, where he received that training in industry, perseverance and self-denial which constitute the basis of all honorable living, and which have been the main factors in his subsequent success. His early education was received in the neighboring schools, which for that day were very good, offering him the opportunities of studying Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics, in which branches he became quite proficient, thus forming a substantial basis for his professional education that followed. At an early age he decided in favor of a professional life and at the age of nineteen years began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John L. Wilkes, at Lincolnton. That was in September, 1879. The first six months of the following year were passed in the office of Dr. Joseph W. Sanders, a prominent physician of Penfield. Having qualified himself for college by this preparatory course of study, he entered the University of Maryland school of medicine, where he was graduated in March, 1882, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Within thirty days after receiving his degree he located at Harlem, Ga., and assumed the duties and responsibilities of the active practitioner of medicine. Although but twenty-two years of age and almost an entire stranger in the locality, he soon demonstrated his skill and established himself in a lucrative practice. After nearly ten years here he became desirous for a field in which his talents could find a wider scope and removed to Augusta, where he soon became recognized as one of the leading physicians. Doctor Holliday is a close student of everything pertaining to his chosen profession, and he has kept fully abreast of the march of progress in the science of medicine. He has taken several post-graduate courses in the New York post-graduate medical school and New York polyclinic. For several years he has made a specialty of the disease of children, in which branch of medicine he is justly regarded as one of the leading physicians in the state. Since taking up his residence in Augusta he has been connected the greater part of the time with the work of teaching in the Medical College of Georgia, giving instruction in various departments, for the last three years as professor of pediatrics. He is a member of the American medical association, the Medical Association of Georgia, and the Richmond county medical society. In a period of twelve years he was five times elected president of the local medical society and in April, 1905, at the annual meeting at At-

lanta, he was elected president of the Medical Association of Georgia. His election to this office was the highest compliment his profession could pay, and under his administration the membership of the association was increased more than in any decade of its previous history, the work of the organization having also been much improved and a general interest aroused among the members of the profession in the state. Doctor Holliday is a member of the Richmond county board of education, one of the trustees of the Masonic hall of Augusta, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and takes great interest in charitable and benevolent work generally. In April, 1885, Doctor Holliday was united in marriage to Miss Ella Collins, of Harlem, and they have one daughter, Edith.

Hollingsworth, a village of Banks county, is located about four miles southeast of Alto, which is the nearest railroad station. It has schools, churches and some mercantile interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 101.

Hollingsworth, Samuel L., who was long in railroad service, in the capacity of conductor, is now engaged in the grocery business in Augusta, having an attractive and thoroughly metropolitan retail establishment, at the corner of Telfair and Ninth streets. Mr. Hollingsworth was born on a plantation in Newton county, Ga., Sept. 14, 1858, and is a son of James M. and Martha Hollingsworth, both of whom were likewise born in Newton county, the former on Dec. 22, 1824, and the latter on Dec. 23, 1828. The father, who was a prosperous planter and a man of influence in his community, died in October, 1892, and his wife passed away in September, 1899. They resided in that portion of Newton county which is now included in Rockdale county. They are survived by four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only son. Elizabeth is the widow of J. C. Granade; Mary is the wife of E. J. Argo; and Sudie is the wife of W. Y. Nelms, of Atlanta. The elder sisters reside in Rockdale county. Samuel L. Hollingsworth was reared on the homestead plantation, and his early educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of Rockdale county. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Georgia railroad, in the capacity of flagman, serving three years and then being promoted to the position of freight conductor. Six years later he was made a passenger conductor, and continued to hold this position for ten years, at the expiration of which, on Sept. 13, 1902, he resigned his position to engage in the retail grocery business in Augusta, having since given his entire attention to this enterprise. His estab-

lishment is one of the best in the city and controls a large and prosperous trade. Mr. Hollingsworth's eldest son, Panola V., is associated with him in the business, under the firm name of Hollingsworth & Co. Mr. Hollingsworth is a Democrat, a Master Mason, a member of the First Presbyterian church, and is identified with the Merchants' protective association and the Order of Railway Conductors. On Dec. 21, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Leila Marbut, of Rockdale county, and they have five children, viz.: Ada Viola, Libbie S., Panola V., Grady DeWitt, and Scott. Ada V. is the wife of C. W. Brown, a representative hardware merchant of Augusta, and Libbie S. is the wife of W. W. Zealy, of Athens, Ga.

Hollenville, a village of Pike county, is located about six miles west of Williamson, which is the nearest railroad town. It has a money order postoffice and some mercantile interests.

Holly, a post-hamlet of Murray county, is located on Holly creek, about six miles east of Tilton, which is the nearest railway station.

Holly Creek, a small stream in Murray county, flows into the Oostanaula river, a short distance below Hopewell. On the banks of this creek is a village of the same name, where there was a slight skirmish on March 1, 1865.

Holly Springs, a village of Cherokee county, is located on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railroad, about four miles south of Canton, and in 1900 reported a population of 60. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, some mercantile interests, and is a shipping point for a thriving agricultural district.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of Habersham county, is a station on the Tallulah Falls railroad, about five miles northeast of Clarksville.

Holmesville, a town which no longer appears upon the map, was made the county seat of Appling county by act of the legislature on Dec. 8, 1828, and was to be located "on the land of one Solomon Kennedy." Subsequently Baxley was made the county seat and the name of Holmesville has been almost forgotten.

Holsey, Hopkins, was born in Virginia in 1799. He studied law in his native state and after his admission to the bar settled at Hamilton, Ga., where he held several local offices. He was elected to Congress in 1834 and again in 1836. Subsequently he engaged in the newspaper business at Athens and died at Columbus in 1859.

Holt, a post-hamlet of Irwin county, is located on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad about five miles east of Ocilla.

Holt, Hines, lawyer and legislator, was a native of Georgia. He received a liberal education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In February, 1841, he was elected representative in Congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Walter T. Colquitt, and served until the expiration of the term on March 3, of the same year. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate, and upon the establishment of the Confederate government was elected congressman from the Third district. He also held other positions of trust and responsibility in the service of the state.

Holton, a post-village of Bibb county, is on the Southern railroad, about ten miles northwest of Macon. It has express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests, etc., and in 1900 reported a population of 47.

Home, Soldiers'.—(See Soldiers' Home).

Homer, located a little south of the center of Bank county, of which it is the county seat, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1859 and its charter was amended in 1897. It is several miles distant from the nearest railroad, a branch of the Southern, which runs along the western border of the county. Homer has a population of 221. It has a court house, post office, and several stores.

Homerville, the county seat of Clinch county, is located on the main division of the Atlantic Coast Line railway system, formerly known as the Atlantic & Gulf railroad. By act of the general assembly in 1852 the town of Magnolia was made the county seat of Clinch county, the name at that time being changed from "Polk." In 1860 another act of the legislature authorized the removal of the county offices to "Station Number Eleven" on the Atlantic & Gulf railroad, where Homerville was incorporated in 1869, the charter being amended in 1896. The old town of "Magnolia" no longer appears upon the map, though a militia district still retains the name. Homerville has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, a bank, several good mercantile establishments, a large lumber and naval stores trade, and a sugar refinery. The population of the town in 1900 was 434 and of the district 1,039.

Homesteads.—(See Exemptions).

Honora, a post-hamlet of Lincoln county, is located in the north-eastern part of the county near the Savannah river. Bordeaux, S. C., is the nearest railway station.

Hood, a post-hamlet of Union county, is located about four miles southeast of Blairsville. Culberson, N. C., is the nearest railway station.

Hood, Milton F., is one of the extensive land-owners and planters of Harris county, is a representative member of the bar, being engaged in practice in his home city, Hamilton, and also gives a general supervision to his various capitalistic interests. He is mayor of Hamilton at the time of this writing in 1906, and is known as one of the city's most popular and loyal citizens. He was born in Meriwether county, Ga., Nov. 22, 1848, a son of Erastus C. and Mary C. (Cochrane) Hood, the former born in Wilkes county, Ga., in December, 1821, and the latter in Jasper County, March 23, 1826. The father died at Greenville, Ga., in July, 1902, though his home at the time was in Hamilton. He was a prominent and influential citizen, honored by all who knew him. He secured his earlier educational training at Whitesville, this state, and later prosecuted the study of medicine in well ordered medical colleges in Augusta, Ga., and Lexington, Ky., being graduated in the latter institution. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Sulphur Springs, now in Meriwether county, Ga., but about 1852 he removed to Hamilton, where he remained a short time, then passed several years at Columbus, Ga., after which he took up his residence in Florida, where he remained until a few years prior to his death, when he returned to Hamilton and became one of the extensive farmers of Harris county. In the climacteric period leading up to the Civil war he was a member of the Georgia convention which voted for secession. He vigorously opposed the policy but when the state withdrew from the Union he was in every way loyal to the state and to the Confederacy. He was not called into the military service but gave his aid and service freely in support of the cause and to sustaining the soldiers in the field. He was a grandson of John Hood, of Virginia, who served on the staff of General Wayne in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Erastus C. Hood was a member of both the house and senate of the Georgia legislature, serving one or more terms in each body. His wife is still living and makes her home with her son Milton F., subject of this sketch, who was second in the family of five children: The eldest is Mrs. C. I. Hudson, of Hamilton; Erastus C. is a resident of Cuba, where he is engaged in orange culture and truck farming; Mrs. Willie Lewis died in Columbus; and Mrs. Pauline Harrison died in Florida. Milton F. Hood was afforded the advantages of Mercer university, after which he entered the law department of

the University of Virginia, where he practically completed the course, though he was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia and began the practice of his profession in Hamilton, where he built up an excellent business, and remained until 1881, when he removed to Florida and engaged in the cultivation of oranges. To this line of industry he gave his attention until 1896, having been very successful in his efforts, when he returned to Hamilton, where he gives more or less time to professional work, also supervising his real-estate and agricultural interests, though he rents the greater portion of his land. Mr. Hood was afforded opportunity to manifest his fealty to the cause of the Confederacy, though he was a mere boy at the time of the inception of the Civil war. In the latter part of 1864 he became a private in a company known as the Georgia Cadets, the command becoming a part of the state troops raised at the time when Sherman instituted his raid through Georgia. Mr. Hood took part in several skirmishes and continued in the service until the close of the war, having accompanied his command to Savannah, in advance of Sherman's forces. In politics Mr. Hood is a stalwart in the camp of the Democracy and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. In February, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie B. Welch, daughter of Dr. William and Willie (Wallace) Welch, the former being one of the prominent physicians of Alabama, engaged in the practice of his profession at Talladega. Mr. and Mrs. Hood have no children.

Horkan, a post-hamlet of Colquitt county, is located about a mile from the Worth county line. It has some mercantile interests and in 1900 reported a population of 70.

Hornet's Nest.—In that part of Wilkes county now constituting the county of Elbert there were a number of Whigs who were both enthusiastic and vindictive in their hatred of the Tories. When a Tory was caught the general usage was to find a rope and a suitable tree, where the life of the unfortunate captive was summarily ended. This locality became known as the "Hornet's Nest," because of these conditions. It was in this section that Nancy Hart lived. (q. v.)

Horrigan, John J., sheriff of the city court, Savannah, was born in this city, Sept. 2, 1868, and is a son of Cornelius and Mary (Walsh) Horrigan, both native of Ireland, though their marriage was solemnized in the city of Savannah in 1854. Here the father died in 1870 and the mother in 1901. They are survived by only two children, John J. and Ellen, the latter being a resident of Savan-

nah. John J. Horrigan was reared in his native city, attending the public and parochial schools, and at the age of fourteen years secured employment with the firm of Floyd & Co., cotton mer-



chants, remaining with this concern fifteen years, during the last twelve of which he was superintendent of the cotton-packing department. While thus engaged he was elected in 1898 to represent his ward on the board of aldermen, and two years later was reelected, holding both this office and that of sheriff of the city court for two years and then declining a renomination for the position of alderman. In 1900 he was elected sheriff of the city court, this being a county office, and that his services have

been altogether acceptable is shown in the fact that he was chosen as his own successor in 1902 and again in 1904. He is a member of the Savannah chamber of commerce, is a staunch Democrat in politics, is president of Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, a member of the Order of Beavers, and he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. On Aug. 2, 1898, Mr. Horrigan was united in marriage to Miss Anna T. Crowley, of Savannah, and they have two children—Naomi Charlton, born June 18, 1899; and Mary, born March 1, 1901.

Hortense, a post-village of Wayne county, is located at the junction of the Atlantic & Birmingham and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads. It has a good local trade and does some shipping.

Horticultural Society.—On July 14, 1876, a charter was granted to a state horticultural society, which was organized on August 16th following with P. J. Berkman, of Augusta, president; J. S. Newman, of Atlanta, secretary; and H. J. Peter, of Macon, treasurer. The membership was divided into stockholders and annual members. The former was to control all matters relating to finances. Annual members paid an annual fee of \$2.00 and in everything except financial matters they were to have the same privileges as stockholders. Many of the most active horticulturists of the state were included in the membership from the start, and the society has wielded a considerable influence on the fruit growing interests.

Horticulture.—Strictly speaking horticulture embraces gardening, or the raising of vegetables; floriculture, or the cultivation of flowers and decorative plants; pomology, or fruit culture; and

nursery culture, or the production of fruit bearing plants. In this article reference is made solely to the department of pomology. As a fruit growing state Georgia has made rapid progress in recent years. Through the labors of the Horticultural Society it has been shown that the soil has a capacity for the production of a large variety of fruits. All through the northern and central portions are grown apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, plums, grapes, and various kinds of berries, while in the southern part oranges, bananas and pineapples can be produced. But the peach is the leading fruit. According to the commissioner of agriculture there were over 8,500,000 bearing trees in 1903, more than 2,000,000 having been set out in the year 1900 alone. It is safe to say that there were over 10,000,000 at the beginning of the year 1905. As a profitable crop the peach leads all other fruits. Instances are on record where the profits have been from \$120 to \$133 per acre from orchards ranging in size from thirty to two hundred acres. Every year, as the crop increases, the Georgia peach finds a wider market and quickly becomes a favorite wherever it is introduced.

Next to the peach the most important fruit is the apple, which can be produced in all parts of the state. The largest shipments of apples have been made from Rome, Marietta, Cartersville and Dalton. The commissioner of agriculture, in his report for 1901 says: "We have no apple that will grow in South Georgia of such size and flavor as to come into competition with the apples of the North, but may we not develop one? If, when Europe had no beet that would make sugar in paying quantities, scientific agriculture could develop one, may not our horticulturists do the same for the Georgia apple?" According to the census of 1900 there were, in round numbers, 2,360,000 apple-trees in the state, with a yield of nearly 700,000 bushels. The same census reported 2,377,000 grape vines, from which were raised 8,330,000 pounds of grapes, the production of wine for the year being nearly 141,000 gallons. In Spalding county is a town named Vineyard, which gives some idea of the grape production in that vicinity. The largest yield reported was in the neighborhood of La Grange, where nine tons of grapes to the acre were gathered from a vineyard of twenty-five acres.

Of the minor fruit crops there were, in 1900, 385,166 pear-trees, the yield being 49,497 bushels; 686,251 plum-trees with 36,920 bushels; 115,092 cherry-trees with 5,950 bushels, and 3,115 apricot trees, many of which were yet too young to bear fruit. Berries of all kinds grow well and the cultivation of the pecan has become quite an industry in recent years. The location of Georgia gives

her an advantage over California in the cities of the North and East. The fruit can be allowed to ripen more fully on the tree or vine, as it takes but three days to transport it from Georgia to New York, whereas it requires nine days from the Pacific coast, the difference in freight charges being about \$150 a car.

Hoschton, a town of Jackson county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Sept. 19, 1891. The population in 1900 was 290. It is on the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railway, has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, express and telegraph service, mercantile interests, and is a shipping point for a considerable section of the county.

Hot House, a post-hamlet of Fannin county, is about six miles north of Blairidge. Kyle is the nearest railroad station.

Houston, a post-village in the southern part of Heard county, is not far from the Troup county line. LaGrange, twelve miles to the southeast, is the nearest railroad station. The population of Houston in 1900 was 70 and it is the trading center of a large farming district.

Houston County.—A county bearing this name was created by act of the Georgia legislature during the session of 1785-86. It was located in what is now northern Alabama. Immediately after the passage of the act about eighty men took possession and elected a member of the general assembly. The settlement was of short duration, however, as the Indian title to the lands had not been extinguished and the hostility of the natives soon drove the would-be settlers back to where there were a greater number of their own people.

The present county of Houston was organized in 1821 and was named for John Houston, governor of the state in 1778. Parts were taken to form the counties of Bibb and Crawford in 1822, part was set off to Pulaski in 1828, and another part was added to Crawford in 1830. It is located in the central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Bibb and Twiggs counties, on the east by Twiggs, on the southeast by Pulaski, on the south by Dooly, on the west by Macon and on the northwest by Crawford. The people of the county are somewhat proud of the fact that the first justice of the peace was Howell Cobb, afterward a prominent lawyer in Georgia. The Ocmulgee river flows along the eastern border and with its tributaries drains the land. The surface is level and the soil is fertile and easily worked, being a sandy loam with clay subsoil. Cotton, potatoes, the several kinds of peas and the cereals are the principal agricultural products. Dairy and truck farms are both

numerous and remunerative. Houston county is more extensively engaged in peach culture than any other part of the United States. Apples, pears, plums and cherries are also grown in large quantities. From Fort Valley, which is the center of the fruit region, peaches to the value of \$1,000,000, and other fruits in proportion, have been shipped in one season. There are several large canning establishments in the county, while some of the fruit farms have plants of their own for handling the crop. The timber supply is small, though some lumber is sawed every year. The principal mineral productions are marl, limestone and a superior quality of kaolin. Transportation facilities are all that could be desired. Two of the principal lines of the Central of Georgia railway form a junction at Fort Valley, a short line of the same system runs from that point to Perry, the Georgia Southern & Florida runs from north to south across the eastern part, one division of the Southern terminates at Fort Valley and another branch of that system runs along the eastern boundary for some distance, being separated from the county by the Ocmulgee river. Fort Valley is the largest city, Perry is the county seat, and Henderson, Powersville, Elko and Wellston are thriving towns. The population in 1900 was 22,641, an increase of 1,028 in ten years.

Houston, John, second governor of Georgia under the constitution of 1777, was a native of the state, having been born at Waynesboro on Aug. 31, 1744, his father, Sir Patrick Houston, being one of those who came over with Oglethorpe. The son received a good education and when the troubles with the mother country arose he was one of the first to assume an aggressive attitude toward the British government. In 1774 he called the first meeting of the band of patriots that organized the "Sons of Liberty" in Georgia, and acted as chairman of the meeting. In 1775 and 1776 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and would have been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence but for the fact that he had been called home from Philadelphia to counteract the influence of John J. Zubly, who had left Philadelphia to work against the declaration. On May 8, 1777, he was appointed a member of the executive council, and on Jan. 8, 1778, succeeded John A. Treutlen as governor. Savannah was captured by the British during his administration and he was invested by the council with almost dictatorial power, because of the unhappy condition of the colony. In 1784 he was again elected governor and was one of the commissioners to the Beaufort convention to settle the boundaries between Georgia and South Carolina. Houston county was named

in his honor. He died at White Bluff, near Savannah, July 20, 1796.

Houston, Sir Patrick, was one of those who came over with Oglethorpe and labored assiduously for the upbuilding of the Colony of Georgia. He was made the first register of land grants at a salary of £50 a year, but this was subsequently increased to £100, with fees amounting to £71 additional. He was one of the witnesses to the agreement of the Creeks acknowledging Malatche as their king or mico, made at Frederica on Dec. 14, 1747, and which led to the famous Bosomworth case. He became a large landowner near Savannah and his son, John Houston, (q. v.) was elected governor in 1778. During the Revolution Sir Patrick was so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of both the British and Americans, being one of those denounced by the royalist legislature convened by Governor Wright, and in May, 1782, was branded as a Tory by the act of attainder passed by the colonial assembly, the penalty being banishment and confiscation of his property. The date of his death is uncertain.

Houston, William, lawyer and patriot, was a son of Sir Patrick Houston. It is believed that he was born in Savannah, but in early life he went to England, where he studied law and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1776. Immediately after this he came back to Georgia and became an enthusiastic advocate of American liberty. He was twice elected to the Continental Congress and was one of the trustees that established the University of Georgia. The date of his death is not recorded.

Howard, a village of Taylor county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 127. It has a money order postoffice with free rural delivery, telegraph and express offices, stores which have a good local trade, and does some shipping.

Howard, James D., of Milledgeville, ex-member of the state legislature and a representative member of the legal profession in Baldwin county, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., Jan. 17, 1863. He is a son of Capt. Willis and Martha Matilda (Odon) Howard, the former a native of Jefferson county and the latter of McDuffie county. Captain Howard, who was a prosperous planter in McDuffie county, was a captain in the Confederate service during the Civil war, in which he aided in upholding the high prestige of his native state in the matter of loyalty and effective and gallant service. He died in McDuffie county on Aug. 8, 1900, at the age of seventy-nine years, honored by all who knew him, and his

widow still resides in that county, at the age of seventy-four years. (1906). After a due preliminary discipline in the Georgia military college at Milledgeville, James D. Howard was matriculated in Mercer university at Macon, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he was graduated in the law department of the University of Georgia and was duly admitted to the bar of his native state. He forthwith opened an office in Milledgeville, where he has since been engaged in general practice and where he has built up an admirable professional business. His political proclivities are indicated in the stalwart adherence he accords to the Democratic party, and in 1892-3 he represented his county in the state legislature, where he made an excellent record. From 1900 to 1905 he again held this distinctive honor through the suffrages of the voters of his county, and during three years of his two terms of service, he was speaker pro tem of the house, proving an able presiding officer, and showing great familiarity with parliamentary rules and practices. He is a stockholder in the Milledgeville Banking Company, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. He was formerly captain of the Baldwin Blues, the popular military organization of Milledgeville, and served in this office several years. On Feb. 12, 1894, he was married to Miss Annie Eugenia Barksdale, who was born and reared in Baldwin county, and they have three children—Willis, born Feb. 10, 1895; Eugene, born July 16, 1901, and James D., Jr., born Jan. 24, 1905.

Howard, William Marcellus, was born in Louisiana in 1857, though his parents were citizens of Georgia. He attended the University of Georgia, studied law and began practice at Savannah in 1880. In 1884 he was elected solicitor-general of the northern circuit by the general assembly; was reelected in 1888 and again in 1892; in 1896 was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in Congress, and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Howell, a post-village of Echols county, is located on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, near the Lowndes county line. It has schools, churches, stores that do a good local business, and is a shipping point for the surrounding country. The population in 1900 was 138.

Howell, Clark, editor-in-chief of the Atlanta Constitution, was born in Barnwell district, S. C., Sept. 21, 1863. He is a son of Capt. Evan P. and Julia (Erwin) Howell, the former of Welsh and the

latter of French Huguenot descent. The Howells came from Wales about 1750 and settled in North Carolina, several representatives of the family serving as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The paternal great-grandfather of Clark Howell settled in Milton county, Ga., in 1820. Capt. Evan P. Howell was a prominent figure in Georgia politics during his life and achieved distinction in the Civil war as the commander of "Howell's battery." A sketch of his life appears in this work. Although Clark Howell was born in South Carolina, it was one of the exigencies of war, as his parents' home was in Atlanta, his mother being at the time of his birth a refugee from Sherman's army, which was then on its march toward Atlanta. After completing the course in the public schools of Atlanta he became a student in the University of Georgia at Athens, and graduated with distinction in the spring of 1883. Manifesting a decided talent for journalism, and wielding a pen of force and power, even at that immature age, he went to New York, where he became a reporter on the Times, and later served another newspaper apprenticeship on the Philadelphia Press. In 1884 he returned to his home in Atlanta and became night editor on the Constitution, under Henry W. Grady, whose assistant as managing editor he became in 1887, at a time when Mr. Grady was so occupied as an orator as to be away much of the time. Upon the death of Mr. Grady in 1889, Mr. Howell was made managing editor. Before reaching his majority Mr. Howell was nominated for the legislature and elected a few days later. He was reelected in 1888 and again in 1890, and for the term of 1890-91 was speaker of the house, being the youngest presiding officer in the United States. In 1900 he was elected to the state senate from the Atlanta district; was returned at the next election and for five years served as president of the senate with the unanimous consent of that body. In 1892 he was elected as Georgia's member of the Democratic national committee, and in 1906 is serving his twelfth year in that capacity. In 1894, at the annual convention of the International League of Press clubs, he was unanimously elected president of that representative press organization, succeeding Col. John A. Cockerell, of New York. As a parliamentarian Mr. Howell is ready, concise and skillful; as a speaker he is fluent, eloquent and convincing; and as a writer he is at once forcible and brilliant. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Barnett, of Augusta, Ga., and to this union was born one daughter and one son. In 1900 Mr. Howell married Miss Annie Comer, of Savannah, and two sons have been born to this marriage.

Howell, Evan P., soldier, journalist and lawyer, was born at Warsaw, Milton county, Ga., his father having come from North Carolina about 1820. He was reared on a farm, received an academic education, graduated at the Lumpkin law school in 1859, and began practice in Washington county. When the war broke out he enlisted in the First Georgia and served for about a year in Virginia. A company of artillery was then organized in Washington county, and he was made captain. This organization, known as Howell's battery, began its active service at Fort McAllister, was in the operations around Vicksburg, at Chickamauga, and was then with the western army until the end of the war. He then located in Atlanta and in 1867 became an editorial writer on the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, later becoming city editor. After a short time in this position he resumed the practice of law, which he continued until 1876, when he bought a half interest in the *Constitution*, and here he became associated with the late Henry W. Grady. For three terms he served in the state senate; was one of the commissioners to build the state capitol; was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, and in each of these conventions was a member of the committee on platform; has been a director in every railroad built into Atlanta since the Civil war; was appointed by President McKinley a member of the commission to investigate the war with Spain, and was called on to participate in numerous other important functions. He died in Atlanta in 1905.

Howley, Richard, lawyer and governor, was born in Liberty county about 1740. After completing his literary education he studied law and became a leading member of the Liberty county bar. In 1780 he was elected governor, but served only a short time when he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he remained until he was made chief justice of Georgia in 1782. He died in December, 1784.

Hubbardsville, a post-village in the southwestern part of Dawson county, is not far from the Pickens and Cherokee county lines. The population in 1900 was 32. The nearest railroad station is Nelson, on the line of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern.

Hubert, a post-village in the southeastern part of Bulloch county, is a station on the Savannah & Statesboro railroad and in 1900 reported a population of 108. It has some mercantile interests and does considerable shipping.

Hubner, Charles W., author and journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., of German parentage and was educated in Germany,

making a specialty of music and the classics. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army. After the war he became an editorial writer on the Constitution, the Evening Journal and other Atlanta papers. He has been connected with the Carnegie library in Atlanta ever since its establishment. Some of his productions are "Historical Souvenirs of Luther," "Wild Flowers," "The Wonder Stone," "Modern Communism," and "Poems and Essays." His poems are widely read.

Huching, a post-village of Oglethorpe county is located on the Georgia railway about four miles southwest of Lexington. It has stores which do a good local business and does some shipping. The population in 1900 was 100.

Huckabee, a village of Harris county, is located about fifteen miles southwest of Hamilton, near the Chattahoochee river. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for that part of the county.



Hudson, Thomas G., of Atlanta, is the incumbent of the important office of commissioner of agriculture of the State of Georgia, and has given a most discriminating and able administration. He was born in Schley county, Ga., Nov. 3, 1867, and is a son of John N. and Amanda M. Hudson, the former of whom was born in Laurens county, Ga., in April, 1832, and the latter was born in Monroe county, in November of the same year. John N. Hudson served several years as county school commissioner of Schley

county and was elected to the state senate in 1878, serving one term. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Company B, Seventeenth Georgia infantry, in which he held the office of chaplain. Thomas G. Hudson has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present, having received his educational discipline in the schools of Schley county and in the South Georgia male and female college at Dawson. He is the owner of a valuable landed estate in Schley county and is one of the most able and progressive representatives of the agricultural industry in the state. In politics he is an uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party, and he has been accorded distinctive marks of popular confidence and esteem. He represented his county in the lower house of the state legislature in

1892-3, in the senate 1896-7, and again in 1902-3 and 4. On Aug. 1, 1905, Gov. Joseph M. Terrell appointed him to his present office, that of state commissioner of agriculture. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On Nov. 5, 1889, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Miss Katie Royal, daughter of Thomas and Josephine (Baisden) Royal, of Schley county, and they have two children,—Charles Baisden, and Gertrude.

Huff, a post-village of Gwinnett county, is on the Lawrenceville railroad, about half-way between Lawrenceville and Suwanee. The population in 1900 was 88. It has some mercantile interests and is a shipping point of some importance for that section of the county.

Huger, Joseph Alston, one of the representative citizens of Savannah and one who stands prominent in business affairs, comes of stanch old Southern stock and is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he rendered yeoman service in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He was born in Pendleton, Anderson county, S. C., June 15, 1843, and is a son of Dr. Joseph A. and Mary Esther Huger, both of whom were likewise born in South Carolina, the former having been a native of the city of Charleston. Dr. Joseph A. Huger was a skilled physician and surgeon, and also carried on an extensive enterprise as a rice planter. His father, Daniel Elliott Huger, was a distinguished and influential citizen of the state of South Carolina, a lawyer by profession, served with distinction on the circuit bench, and also represented his state in the United States senate. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella J. Middleton, was a daughter of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The founder of the Huger family in America was Daniel Huger, a French Huguenot, who came to this country in 1685, settling in South Carolina, with whose annals the name has ever since been identified, and the family has become linked, through marriages in several generations, with other prominent families of South Carolina, such as Middletons, the Pinckneys, the Rutledges and the Blakes. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this review was Huger, and she and her husband were second cousins. Her brother, Gen. Benjamin Huger, was a distinguished officer in the Confederate service during the Civil war. Representatives of the Huger family were found enrolled as patriot soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Joseph A. Huger, received his early educational discipline in boarding schools of North Carolina, where the family had a summer residence, and in a military academy at

Columbia, S. C., where he was a student at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. In the summer of 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he withdrew from school to enter the service of the Confederacy, receiving a commission as second lieutenant and later being promoted to first lieutenant. At the close of the war he was in command of a light battery of Georgia regulars, having served during practically the entire course of the great internecine conflict. He took part in the battles of Port Royal and Secessionville, in many skirmishes along the coast from Charleston to Brunswick, and was with the command of Gen. Joseph Wheeler in the operations about Atlanta, his battery forming a part of Wheeler's artillery until it entered Savannah. At the time of Lee's surrender Mr. Huger was with Johnston's army in North Carolina. He never surrendered, having succeeded in making good his escape and returning to his home. Since the war he has given his attention to the rice planting industry, owning and managing the old homestead plantation which had been owned by both his father and grandfather, the fine old place lying opposite Savannah, in Beaufort county, S. C. He is also president of the company owning and operating the Planters' rice mill, in the city of Savannah, and president of the Georgia-Carolina Navigation Company. In politics Mr. Huger gives unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, but he has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the Savannah board of trade and of the Oglethorpe club. Mr. Huger married Miss Mary Elliott, daughter of Dr. Ralph E. and Margaret (Mackay) Elliott, of Savannah, and the children of this union are five in number. Eliza Mackay is the wife of Robert C. Harrison, of Savannah, a nephew of Gen. W. W. Gordon, and the names of the other children are Caroline Pinckney, Emma Middleton, Percival Elliott and Clermont Kinloch.

Hughes, a post-village of Murray county, is about eight miles east of Redclay, which is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 47.

Hughes, Malcolm D., of Mount Vernon, is a veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war, an ex-member of the state legislature and is now mail carrier on rural route No. 2, from Mount Vernon. He is a native of Montgomery county, his birth having here occurred March 30, 1843. He is a son of Hugh and Rosa (Peterson) Hughes, both of whom were born in North Carolina and who passed the closing years of their lives in Montgomery county, Ga., where the father followed the vocation of farming. Three of his sons, including the subject of this sketch, were Con-

federate soldiers. One died of typhoid fever while in the army, and one was captured and paroled, returning home seriously ill and died soon afterward. Two sons and three daughters survive the honored parents. Archibald, who was born in 1845, is now



a prosperous farmer of Montgomery county; Flora first married John C. Carpenter and after his death became the wife of Archibald Peterson and they likewise are residents of Montgomery county; Martha is the wife of Nathan Sharp, who was a soldier in the Civil war, and resides in Mount Vernon; and Nancy is the wife of George W. McIntyre, of Montgomery county. Malcolm D. Hughes was reared to manhood in his native county, where he received a common-school education and was eighteen years of age at the time of the outbreak of the war between the

states. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixty-first Georgia infantry, but shortly afterward he contracted typhoid fever, on which account he received an honorable discharge, in March, 1862. He remained at home until the following September, when he enlisted as a member of Company E, Fourth Georgia infantry, joining his command in Virginia. He took part in the battle of Warrenton Springs and in the second battle of the Wilderness, where he received a wound that necessitated the amputation of his right arm above the elbow. He was then placed on the retired list of the Confederate service and so remained until the close of the war. Shortly afterward he was elected tax collector of Montgomery county and retained this office for fourteen years. In 1883 he engaged in the general-merchandise business in Mount Vernon, but retired from the same in 1885. In 1886-7 he represented his county in the state legislature and in 1896 he was elected tax receiver of Montgomery county, retaining this position for four years. In 1901 he was appointed mail carrier on rural route No. 2, in which capacity he has since continued to give most efficient service, having missed but ten days in making his regular trips during the entire period of his service. Mr. Hughes is an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans and is an elder of the Presbyterian church. He is well known in Montgomery county and has the high esteem

of its people, his life having been one of signal integrity and honor in all its relations. He is a bachelor.

Huguenot, a village of Elbert county, is on the Broad river, about five miles from its mouth. It has an international money order postoffice, some mercantile interests, etc., and in 1900 reported a population of 74. Heardmont is the nearest railroad station.

Hull, Joseph Maxey, one of the old and honored citizens of Savannah and one who rendered valiant service in the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil war, was born on Little York plantation, Camden county, Ga., Feb. 1, 1823. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah M. (Hardee) Hull, the former of whom was born in St. Augustine, Fla., April 2, 1795, and the latter in Camden county, Ga., Dec. 25, 1800. Joseph Hull came from Florida to Camden county when he was eighteen years of age and his marriage was solemnized in 1818, after which he continued engaged in the planting industry in Camden county, which he represented in the state legislature for a period of six years. He took part in the war of 1812, having been a youth of eighteen years at the time. He was a son of William Hull, who died in St. Augustine, Fla. The latter was taken captive by the Spaniards, and was confined in the old fort at St. Augustine, dying three days after his release. His son Joseph was an infant at the time. Sarah M. (Hardee) Hull was a daughter of Maj. John Hays Hardee, an officer in the War of 1812, and a sister of Gen. William J. Hardee, who commanded a corps in Johnston's army during the Civil war, and who was the author of that authoritative military publication known as Hardee's Tactics. Col. Joseph M. Hull, the immediate subject of this review was reared and educated in Camden county, Ga., and at the outbreak of the Civil war was a resident of Suwanee county, Fla. He was elected and commissioned to command the Thirteenth regiment of Florida militia prior to the war, and nearly all of his command enlisted in the Confederate service when the great conflict between the states was finally inaugurated. Colonel Hull joined Captain Niblack's company, which became a part of General Gardner's brigade, but he remained in the army only a few months, Governor Milton, of Florida, having made requisition for his service as a member of his staff, in which connection he assisted in caring for the families of the soldiers in the field, issuing rations, etc. During the war he also engaged in manufacturing salt barrels for the use of the Confederate government, the salt being manufactured from the water of the Gulf of Mexico, and he had teams employed

in transferring blockade goods from the Suwanee river to the railroad station, for the use of the government. Colonel Hull was a successful planter in Florida, where he was also engaged in the mercantile business for a time, and was part owner of a saw mill, near Jacksonville, that state, after the war. He has maintained his home in the city of Savannah since 1891, and is held in high regard by all who know him. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but since the dissolution of that party he has been a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian church, and is at the present time a ruling elder in the Independent Presbyterian church of Savannah. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. On Sept. 26, 1846, Colonel Hull was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Blue, daughter of Maj. James and Mary (McDonald) Blue, of Darien, Ga., and the names of their children, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: James Blue, Aug. 14, 1847; Joseph, July 26, 1849; Mary E., Aug. 20, 1853; Alexander B., Aug. 9, 1857; and Robert M., Dec. 26, 1863. Three of Colonel Hull's brothers sacrificed their lives in the Confederate cause during the Civil war. Capt. Oliver Perry Hull was killed in the battle of Corinth, Miss.; Maj. Robert Newton Hull was killed in South Carolina, while his command was following Sherman's army; and First Lieut. Henry R. Hull died shortly after the battle of Leesburg, Va.



Hull, Robert M., who is one of the leading fire-insurance agents of Savannah, was born on the old homestead plantation, in Suwanee county, Fla., Dec. 25, 1863, and is a son of Col. Joseph M. and Mary (Blue) Hull, of whom mention is made in an article preceding this sketch. Col. Robert Maxey Hull secured excellent educational advantages in his youth, having attended Paris Hill academy, in Screven county, Ga., the Scudder preparatory school, at Athens, and the University of Georgia. In initiating his

business career he became a clerk in a cotton warehouse in Savannah and later was a clerical employe in the office of a cotton factor of the city. From 1885 to 1887 he was bookkeeper and cashier in a wholesale grain and grocery house, and on August 7, of the latter year he entered into partnership with William D. Dearing and

engaged in the fire-insurance business, under the firm name of Dearing & Hull. This firm continued in business for fifteen years and became one of the leading concerns of the sort in the South. On Aug. 1, 1902, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Colonel Hull has since continued individually and independently in the same line of enterprise, retaining the offices of the old firm and controlling a large and important business. He also devotes subordinate attention to dealing in real estate, and is the sole agent for the Remington typewriters in Savannah. He is a member of the directorate of the Germania bank, of Savannah. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and served one term as alderman and one term as fire commissioner of the city. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Savannah chamber of commerce, the Oglethorpe club and the Savannah Yacht club. While a student in the University of Georgia he was a cadet, and later served one year as a private in the Savannah Volunteer Guards. For five years he was a member of the Georgia Hussars, of Savannah, and was a colonel on the staff of Hon. Allen D. Candler during the latter's four years' term as governor of the state. On April 9, 1891, Colonel Hull was united in marriage to Miss Minnie A. Macleod, daughter of Richard and Julia (Law) Macleod, of Savannah, and to this union have been born seven children, of whom three are living, viz.: Richard Macleod, Albert Lamar and Nannie Mercer. The names of the four deceased children were Robert M., Jr., Julia and Minnie (twins), and Ellen Axson.



Hulsey, William H., one of Atlanta's well known and highly honored citizens, is a veteran member of the bar of the capital city, has represented Fulton county in the state legislature, was mayor of Atlanta in 1869, and is one of Georgia's valiant sons who went forth as a soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states. To him should be accorded lasting distinction for the able and successful efforts which he put forth in effecting the founding of the public-school system of Atlanta, and his name will be

indissolubly associated with this great work in all future annals of the fair capital of the Empire state of the South. Mr. Hulsey was born in Dekalb county, Ga., Oct. 1, 1838, and is a son of Eli

J. and Charlotte (Collier) Hulsey, the former of whom was born in Jasper county, Ga., and the latter in Dekalb county. Mr. Hulsey was afforded the advantages of the common schools but his broad and liberal education, both academic and professional, has been acquired almost entirely through his own efforts outside the school room or college. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 but did not give much attention to the active work of his profession until after the close of the Civil war. He was among the first to respond to the call for defenders of the cause of the Confederacy, and in April, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixth Georgia infantry. He took part in the battle of Big Bethel, but was not with his regiment at the time, nor did the regiment participate in any battle during the period he was with it. Soon after his enlistment he was made first lieutenant of Company F, but early in 1862 he resigned his office returning to his home in April of that year, and in the same month was elected major of the Forty-second Georgia infantry, with which command he continued in service until the close of the war. He was with his regiment in the battle of Tazewell, Tenn., the engagement at Cumberland Gap, the Kentucky campaign, in all of the battles in and around Vicksburg, Miss., in all of the battles of the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Resaca, in the engagement at which latter point he was wounded, and in the battles in and about Atlanta, his regiment being also engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., in which latter he was again wounded. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and at the close of the war was ranking officer of the Forty-second Georgia regiment. After the war he took up his residence in Atlanta, closely identifying himself with the rebuilding of the prostrate city and becoming one of the leading members of its bar. He has here continued in the active practice of his profession during the long intervening years and his name is one honored by all classes of citizens. He is a conservative and unfaltering advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has rendered effective service. He was solicitor-general of the Coweta circuit for two years, when he was removed by Governor Bulloch, his retirement being caused for political reasons. In 1869 he was elected mayor of Atlanta, and within his administration was founded the present public-school system of the city—a work in which he took the deepest interest and which he undoubtedly did more to promote than did any other one man. He reverts with distinctive pride and satisfaction to his efforts in this connection and is fully justified in the attitude which he thus assumes. He

was twice elected to the state legislature from Fulton county, served as a member of the city council for several terms and in 1896 was elected judge of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, in which office he served one term. He is a Master Mason, a member of the United Confederate Veterans, and he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church South. On April 26, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Hulsey to Miss Marion J. Bateman, daughter of Claiborne and Sarah M. (Jordan) Bateman, of Monroe county, Ga., and they have seven children,—Eli B., William E., Hallie A., Marion B., Fred W., Eula, and Luther J.

Humber, a post-hamlet of Stewart county, is almost due west of Lumpkin, and about half-way between that town and the Chattahoochee river.

Humphreys, a town in the northwestern part of Clinch county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, about seven or eight miles west of Dupont junction. The population in 1900 was 247. It has express and telegraph service, some mercantile interests and is a shipping point of some importance.



Humphries, John William, of Buchanan, is the able and honored incumbent of the office of treasurer of Haralson county and one of the sterling veterans of the Confederate service in the war between the states. He was born in Coweta county, Ga., Dec. 13, 1836, and is a son of John T. B. and Sarah (Brock) Humphries, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, in 1816, and the latter in Coweta county, Ga., in 1818. John Humphries, grandfather of the subject of this review, passed his entire life in South Carolina. John T. B. Humphries came to Georgia when a youth and settled in Coweta county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1851. He was a farmer by vocation and served in the Creek Indian war, under Captain Greer, of Newnan. Allen Gay, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, in the maternal line, was a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Humphries' maternal grandfather and one of the sons of the latter were likewise in service in the Creek Indian war, and two uncles, David C. Humphries and Wesley Duncan, were Confederate soldiers in the Civil war. John W. Humphries

was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Coweta county, and after the death of his father he largely assumed the responsibilities of caring for the family, being the eldest of the children. He was married in the year 1858 and took up his residence in Fulton county on a farm, which had been given to his wife by her father. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company A, Third Georgia volunteer infantry, being promoted to corporal. He served six months when he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home. In April, 1862, he reënlisted, becoming a member of Company A, Ninth Georgia battalion of light artillery, in which he took part in the battles of Chickamauga and the engagements at Sweetwater, Knoxville, Bean's Station, Rogersville, Winchester and Appomattox Court House. He was captured with his command at Lincolnton, N. C., and was there paroled at the close of the war. He then returned to his plantation, in Fulton county, where he continued to reside until 1874, when he sold the property and removed to Haralson county. Here he purchased another plantation, which he still owns and upon which he continued to reside until 1902, when he was elected treasurer of the county and removed to Buchanan, where he still remains in tenure of this responsible office, having handled the fiscal affairs of the county with much discrimination and acceptability. He was bailiff of the district court in Fulton county for six years and since coming to Haralson county he has served as notary public. He is a member of the United Confederate Veterans, is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Primitive Baptist church. On Feb. 25, 1858, Mr. Humphries was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda C. Herring, daughter of Joel and Easter (Cheatam) Herring, of Fulton county, and following is a brief record concerning the children of this union: Dr. Robert D. is successfully established in the practice of his profession in the state of Alabama; Sarah Charlotte Henry died at the age of thirty-six years; Esther Waldrop died at the age of thirty-five years; John William died at the age of three months; Rhoda Caroline is the wife of Joseph W. Dean, of Haralson county; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of A. R. White, of Alabama; Martha Frances is the wife of W. H. Garner, of Haralson county; and Thomas D. and Amanda also reside in this county.

Hunt, a post-hamlet of Towns county, is about half-way between Hiawassee and the North Carolina line. Murphy, N. C., is the most convenient railroad station.



Hunter, Wright, head of the brokerage firm of Hunter & Co., Savannah, and vice-president of the Savannah cotton exchange, was born at Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga., Feb. 12, 1868. He is a son of Edward H. W. and Susan A. Hunter, the former of whom was born in Louisville, Ga., Oct. 13, 1822, and the latter in Summerfield, Ala., March 12, 1834. They are now both deceased. Wright Hunter availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native town and then entered Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., in which institution he was graduated on Feb. 24, 1886, receiving the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. Two years later he located in Savannah, making this city his headquarters for the ensuing six years, during which he traveled through the South Atlantic states as salesman for a large fertilizer factory. He then associated himself with a prominent ship-brokerage concern in Savannah, remaining with the same four years, at the expiration of which, on July 15, 1899, he organized the firm of Hunter & Co., of which he has since been the executive head, the firm controlling a large business in cotton and freight. He is vice-president of the Savannah cotton exchange; is a director of the Chatham bank, of Savannah; a member of the New Orleans cotton exchange; is identified with the Savannah Yacht club and the Oglethorpe club; and is an honorary member of the Savannah Volunteer Guards. The following estimate concerning him was published in connection with an article in a local periodical: "He has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, and identified himself with all movements looking to the city's advancement." His political faith is that represented in the principles of the Democratic party. In 1894 Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Edith O'Driscoll, daughter of Francis C. and Belle (Cohen) O'Driscoll, of Savannah, and they have three sons, Harold O'Driscoll, John H., and Francis C. Hunter.

Huntington, a post-village of Sumter county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about six miles southeast of Americus. The population in 1900 was 43. It has an express office, some stores, etc., and does some shipping.

Huntsville, a post-village of Paulding county, is about ten miles north of Dallas, which is the most convenient railroad station, and

in 1900 reported a population of 51. It is a short distance west of Pumpkinvine creek and is a trading center for a large district in that part of the county. In the spring of 1864, as the Federal and Confederate armies were maneuvering for positions around Dallas, there was some sharp skirmishing on several occasions around Huntsville.

Huron, a post-hamlet of Putnam county, is on Murder creek, about six miles south of Willard, which is the nearest railroad station.

Hurst, a post-hamlet in the eastern part of Fannin county, is about ten miles from Blueridge, which is the most convenient railroad station.



Hurt, John Wesley, M. D., a representative physician and surgeon of the city of Atlanta and a scion of families early settled in Georgia, was born in Columbus, Muscogee county, Sept. 27, 1859. He is a son of George M. Troup Hurt and Nannie Jones (Flewellen) Hurt, the former born in Putnam county, Ga., Oct. 8, 1825, and the latter in Warren county, in 1830. Their marriage was solemnized, in Columbus, Ga., Oct. 15, 1851. The Doctor's maternal grandfather, Dr. Abner Flewellen, was a prominent physician of his day and like all southern gentlemen of his time had plantation interests of very considerable scope, in Warren county. He passed the closing years of his life in Columbus. George M. Troup Hurt was a son of Joel and Martha (Herndon) Hurt and in early manhood took up his residence in Columbus, where his marriage was solemnized, as noted above. He continued his residence in Columbus up to the time of the Civil war, having been a successful cotton planter. During the war he served as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy and also rendered financial assistance to the cause so dear to all true southerners. At the close of the war, his slaves all having been freed, he removed to Edgewood, Fulton county, near Atlanta, where he rebuilt his summer home, which had been destroyed at the time of the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and the house is commonly mentioned in the various historical compilations covering the Civil war period as the "Hurt house." For several years Mr. Hurt was prominent in the cotton business in Atlanta. In 1876 he removed to Cobb county and again became a planter.

He had gifts of a high order and would have filled with distinction positions of prominence in connection with affairs of church or state, but he chose rather to exemplify in his life and labors the practical and useful in the home and every-day associations, rather than to seek public trusts or office. He died in 1901, his wife having passed away in 1865. Dr. John W. Hurt secured his initiatory educational training in Edgewood, where he had as instructors such able educators as Charlse Neal and Hon. William J. Northen, the latter of whom later became governor of the state. He received his professional training in the old Atlanta medical college, in which he was graduated with honor as a member of the class of 1884, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he entered the practice of his profession in Cobb county, where he remained several years, building up a prosperous business. He then went to the city of New York and took a post-graduate course in the New York polyclinic, also acting as interne in the New York lying-in hospital, from each of which institutions he received a diploma. After his return from the national metropolis he sought a broader field of endeavor and located in the city of Atlanta, where he has since remained in practice, having built up a very sucessful business in the work of his chosen profession. He is a member of the Fulton county medical society, the Georgia state medical association and the American medical association. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, being at present affiliated with Piedmont Lodge, No. 447 Free and Accepted Masons, of Atlanta, and a past master of Nelms Lodge, No. 323, at Smyrna, Ga. His religious faith is that of his forefathers, as he is a zealous and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, with which he has been identified since he was a lad of ten years. He has been a steward of the church for twenty years, and is at the present time a member of the board of stewards of St. Mark's church, in Atlanta. In January, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Hurt to Mrs. Mary (Keith) McWhorter, daughter of Captain Jasper L. and Rachel (Ramsey) Keith, of Atlanta. They have no children. His wife died very suddenly on Nov. 7, 1905.

Hutcheson, Edward B., M. D., of Buchanan, is numbered among the prominent and popular representatives of the medical profession in Haralson county, where he has met with splendid success in the work of his exacting vocation. He was born in Draketown, that county, Nov. 18, 1857, a son of Dr. Robert B. and Ellen

(Hogue) Hutcheson, the former born in Henry county, and the latter in Paulding county, Ga. Dr. Robert B. Hutcheson was a son of John Hutcheson, a contractor and builder by vocation, who came from North Carolina to Georgia and located in Henry county, where he remained for a number of years, after which he removed to Paulding county, where he passed the remainder of his life. Robert B. Hutcheson was born in December, 1824, and died July 29, 1905, in Draketown, where his widow still maintains her home. He secured an education through his own efforts, and was a man of high intellectual and professional attainments. He prepared himself for the medical profession and began the practice of the same in Paulding county, shortly afterward removing to Draketown, where he continued in active and successful practice until within a short time prior to his death. To him was accorded the unreserved esteem of all who knew him and he was prominent and influential in public affairs. He was a delegate to the Bullock constitutional convention, in 1865, and represented Haralson county in the state legislature two terms. He was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife having been Statham, and she was survived by two sons—John R. and James T. Following is a brief record concerning the children of the second marriage: Frank M. was the first born and the subject of this sketch the second; Mary S. is unmarried; Sally is the wife of Dr. Frank Golden, of Draketown; Martha is the widow of J. W. Biggers and resides in Draketown; Amanda is the wife of J. M. Henry, of that place; and Robert H. is a resident of Marietta, Cobb county. Dr. Edward B. Hutcheson, whose name initiates this article, secured his early educational discipline in the schools of Draketown. He then took up the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of his honored father and continued his technical course in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was a student in 1886-7. He then began practice as an associate of his father and finally again entered the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In April of that year he took up his residence in Buchanan, where he has since been engaged in general practice and where he has built up a large and lucrative professional business. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia and is a close student of the best standard and periodical literature pertaining to his profession. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and with both the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In local affairs Doctor Hutcheson is a supporter

of the Democratic party, but where national issues are involved he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party. In 1900 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, in which he served three successive terms. He made an admirable record as a legislator and served as a member of various important committees, including those on education, state penitentiary and special judiciary. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. On Dec. 24, 1881, Doctor Hutcheson was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Newton, daughter of Robert M. and Elizabeth (Meadows) Newton, of Whitesburg, Carroll county. They have four children, whose names, with respective years of birth, are as follows: Chester A., 1882; Elsie, 1885; Arleigh, 1888; and Dewey, 1892. Chester A. married Miss Zora Holcomb, and they have three children—Annis, Ruby and Catherine. Elsie is the wife of E. Homer Hanby, principal of the high school at Buchanan.



Hutcheson, John B., a leading citizen and prominent attorney of Ashburn, was born in the city of Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga., Nov. 20, 1860. He is a son of Leander C. and Julia A. (Sims) Hutcheson, the former of whom was born in Blount county, Tenn., June 19, 1820, and the latter in Meriwether county, Ga., Sept. 26, 1841. The paternal grandfather, Furney Hutcheson, was a soldier in the Indian war of 1836. In 1860 Leander C. Hutcheson was elected sheriff of Clayton county on the Whig

ticket, and he retained this office for six consecutive terms of two years each, except the last year, when he was removed because he was holding the position under the rule of the Confederate States, whose control of civic affairs had been terminated with the close of the Civil war. During that war he was first lieutenant in the Home Guards of the state militia for a few months. In 1872-73 he represented Clayton county in the state legislature and in 1886 he was again elected to the office of county sheriff. He was four times reelected, making a total of twenty-two years tenure of the shrievalty of Clayton county. His elections to office after the war were on the Democratic ticket, as he was a staunch advocate of the principles of that party from the time of the Civil war to his death, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. John B. Hutcheson secured his educational training in the Jonesboro high school and

the University of Georgia. Until he attained his legal majority he was identified with farm work. While attending the university he taught in the common schools during his vacations, thus earning the means to defray his expenses for two years, supplementing this by taking contracts for improving the streets of his home city. In 1884 he assumed editorial control of the Jonesboro News and continued in this position until 1886, meanwhile devoting himself assiduously to the study of law. On March 1, 1886, he was admitted to the bar of Clayton county and since Jan. 1, 1888, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. He is recognized as a conscientious, painstaking attorney—one who uses every honorable means to protect the interests of his clients, while at the same time observing the ethics of the profession, thus maintaining a high standing at the bar and winning the approbation of the bench and the general public. Politically Mr. Hutcheson is an unswerving Democrat and is always ready to defend his views. In 1896 he was alternate presidential elector for the Fifth Congressional district; has been active in state and local politics for the past twenty years, and until his removal to Ashburn was a member of the Democratic state executive committee for his district. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Jonesboro, his administration being marked by progressive ideas, but always within conservative bounds. In October, 1904, he was elected solicitor for the city court of Jonesboro for a term of four years. Upon the formation of Turner county by the legislative session of 1905, Mr. Hutcheson removed his citizenship from Jonesboro to Ashburn, the county seat of the new county, in December of that year, and in his new field he has already won a firm foothold in his chosen profession. He is prominent in Masonic circles being a past-master of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Forest Park Chapter, No. 70, Royal Arch Masons, of Couer de Leon Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars; and a member of Yaarab Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. On June 30, 1903, Mr. Hutcheson was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Shephard Mann, daughter of Capt. James M. and Celia (Locklin) Shephard, of Atlanta. They have no children. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

Hutton, John A., junior member of the firm of Braid & Hutton, general printers and publishers, with headquarters at Nos. 10 and 12 Whitaker street, Savannah, was born Feb. 13, 1863, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where also were born his parents, John and Mar-

garet (Alexander) Hutton, both scions of stanch old Scottish stock. In 1867 the parents came to America, and resided for a number of years in the vicinity of Columbus, Ga., where John A. was reared to maturity, receiving his early educational training in the schools of that place. On Oct. 1, 1877, he entered the employ of Thomas Gilbert, of Columbus, and served a thorough apprenticeship at the printing business. In March, 1882, he came to Savannah, where he was identified with the work of his trade, in various capacities, until Sept. 1, 1890, when he entered into partnership with William E. Braid, with whom he has since been associated under the firm title of Braid & Hutton. The firm have a finely equipped and thoroughly modern plant and have built up a large business, doing all kinds of high-grade commercial printing and also general publishing. On March 6, 1883, the subject of this review enlisted as a private in Company A, Savannah volunteer guards, of the Georgia state troops, in which organization he was promoted corporal on June 6, following. On Feb. 12, 1884, he was chosen sergeant; May 14, 1888, became first sergeant; Sept. 10, 1900, was promoted second lieutenant; April 15, 1901, became first lieutenant; and on Oct. 12, 1903, was raised to the captaincy of his company, an office of which he is now the able and popular incumbent, his command being now designated as Company A, First battalion of heavy artillery, Georgia National Guard. Captain Hutton is affiliated with Landrum Lodge, No. 48, Free and Accepted Masons; Oglethorpe Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Forest City Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and holds membership in the Presbyterian church. On Jan. 22, 1895 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy T. Quinan, daughter of Michael T. and Winifred (Maloney) Quinan, of Savannah, and they have four children: John A., Jr., born Aug. 13, 1896; Eleanor, born Sept. 29, 1898; Herbert, born Dec. 29, 1904; and Philip W., born Oct. 27, 1905.

Huxford, a post-village of Coffee county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, not far from the Ware county line. The population in 1900 was 30. It has a small local trade and does some shipping.

Hyacinth, a post-hamlet in the central part of Wilcox county, is about seven miles west of Bowen's Mill, which is the nearest railroad station.

Hybert, a post-hamlet of Clinch county, is twelve miles southeast of Homerville, which is the nearest railroad station.

Hyde, a post-hamlet of Wilkes county, is about ten miles north of Washington, which is the most convenient railroad station.

I

Ice, a post-hamlet of Pierce county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad about six or seven miles northeast of Blackshear. Its population was reported as being 50 in 1900.

Ichawaynochaway River.—The source of this stream is in the extreme southeastern corner of Stewart county, whence it flows in a southerly direction, forming for some distance the boundary between Randolph and Terrell counties, then through Calhoun and Baker until it empties into the Chickasawhatchee, not far from the village of Gaston. Its total length is about sixty miles.

Ichawaynochaway Swamp.—In Randolph county, near the eastern border, is a lowland by this name. On July 25, 1836, during the war with the Creek Indians, a sharp engagement took place at this swamp between some 300 Indians and a small force of white men commanded by Major Jernigan. In the first battle, which lasted about fifty minutes, the whites lost three killed and seven wounded. The Creeks had the advantage, both in numbers and position, and Jernigan ordered his men to fall back to better ground, about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear, where he waited for the savages to renew the attack. But the Indians evidently knew their advantage and declined to come out of the swamp. During the night they abandoned their position and retreated southward. The next day Jernigan pursued them until sunset, being reinforced by additions which swelled his force to 300 men. On the 27th General Welborn arrived with more troops and he was placed in command. About noon the Indians were overtaken near the confluence of Turkey creek and the main branch of the Ichawaynochaway, and after a fight of forty-five minutes were completely routed. The whites lost three killed and thirteen wounded. The Indian loss was not ascertained. Eighteen were found dead, some of them three miles from the field of battle.

Ida, a Confederate steamer, was a boat that plied between the city of Savannah and the Confederate batteries of Fort Beauregard, Greenwich and Thunderbolt. It was captured by the Federal fleet on Dec. 10, 1864, while the land forces were being drawn about the city.

Inaha, a town in the western part of Irwin county, is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 141. The former name of the place was Emerald.

Independent Troop of Liberty County.—In September, 1788, a meeting was held at Medway Church, at which it was resolved to

raise immediately a body of light horse troops for the defense of the county. No further mention is made of the company until about 1791, when Michael Rudolph was elected captain, John Whitehead, first lieutenant, and John Croft, second lieutenant. The company was supported by voluntary contributions, the captain receiving £12 a year, the first lieutenant £8, the second £7, the two sergeants £4 each, and the forty privates £2 each. The troop was known as the "Horse Company," and rendered efficient service in the movements of the time against the Indians. During the War of 1812 it was on duty part of the time in Darien, remaining there until the latter part of June, 1815, and under different commanders the organization was maintained until the beginning of the War of 1861.

Indianola, a post-hamlet of Lowndes county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, about seven miles northeast of Valdosta.

Indian Springs, a town of Butts county, is situated in the forks of Sandy creek, a short distance west of Flowilla, with which place it is connected by a short line of railroad. The population in 1900 was 299. The town takes its name from the famous sulphur springs there and is a fashionable resort for persons who go there to profit by the healing properties of the water. A treaty was made at these springs in 1825, which led to the death of General McIntosh, the celebrated Indian chief. The town has a money order postoffice and some mercantile interests, but the springs are the chief attraction.

Indian Treaties.—Within the boundaries of Georgia, as fixed by the original charter, were four great tribes of Indians—the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws. Of these the last two were so far away to the westward that they never came in contact with the whites during the colonial period. The Cherokee country was more than two hundred miles from the first settlements on the Savannah river and it was several years before any relations were either sought or established with them. The first treaties were therefore with the Creeks, who inhabited all the southern, central and eastern portions of the province. On May 21, 1733, General Oglethorpe met the head men of the Creek nation at Savannah and entered into an agreement with them by which the whites were to sell certain goods to the Indians at fixed prices, and to make restitution to them for any injuries that might be inflicted by the settlers. On the other hand the Indians agreed that the trustees of the colony should have the privilege of settling upon and using

the lands which the nation did not want for its own use; pledged themselves to give no encouragement to any other white men to settle there; not to rob or molest the settlers sent by the trustees, and to "keep the talk in their heads as long as the sun shines and water runs."

August 21, 1739.—On this date a treaty was made at Coweta town between General Oglethorpe and the chiefs of the Creeks; Cherokees and Chickasaws. It was merely an agreement on the part of the Creeks to keep peace with England during the troubles with Spain, and a recognition on the part of the other tribes of the Creek claim to all the lands lying between the Savannah and St. John's rivers and extending west to the Appalachee bay and the mountains.

November 10, 1763, a treaty was negotiated at Augusta, five tribes being represented, viz.: the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Catawbas and Chickasaws. On the part of the whites the governors of both the Carolinas and Georgia, the lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and Capt. John Stuart, superintendant of Indian affairs, were present. By this treaty the white men acquired title to a large tract of Creek lands lying between the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers and extending northwest to the Little river. The cession was made on the part of the natives to liquidate their indebtedness to the traders, it being agreed that the lands should be sold and the proceeds applied to that purpose. With the other tribes the treaty was one of peace, looking to a friendly trade.

June 1, 1773.—This treaty was made at Augusta between Gov. James Wright and Captain Stuart and the chiefs of the Cherokees and Creeks. By its provisions the two tribes relinquished all claim to two tracts of land. The first lay northwest of the cession of 1763, and extended to a line now approximately marked by the southern boundaries of Hall and Banks counties. As in the preceding treaty the lands were to be sold and the proceeds applied to the settlement of the Indian indebtedness to the traders.

Treaties of 1783.—Two treaties were made in this year. The first, with the Cherokees, was made at Augusta on the last day of May, between the head men of the tribe and Lyman Hall, John Twiggs, Elijah Clarke, William Few and Edward Telfair as the representatives of the State of Georgia. By its provisions all Indian debts were to be paid, all property taken by them during the war was to be restored, and a new line between the Indian lands and the state was to be established. The second treaty was with the Creeks. The commissioners for the state were John

Twiggs, Elijah Clarke, Edward Telfair, Andrew Burns and William Glascock. It was made at Augusta on the first day of November. By its provisions all the Creek lands east of the Oconee river were ceded to the State of Georgia.

November 28, 1785.—This was the first treaty in Georgia in which the newly established government of the United States was represented. Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin and Lachlan McIntosh were the commissioners for the United States. Commissioners were also appointed by the State of Georgia to attend the council and to protest against any measures of the national commissioners that might seem to exceed the powers given by the Articles of Confederation. As only a small attendance of the Creek Indians could be secured at the conference at Galphinton the commissioners for the United States refused to treat and adjourned to Hopewell, S. C., where they had made an appointment with the Cherokees. There a treaty was concluded with the Cherokees but it was of but little importance to Georgia. After the national commissioners left Galphinton those representing the state made a treaty with the Creek chiefs, obtaining from them a cession of what was known as the Tallassee country, lying south of the Altamaha river.

November 3, 1786.—A treaty was made at Shoulderbone creek between John Habersham, Abraham Ravot, J. Clements, James McNeil, John King, James Powell, Ferdinand O'Neil and Jared Irwin, commissioners for the State of Georgia, and fifty-nine of the head men of the Creeks, in which the provisions of the treaty of Nov. 1, 1783, were reaffirmed. There was, however, a large number of the Creeks who were not in favor of the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone. These, led on by the celebrated McGillivray, appealed to congress, and that body, after making a cursory investigation decided that the treaties of Galphinton and Shoulderbone had been made without sufficient sanction of law. This produced a condition of affairs that was very unsatisfactory, and for several years a desultory warfare was carried on between the Georgians and the McGillivray following. The adoption of the new Federal constitution in 1789 gave congress more power to enforce its decisions. President Washington rather approved the position taken by the people of Georgia and soon after the new organic law went into effect he sent a confidential agent to McGillivray inviting him and his chiefs to a conference in New York.

August 7, 1790, in response to Washington's invitation, McGilivray and the head men of the Creeks concluded a treaty with Henry Knox, then secretary of war, as the sole commissioner for the United States. By this treaty the boundary line between the Creeks and the whites was clearly defined. Without attempting to give the technical description of this line as set forth in the treaty, it is very nearly described as a line drawn from the northeast corner of the state to the source of the main branch of the Oconee river, thence down that stream and the Altamaha to a point not far from old Fort Barrington, thence in southwesterly direction to the St. Mary's river at Trader's Hill. All west of this line was to remain the property of the Creeks, but all title was relinquished to the lands east of it.

Treaties of Peace.—On July 2, 1791, a treaty of peace and friendship was made at Holston between William Blount, governor of the territory of the United States south of the Ohio river, and about forty of the Cherokee chiefs. At Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1794, thirteen of the leading chiefs of the Cherokee nation entered into a treaty with Henry Knox, secretary of war, in which the main features of the Holston treaty were reiterated. On June 29, 1796, a treaty of friendship was made at Coleraine between Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer and Andrew Pickens on the part of the United States and a number of Creek chiefs. No cessions of land were made on any of these occasions.

June 16, 1802, a council was held with the Creeks at Fort Wilkinson, Gen. James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins and Andrew Pickens representing the United States. A treaty was negotiated in which two tracts of land were ceded to the government. One lay west of the Oconee river and embraces all or part of the counties of Morgan, Putnam, Baldwin, Wilkinson, Laurens and Jones. The other was a long narrow tract south of the Altamaha river, lying immediately west of the counties of McIntosh, Glynn and Camden and extending west to a line drawn from the mouth of Goose creek to Ellicott's mound on the Florida boundary.

October 24, 1804, a treaty was concluded at Tellico garrison, in the Cherokee country, by which that tribe ceded to the United States a tract of land four miles wide, southwest of and along the line established by the treaty of 1790, to include what was known at "Wafford's Settlements." The greater portion of it is in Hall and Habersham counties, and it is still known as the "Four Mile Purchase."

November 14, 1805.—A tentative agreement was reached at a council held at the Creek agency, on the Flint river, in October, 1804, looking to the extinguishment of the Creek title to all their lands lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. The treaty at Washington, Nov. 14, 1805, concluded the negotiations. The territory ceded at that time is now included in the counties of Baldwin, Wilkinson, Jones, Morgan, Jasper, Putnam, Twiggs, Pulaski, Telfair and Montgomery. The Creeks reserved a tract, three miles wide and five miles long, on the east side of the Ocmulgee, but granted the government the privilege of erecting thereon a military post. The United States also obtained the right to a horse path through the Creek country from Rock Landing to the Chatahoochee river a short distance below the site of the present city of Columbus.

August 9, 1814.—On this date a treaty was made between Andrew Jackson, on the part of the United States and a number of the Creek chiefs, at Fort Jackson, Ala. By its provisions the Indians ceded all the southwest portion of the state. The cession might be generally described as all south of a line from Jesup to Fort Gaines and west of the cession of 1802.

March 22, 1816.—This treaty was negotiated at Washington, D. C., with the Cherokees. Most of the lands at that time relinquished lie outside of Georgia, the only tract in the state being a small triangle in the extreme northeastern part.

July 8, 1817, a treaty was made with the Cherokees, at their agency in Tennessee, by which an irregular shaped tract of land lying around the Wafford settlement, was ceded to the United States. This tract is in White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Forsyth and Cherokee counties.

January 22, 1818.—In the previous cessions by the Creeks, they had retained the title to a tract of land lying south of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers. On Jan. 22, 1818, a treaty was concluded at the agency on Flint river, by which they relinquished their title to the same. It embraces the larger part of Appling, Coffee and Irwin counties.

February 27, 1819, the Cherokees, at Washington, D. C., ceded a large portion of their lands to the government. In Georgia it comprised an irregular shaped tract lying west and northwest of all previous cessions. It is included in the counties of Hall, Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Union, Towns and Cherokee.

January 8, 1821, at Indian Springs, the Creeks ceded all between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, north and west of previous cessions,

with the exception of a reservation of 1,000 acres around the springs, a tract around the agency, which should become the property of the United States when the agency was removed, and 640 acres on the west bank of the Ocmulgee, to include the improvements of the chief, General McIntosh. This cession includes the counties of Dooly, Houston, Crawford, Monroe, Upson, Pike, Butts, Spalding, Fayette, Clayton, Henry, DeKalb, Fulton and Campbell, and parts of Newton, Coweta, Macon, Worth, Wilcox, Pulaski and Bibb.

January 24, 1826, at Washington D. C., the Creeks ceded all east of the Chattahoochee river, including the reservations of the treaties of 1805 and 1821. A treaty covering the same territory had been made in February, 1825, but had been nullified. The cession includes all that part of the state lying between the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, north of the cession of 1814.

November 15, 1827.—This treaty was made to correct the boundaries as established in the preceding one. It was made at the Creek agency and by its provisions the United States became possessed of a long, narrow strip of land lying along the Alabama border and extending from the Chattahoochee to the Cherokee boundary. It is embraced in the counties of Haralson, Carroll, Heard and Troup.

December 29, 1835.—By this treaty, which was made at New Echota, Ga., the last vestige of Indian title to Georgia lands was extinguished. It included all the northwestern part of the state, which had not been affected by former treaties, and embraces practically the twelve northwestern counties. The territory ceded by this treaty was known as the "Cherokee Neutral Ground."

Indians.—At the time Oglethorpe came to Georgia the land was inhabited by two great nations of Indians, each made up of several tribes. Each nation or confederacy recognized prescribed territorial limits, and each tribe claimed a district within certain well defined boundaries. North of a line approximately represented by the Broad river and the thirty-fourth parallel of latitude were the Cherokees, numbering about 6,000 warriors. The territory of the Muscogeas, better known as the Creeks, bordered on the Savannah river, the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and extended west to the country of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. In a report to the trustees of the colony, under date of March 12, 1733, Oglethorpe mentions the Indians living between the coast and the mountains as consisting of three powerful tribes, the Upper and Lower Creeks and the Uchees, and estimated the number of fighting men as being

in the neighborhood of 2,400, which was probably far below the actual number, as the total population of the Creeks has been estimated by others as having been at that time 15,000. Bartram thus describes the physical characteristics and traits of the Georgia Indians:

"The males of the Cherokees, Muscogulgees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws and confederate tribes of the Creeks are tall, erect and moderately robust; their limbs are well shaped, so as to form a perfect human figure; their features regular and countenance open, dignified and placid, yet the forehead and brow so formed as to strike you instantly with heroism and bravery. * * * Their countenance and action exhibit an air of magnanimity, superiority and independence. * * * The women of the Cherokees tall, slender, erect and of a delicate frame; their features formed with perfect symmetry, their countenance cheerful and friendly; and they move with becoming grace and dignity. The Muscogulgee women, though remarkably short of stature, are well formed; their visage round, features regular and beautiful, the brow high and arched, the eye large, black and languishing, expressive of modesty, diffidence and bashfulness. * * * The Cherokees in their dispositions and manners are grave and steady; dignified and circumspect in their deportment; rather slow and reserved in conversation, yet frank, cheerful and humane; tenacious of the liberties and natural rights of man; secret, deliberate and determined in their councils; honest, just and liberal, and ready always to sacrifice every pleasure and gratification, even their blood and life itself, to defend their territory and maintain their rights. * * * The national character of the Muscogulgees, when considered in a political view, exhibits a portraiture of a great or illustrious hero. A proud, haughty and arrogant race of men, they are brave and valiant in war, ambitious of conquest, restless, and perpetually exercising their arms, yet magnanimous and merciful to a vanquished enemy when he submits and seeks their friendship and protection; always uniting the vanquished tribes in confederacy with them, when they immediately enjoy, unexceptionably, every right of free citizens, and are, from that moment, united in one common band of brotherhood. * * * The Muscogulgees are more volatile, sprightly and talkative than their northern neighbors, the Cherokees."

Scattered over their territory were a number of towns or villages, some of them of considerable size. The best known Creek towns were Cussetah, Cowetah, Tukawbatchie and Osoochee. The town or village was usually circular in form, surrounded by a

stockade, which was constructed by placing logs or poles upright, firmly planted in the ground, and so close together as to offer resistance to the admission of a foe. The houses were built in a similar manner, the spaces between the upright logs being tightly packed with straw to keep out the cold. The roof was made of reeds and displayed much ingenuity in its construction. In the center of the village was the residence of the mico, or chief. Agriculture was practiced to a considerable extent. Near each town was a plantation of cleared ground, which was the common property of the inhabitants, and upon which they raised corn, beans, melons and various kinds of small fruits. In addition to these tribal plantations many individual farms or gardens were to be found where families raised vegetables. Each town had its public granary or storehouse, where stocks of corn, beans, dried fish and jerked meats were kept. If the private supply of any one was destroyed he was entitled to draw on the public stores. Corn was regarded as the gift of the Great Spirit, festivals being held at both planting and gathering time. It constituted the principal article of food. When green it was boiled in earthen vessels or roasted by the fire and eaten from the cob. After it ripened the grains were pulverized in mortars, with pestles, and the meal used to make a sort of cake, or boiled and eaten as mush. Tobacco was extensively cultivated and was almost universally used. The loving-cup of the white man had its counterpart in the calumet or peace-pipe of the North American Indian. Treaties of peace were sealed by each one present taking a whiff from the same pipe, and before undertaking any important enterprise the pipe was generally passed around the council-fire. Although the Seminoles were one of the tribes of the Muscogee confederacy they did not pay much attention to the cultivation of the soil, but lived by hunting and fishing. For this reason the name Seminole, or Isty Semole, was conferred on them, the term meaning "Wild men."

The weapons were the bow and arrow, the spear and the tomahawk. The bow was of some tough, elastic wood, the string being made of a thong of deer-skin, or a sinew or intestine of the same animal. The shaft of the arrow was a straight reed or a piece of wood rounded and polished by drawing it back and forth through a groove in a stone prepared for that purpose. The head of the arrow was a flint and was secured in place by a thong. They were carried in a sack or quiver of fawn-skin suspended by a strap over the shoulder. The spear was simply the arrow on a larger scale. It was used for parrying blows or piercing an enemy in war and for

taking fish. Originally the tomahawk consisted of a stone rudely shaped like an ax and provided with a groove to receive a withe of some tough wood, which constituted the handle, and was used both as a weapon of offense and defense. After the coming of the whites steel hatchets supplanted the old stone tomahawk. Domestic utensils were of stone, bone or shell, sometimes skillfully wrought. Basins were frequently made of soapstone and wicker baskets were used to hold the family supply of grain or fruits. In warm weather the Indians wore but little clothing, but in the winter time protected themselves with shawls or blankets, which they made themselves, or with the skins of animals.

Ignorant of an alphabet or written language they had a system of picture writing, by means of which they sought to perpetuate a record of important events. In this symbolic writing animals, weapons, human figures, canoes, circles and a variety of fantastic designs were used. Traces of it are still to be seen on the rocky cliffs along the streams and in the mountainous districts. Although they worshiped some invisible, omnipotent power which they designated as the Great Spirit, and were in the main monotheistic, rude attempts at sculpture have been found, the images of stone or baked clay indicating that among some of the tribes at least there were idolaters. Their dead were buried in mounds or cremated. Some of the chiefs and head men each had a number of wives, but as a rule they were monogamous.

When the white man came the natives welcomed him, did all in their power to minister to his comfort, and in some instances deified him. Their kindness met but a sorry return. Perhaps it was in accord with the inexorable law that "the fittest survive" that the pale face robbed them of their patrimony and drove them from the hunting grounds of their fathers toward the setting sun. More than three-quarters of a century have elapsed since the last of the red men left Georgia for a home beyond the great Father of Waters. But the Creeks and Cherokees have left an imperishable impression on the land they once inhabited. In the nomenclature of Georgia such words as Chattahoochee, Oconee, Cohutta, Amicalola, Okefinokee and Hiawassee bear testimony that the country was once the home of a race whose glory and greatness have now departed. (See articles on Cherokees and Indian Treaties.)

Industrial Home.—See **Charitable Institutions.**

Inez, the postoffice named for Reedy Springs, in Laurens county, is located on the Dublin & Southwestern railroad, near the central

part of the county. It has a small population, but is a shipping point of some importance to that section.

Ingleside, a village of Dekalb county, reported a population of 65 in 1900. It is located on the Georgia railroad, a short distance east of Decatur, has a money order postoffice, a large cotton mill, some mercantile interests and is one of the prosperous villages of that section of the state.

Inman, a village of Fayette county, is on the Southern railway, about seven or eight miles south of Fayetteville, and in 1900 reported a population of 122. It has a money order postoffice, express office, some manufacturing and mercantile establishments, a good school, etc., and is a shipping point for a rich agricultural section.

Insane Asylum.—See **State Sanitarium**.

Insurance Companies.—Five or more persons may form an insurance company and apply for a charter, which must be issued by the secretary of state. When the charter is issued a fee of \$100 must be paid into the state treasury. The capital stock must be at least \$100,000, and that amount must be actually paid in before commencing business. Charters run for fifty years, but if the privileges granted by the charter are not exercised within two years they shall cease. All insurance contracts must be in the form of written policies, and no dividends shall be paid until the earnings are sufficient to meet all losses and expenses and establish a legal reserve. Mutual or coöperative companies are organized in the same manner, except they are not required to state the amount of the capital stock.

Guaranty companies, insuring against defalcation, neglect, dishonesty, or default of a trustee, officer of the law, employe, agent, or any person required to give bond, must have a paid up capital of \$250,000 and shall deposit with the treasurer of state, bonds of the United States or the State of Georgia in the amount of \$25,000, as a guarantee of performance of obligations within the state, before they shall be permitted to do business.

Interest.—The legal rate of interest in Georgia is seven per cent per annum, though eight per cent is legal when so stated in a written agreement to that effect. Persons charging usury forfeit the excess in case usury is set up, and usury will render void a deed, mortgage, waiver of homestead rights, or contract to pay attorney's fees.

Inverness, a village of McIntosh county, is located on the Sapelo island, some twelve miles northeast of Darien. It has a money

order postoffice, some stores, etc. Hudson, on the Darien & Western railroad, is the nearest station.

Iona, a post-hamlet in the eastern part of Wilcox county, is about two miles south of Carswell, which is the nearest railroad station.

Irby, a village of Irwin county, is known to railroad men as Cyclonetta Station. It is located on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, has a money order postoffice, express office, some mercantile establishments and in 1900 had a population of 40.

Iric, a post-village of Bulloch county, is about five miles southwest of Stilson, which is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 42.

Iron.—At numerous places in the Crystalline area are deposits of hematite and limonite, or red and brown iron ores. Fossiliferous hematite occurs in large quantities in the northwestern part of the state. It is extensively mined in Chattooga county on Dirtseller mountain, not far from Lyerly; on Shinbone ridge, near Menlo; and on Taylor's ridge, near Summerville. There are also extensive deposits in Dade, Walker, Catoosa, Whitfield, Gilmer, Gordon, Floyd and Bartow counties, and mining is carried on in several localities, where railroad facilities offer opportunities for getting the ores into market. The brown iron ores are found in a broad belt of country, extending from Lookout mountain to the Cohutta range. The deposits are more numerous and extensive east of the Chattoogata mountains. Most of these beds are found in rocky ridges, though one of the largest is at Snake creek gap in the Silurian sandstone. None of this ore is found west of the ridges which pass through Lafayette, Walker county. It is found in this range near Lafayette and at different places in Chattooga county. In Polk county there are six well defined belts of limonite. The first is in the fault basin north of Indian mountain; one runs from Etna to Cave Spring; the Cedartown belt; one lying southeast of Cedartown; the Fish creek belt, and the Long Station belt. There are also other deposits in this section of the state. West of Little Cedar creek there is a basin two miles wide and eight miles long, running from Indian mountain into Floyd county, in which there are several pockets of ore, some of which contain a large percentage of manganese. Hematite, a small station on the Southern railway, in the western part of the county, is the outlet for these ores and takes its name from the large volume of business done in that line. One of the largest iron furnaces in the state is at Cedartown. Magnetite, or magnetic iron ore, as it is commonly called, is in great demand for the manufacture of steel. There are six varieties of

this ore known to mineralogists, but only one is common. This familiar form occurs sometimes in massive crystals or as loose sand. The crystals range from very coarse to fine granular formations, while the sand, generally known as black sand, is found chiefly in the pannings from placer gold mines. It is also found in places where the rocks have decomposed. A number of such places occur in the Crystalline area. Two belts extend across the state, one following the Chattahoochee range along its entire length and the other enters the state from North Carolina near the northeastern corner of Fannin county, from which point it runs along the western base of the Blue Ridge through Gilmer, Cherokee and Cobb counties. A large deposit of this magnetite exists near the city of Atlanta, but has not been mined. For more than half a century the red and brown iron ores have been a continuous source of revenue, the annual value of the product running over \$500,000.

Iron City, a town in the northwestern part of Decatur county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 20, 1900. It is on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, and does considerable shipping.

Iron Rock, a post-village of Franklin county, is near the north fork of Broad river and about seven or eight miles northeast of Carnesville. Lavonia, on the Elberton & Toccoa division of the Southern, is the nearest railroad station.



Irvin, Benjamin Screven, has maintained his home in Wilkes county from the time of his birth and is now one of the leading members of its bar, being engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington, the attractive county seat. He was born in this county Feb. 10, 1848, and is a son of Isaiah Tucker and Elizabeth (Joyner) Irvin, the former of whom was born in Wilkes county, in 1819, and the latter in the city of Savannah, in 1821. Christopher Irvin, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, came to Wilkes county from Bedford county, Va. His son, Isaiah Tucker Irvin, Sr., became one of the wealthy planters of this county and at one time represented the same in the state legislature. The latter's son, Isaiah Tucker Irvin, Jr., father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, likewise had very extensive plantation interests and was

an able lawyer of the county. A sketch of his life is found elsewhere in this work. Benjamin S. Irvin gained his preparatory educational training in private schools in Washington, Ga., and afterward was a student in Mercer university, at Macon, and of the University of Virginia. For two years he taught in the schools of Wilkes county and thereafter was president of the Washington female seminary for a period of five years. He later engaged in the practice of law in this city and has since continued uninterruptedly in the successful work of his profession, having a representative clientage and having been concerned in much important litigation within the intervening years. Though a mere lad at the time of the Civil war, Mr. Irvin enlisted as a private in a company of Georgia militia commanded by Capt. James Dyson, serving a few weeks in this organization and then being appointed a midshipman on board the Confederate school-ship "Patrick Henry," on which he remained until the close of the war. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and has ever shown a loyal interest in public affairs, but has never sought official preferment, though he served twelve years as mayor of Washington—his long retention of this municipal office showing the estimate placed upon him and his services by the people of his home city. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and he is affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. On Jan. 5, 1871, Mr. Irvin was united in marriage to Miss Sallie McGee Hill, daughter of Wylie Pope Hill and Jane (Austin) Hill, of Wilkes county, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1879. Two children were born to this union—Paul H. Irvin, now a resident of New York City, and Austin, who died at the age of two and one-half years. In June, 1891, Mr. Irvin married Miss Brownie Brewer, of Hayneville, Ala. She is a daughter of Willis and Mary (Baine) Brewer, the latter of whom was a daughter of Gen. David Baine, a distinguished lawyer who was a gallant brigadier-general in the Confederate service in the Civil war, having been killed in one of the battles around the city of Richmond, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have one child, Mildred.

Irvin, Isaiah Tucker, lawyer, planter and legislator, was born on a plantation in Wilkes county, May 20, 1819, and was identified with planting interests during his entire life. In 1837 he was graduated at the University of Georgia, sharing first honors with Prof. Shelton P. Sandford, Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer and William Hope Hull, and soon afterward began the practice of law at Washington, the county seat of Wilkes county. Although he had barely

reached his majority, he quickly demonstrated his ability to handle difficult legal questions and succeeded in building up a lucrative business. He was elected to the legislature, reelected several times, and the records of the general assembly while he was a member show that he was always fully alive to the interests of his constituents. While in the legislature he formed the acquaintance of a number of the leading men of the state, among whom were Alexander H. and Linton Stephens, Robert Toombs, the Cobbs and the Jacksons, and became the firm friend of most of these, who looked upon Mr. Irvin as a coadjutor worth having or a foe worthy of their steel, as the case might be. He was killed in a steamboat explosion on a bayou, near Houston, Tex., in September, 1860, while he was on his way to visit one of his plantations in the Lone Star State. At the time of his death he was speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, and had been elected captain of a company of Georgia militia, as the Civil war was then imminent. He was a man of fine personal presence, a high order of intellectuality, impregnable integrity, and commanded the respect of all who knew him.



Irvin, Thomas B., holds the responsible position of master mechanic with the Charleston & Western Carolina railway, in Augusta. He is a native Georgian, having been born at Albany, Dougherty county, Jan. 26, 1852, and is a son of Samuel D. and Julia (Cargile) Irvin, the former of whom was born in Todd county, Ky., July 17, 1823, and the latter in Eufaula, Barbour county, Ala., Nov. 26, 1831. The father came to Georgia when a young man and located in Albany, where he studied law and was admitted

to the bar. He was there engaged in the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he gave evidence of his loyalty to the Confederacy by promptly effecting the organization of a company, which was mustered into the service as Company D, Eighteenth Georgia volunteer infantry. He continued in command of this company until late in 1862, when disabilities, due to rheumatism, compelled him to resign his commission and return home. In 1866 he removed to Macon, where he attained much prestige in the work of his profession, continuing in practice until his death. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and was

a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, having served two terms as grand master of the grand lodge of the order in Georgia. He was also prominent in the chapter and commandery bodies of the fraternity. He died in Macon, Oct. 6, 1900, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his widow now makes her home with her son, Thomas B., subject of this sketch. Thomas B. Irvin secured his educational training as a child and youth in the schools of Albany and Griffin, Ga., continuing to attend school until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. He then, on Jan. 3, 1870, entered the Macon shops of what is now the Central of Georgia railway, and served a four years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. From September, 1876, until Jan. 4, 1891, he was a locomotive engineer on the Central of Georgia, running between Macon and Atlanta, and for the ensuing two years he served the same road in the capacity of road foreman of engines. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 5, 1893, he was general foreman of the shops of the same company in Chattanooga, Tenn., and thereafter he served until Jan. 1, 1899, as master mechanic in the company's shops at Savannah, Ga. Since that time he has been the incumbent of his present position. Mr. Irvin is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party; he and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, of Augusta; he is affiliated with Landrum Lodge, No. 48, Free and Accepted Masons, and Georgia Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, both of Savannah. On Jan. 24, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie L. Anderson, daughter of William A. and Harriet W. (Edmondson) Anderson, who were at that time residents of Macon, whence they later removed to Atlanta. Following is a brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin: William D. was born June 6, 1879; Robert A., Dec. 21, 1881; Callie Kolb, July 30, 1883; Thomas B., Jr., Feb. 8, 1890; Jesse O., July 19, 1892; Hattie Reid, June 16, 1896; and John Cargile, Jan. 13, 1898. One child is deceased, Fannie Wallace, who was born Sept. 7, 1886, and died June 30, 1896.

Irwin County was laid out by the lottery act of 1818 and was named for Jared Irwin, who distinguished himself as a soldier in the Revolutionary and subsequent Indian wars, and served two terms as governor of the state. Parts were set off to Thomas and Lowndes in 1825, and in August, 1905, another portion of the county was set off to Tift and Turner counties. Prior to the last division the boundaries were as follows: Wilcox and Telfair on the north, Coffee on the east and southeast, Berrien on the south, and Worth on the west. The Ocmulgee on the northeastern boundary,

the Allapaha in the center, and the Little river in the western part, with their branches, make this one of the best watered counties in the state. The streams supply an abundance of fish, while quail, wild turkeys, deer and other game are found in the woods and fields, much of it being shipped away in season. The soil is red, gray or black gravel, with a clay subsoil, and produces cotton, corn, wheat, field and ground peas, sorghum, sugar-cane and both sweet and Irish potatoes. The farmers are annually increasing the amounts of land devoted to the production of hay with profitable results and truck farming is carried on extensively. Almost every known vegetable, all the berries and fruit are raised. They are shipped chiefly to Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, in Georgia, and to Cincinnati, O. At Cycloneta, a farm is operated by the Georgia Southern & Florida railway, demonstrating the capacity of the region in every branch of husbandry. The fruits raised on this farm are especially fine. The minerals of the county are sandstone and the phosphates. There are extensive forests of yellow pine, white and water oak, juniper, tulip, cypress and cedar, all of which are found in paying quantities, and the annual output of lumber and naval stores is very great. Transportation facilities are provided by three lines of the Atlantic & Birmingham railway, the Fitzgerald & Abbeville division of the Seaboard Air Line, and a short road called the Fitzgerald & Red Bluff, which runs from Fitzgerald to the Ocmulgee river, and the Ocmulgee river steamers. The county roads are in excellent condition. Irwinville, the county seat; Fitzgerald, Whitley and Ocilla and Dorminey's Mill are the principal towns. The population of the county, according to the census of 1905, was 13,465, an increase of 7,329 since 1890. In the Creek war of 1836 a battle was fought in this county. (See Mitchell's Plantation.)

Irwin, David, a distinguished jurist of Georgia, was a native of that state, having been born in Wilkes county in 1807. He received a liberal education, studied law and soon after his admission to the bar acquired a high standing in his profession. In connection with Richard H. Clarke and Thomas R. R. Cobb he was appointed in 1858 to codify the laws of the state. In 1867 he was appointed to revise the laws and since that time "Irwin's Code" has been recognized as a leading authority on legal matters in the state. He died at Marietta in 1886.

Irwin, Jared, statesman and fourth governor of Georgia, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., in 1750. Before the Revolutionary war he removed to Burke county, Ga., where he played an impor-

tant part in the war, and afterward in the campaigns against the Indians. He was a member of the convention which revised the state constitution in 1789; as governor in 1796 he signed the act rescinding the Yazoo law; was president of the constitutional convention of 1798, which inserted a clause in the organic law forbidding the slave trade as far as Georgia was concerned; was governor again in 1806, and several times president of the state senate, a position which he held at the time of his death, which occurred in Washington county on March 1, 1818. For his distinguished military services he was commissioned brigadier-general, Irwin county was named in his honor, and there is a monument erected by the state to his memory, in the public square at Sandersville.

Irwinton, the county seat of Wilkinson county, is located near the center of the county and about two miles south of McIntyre, the nearest railway station, on the line of the Central of Georgia. The town was first incorporated in 1816, but was rechartered by the act of August 13, 1904. It has, besides the court-house, a money order postoffice with rural delivery routes to the neighboring territory, and a few stores, while near the town is a quarry of soft limestone, which turns hard upon exposure to the atmosphere, and which is largely used in the construction of chimneys, owing to its heat-resisting qualities. The people enjoy good school and church accommodations, although the population of the town in 1900 was but 227. At the same census the population of the district was 1,993.

Irwinville, the county seat of Irwin county, on the Tifton & Northeastern railway, was incorporated in 1857. Being in the midst of the yellow pine region its business is largely concerned with lumber, turpentine and rosin. It has express and telegraph offices, a court house, money order postoffice, several business houses, schools and churches. According to the census of 1900 it had a population of 300. It was near this place that Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States, for whose apprehension Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, had offered a reward of \$100,000, was captured in the spring of 1865, and subsequently incarcerated for eighteen months at Fort Warren, from which he was finally released on bail and was never brought to trial, many of the ablest lawyers, north and south, believing that he was guilty of no crime.

Isaac, a post-village of Irwin county, with a population of 40, is located about a mile from the Wilcox county line and three miles

from Isaac Station on the Hawkinsville & Florida Southern railroad.

Isabella, the former county seat of Worth county, is located about three miles from that branch of the Atlantic Coast Line railway which connects Albany, Tifton and Waycross. It has a money order postoffice, several stores, pleasant homes and good schools and churches. According to the census of 1900 there was in Isabella a population of 166.

Isle of Hope.—This island is about ten miles from Savannah and is principally noted in history for being the site of "Wormsloe," the plantation of Noble Jones. Adelaide Wilson, in her "Historic and Picturesque Savannah," published in 1889, says: "Of all the beautiful plantations at one time in the neighborhood of Savannah, it alone has remained in the family to whom it was first granted." Jones' residence was about three miles southeast of the orphan house at Bethesda. For some time he kept quartered near his house a company of marines, and had built a fort of tappy for the defense of his place.

Isom, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Brooks county, is a short distance south of the Barney & Tallokas branch of the South Georgia & West Coast railroad.

Itley, a post-village in the southern part of Forsyth county, is about twelve miles northwest of Suwanee, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Ivanhoe, a post-village in the eastern part of Bulloch county, is on the Savannah & Statesboro railroad. It has a small population, but is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located.

Iverson, Alfred, Sr., lawyer and legislator, was born in Burke county, Dec. 3, 1798. At the age of twenty-two years he graduated at Princeton college and soon afterward commenced the practice of law at Columbus. After serving three terms in the lower branch of the legislature and one term in the senate he was appointed by the general assembly as judge of the superior court of the Columbus circuit. He was one of the Polk electors in 1844 and two years later was elected to represent his district in the lower house of Congress. In 1855 he was elected to the United States senate, where he served until he withdrew, with the rest of the Georgia delegation, in January, 1861. He was an advocate of state rights and one of the leaders in the secession movement. He died at Macon on March 4, 1873.

Iverson, Alfred, Jr., soldier, was born at Clinton, Feb. 14, 1829. His childhood was spent at Columbus and Washington City and

when the Mexican war began he was a student at the military institute at Tuskegee, Ala. His father was active in the organization and equipping of a regiment and he allowed the son, who was but seventeen years old, to enter the army. After the war was over young Iverson began the study of law in his father's office at Columbus, but in 1855 received an appointment as first lieutenant in the First cavalry. During the Kansas troubles of 1856 he was in that state. When Georgia seceded he resigned his commission in the army and offered his services to the Confederacy. His first position in the Confederate army was as colonel of the Twentieth North Carolina, but in November, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He led a brigade at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; was in the military operations in northwest Georgia, and defeated Stoneman at Macon and Sunshine Church. After the war he lived in Macon until 1877, when he removed to Florida and engaged in orange culture.

Ivey, a post-village in the northern part of Wilkinson county, is on the Gordon & Milledgeville division of the Central of Georgia railroad. In 1900 the population was reported as 80. It has some mercantile interests, and is a trading center and shipping point for that part of the county.

Ivy Log, a post-village in the northern part of Union county, reported a population of 57 in 1900. It is a short distance east of Notely creek and not far from the North Carolina line. Culberson, N. C., is the nearest railroad station.

Izlar, Roberts P., M. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Georgia, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Waycross, the county seat of Ware county. He was born at Orangeburg, Orangeburg county, S. C., Sept. 27, 1866, and is a son of James F. and Frances (Lovell) Izlar, the former of whom was born in Orangeburg, in 1833, and the latter in Charleston, S. C., in 1845. James F. Izlar was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states, having been captain of Company H, Twenty-sixth South Carolina volunteer infantry, and he remained with his command during practically the entire period of the war. He was captured at Fort Fisher, N. C. He served as circuit judge in South Carolina for a period of eight years, was a member of the state senate for twelve years, and represented the First district of South Carolina in Congress for two terms, in the '90s, having been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. In this connection it may be consistently noted that Dr. Roberts P. Izlar tendered his services to the govern-

ment at the time of the late Spanish-American war, having enlisted, on April 25, 1898, in the First Florida volunteer infantry, of which he became surgeon, with the rank of major. The regiment was held in reserve, not being called into active field service, and the doctor was mustered out at Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 3, 1898. Doctor Izlar was reared to maturity in his native commonwealth, and after due academic or literary education he entered upon the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession. He was graduated in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston in March, 1888, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served during the following year as interne in the city hospital of Charleston, and in the latter part of 1889 he located in Ocala, Fla., where he established a successful practice, in which he continued until 1896, when he located in Waycross, which has since continued the headquarters of his peculiarly large and successful professional business. From 1896 to 1898 he served as attending physician and surgeon to the general hospital of the Plant system of railroads in Waycross, and since that time has given his attention to general professional work, having attained to a very high prestige as a surgeon. He is an honorary member of the Florida medical association, of which he was president in 1898, and in the same year he served as president of the Florida state association of railway surgeons. In 1904 he was president of the Atlantic Coast Line railway surgeons' association, and in 1902-3 he was president of the Plant system railway surgeons' association. He is also identified with the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; is first vice-president, 1905, of the Georgia state medical association, and an appreciative member of the American medical association. He is affiliated with the lodge, chapter, council and Knights Templars of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Improved Order of Red Men. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy, and both he and his wife are communicants of Grace church, Protestant Episcopal, in Waycross. On Sept. 26, 1890, at Orangeburg, S. C., Doctor Izlar was united in marriage to Miss Fernanda A. Oliveros, daughter of John B. Oliveros, of Savannah, Ga., and she died, at Ocala, Fla., Aug. 24, 1894, being survived by two children—Roberts P., Jr., born May 15, 1890, and Magdalena, born May 25, 1892. On Oct. 27, 1897, Doctor Izlar married Miss Frances G. Wright, daughter of Abner B. and Eunice (Durham) Wright, of Greenville, S. C., and of this union have been born three chil-

dren: Abner J., who died in 1901, at the age of three years; William H., born Sept. 15, 1902, and Wright Durham, born Nov. 20, 1905.

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Jack's Creek.—This is one of the minor streams of Walton county, but it has a history. In September, 1787, Colonel Barber, with a small party of troops, was waylaid and wounded by a band of 50 or 60 Indians near Greensboro, three of his men being killed. Gen. Elijah Clarke hurriedly gathered a force of 160 men and started in pursuit. He followed the Indians to the south fork of the Ocmulgee without overtaking them, but while going up that stream fell in with the trail of another party. This he followed to Jack's creek, where he came up with them on the 21st while they were cooking their dinner. Dividing his men into three divisions all attacked the Indians simultaneously and drove them into a canebrake near by. The fight lasted from noon until half past four o'clock, many of the savages escaping in small parties, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. Clarke lost six killed and eleven wounded, but captured the entire camp equipage of the enemy. The Indian loss was not ascertained. Among the Americans wounded was Lieut. John Clarke, familiarly known as Jack Clarke, a son of Col. Elijah Clarke, who commanded the Georgia troops, and from him it is said Jack's creek took its name. Jack Clarke was afterwards governor of Georgia.

Jackson, the county seat of Butts county, on the Southern railway, about midway between the two important cities of Atlanta and Macon, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1826 and its charter was amended in 1898. Within the last seven or eight years it has grown rapidly in population, in every line of business and in the character of its buildings. Its court house cost \$30,000 and the residences and business parts of the place indicate steady improvements. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, and two banks. In Jackson there is a flour mill, with patent roller process; a cotton mill built by Georgia capital, and the Jackson Fertilizer company, all doing a thriving business. The schools of Jackson are good, and there are churches of the leading Christian denominations. Jackson is the chief market and shipping point of the county and handles on an average of 13,000 bales of cotton annually. The cotton mills use 3,500 bales per annum. In Jackson, according to the census of 1900, there were 1,487 inhabitants. In the entire Jackson district the population was 3,663.

Jackson County was formed in 1796, and named for Gen. James Jackson, of Savannah. A part of the county was set off to Clarke in 1801, another helped to form Madison in 1811, and other portions were added to Hall, Walton and Gwinnett in 1818. It lies in the northern part of the state, and is bounded on the northeast by Banks, on the east by Madison, on the southeast by Clarke and Oconee, on the southwest by Walton and Gwinnett, and on the northwest by Hall. Several tributaries of the Oconee river water the county, and the land along the streams is very productive. Cotton, wheat, corn, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes are the principal productions and dairy farming and cattle raising are receiving considerable attention. Vegetables, berries and melons are raised in abundance for home consumption, but none are shipped. Vineyards are planted and prove profitable. Much of the land still bears its original growth of hardwood timber and lumber is prepared for the use of factories that work in woods. The county is rich in minerals, granite, quartz, soapstone, asbestos, and tourmalines being found. There is also some iron, which was worked during the war, but the mines have long been abandoned. The Southern, the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern, and the Seaboard Air Line railroads give excellent transportation service, and the county roads, though not macadamized, are in good condition. Jefferson, the county seat, Commerce, Pendergrass, Winder, Hoschton and Mayville are the chief towns. There are good schools, of which the Martin Institute, at Jefferson, is the best known. The population in 1900 was 24,039, a gain of 4,863 in ten years.

Jackson, Henry Rootes, soldier, statesman and writer, was born at Savannah, June 24, 1820. He was a son of Henry Jackson, of Revolutionary fame. After graduating at Yale college in 1839 he entered the legal profession and became one of the leading lawyers of the state. In the Mexican war he served as colonel of the First Georgia regiment; from 1849 to 1853 he was judge of the superior court; was Minister to Austria from 1853 to 1858; was a member of the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860, and was an elector-at-large on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket that year. On July 4, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general and remained in the field until captured at Nashville in December, 1864. After the war he resumed his practice in Savannah and in 1867 was appointed minister to Mexico. He is also well known by his poems, the first volume of which appeared in 1850. Two short poems, "My Father, My Wife and My Child," and "The Red Hills of Georgia," are especially popular. For the last twenty years of

his life he was president of the Georgia historical society. He died at Savannah May 23, 1898.

Jackson, Jabez, a prominent citizen of Clarkesville, the county seat of Habersham county, in the early part of the last century, was a native Georgian. He was a man of public spirit and enterprise, and his interest in questions of public policy led to his being elected to the lower house of Congress as a Union Democrat in 1834. Two years later he was reelected. Upon retiring from Congress he declined further political honors and died some years later at Clarkesville.

Jackson, James, fifth governor of Georgia, was born at Moreton, England, Sept. 21, 1757. In 1772 he came to Savannah and at once began the study of law. When the Revolution began he entered the Continental army as a lieutenant and was steadily advanced until he became brigadier-general. In 1776 he was elected clerk of the court by the Provincial Congress and in 1788 was chosen governor of the state, but declined to serve on account of his youth and inexperience. He was a member of the convention that adopted the first constitution of Georgia, of which he wrote the greater part. He was a representative in the first Congress of the United States and a member of the first electoral college. In 1793 he was elected United States senator and served until 1795, when he resigned to enter the legislature as an avowed opponent of the Yazoo land grants. After the repeal of that act he was again elected to the legislature; was governor from 1798 to 1801, when he was again elected United States senator, a position he held to the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., on March 16, 1806.

Jackson, James, lawyer and legislator, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1819. In 1837 he graduated at the University of Georgia and three years later began the practice of law at Athens. In 1845 he was elected representative in the state legislature; at the close of his term was made judge of the Western circuit, where he served until elected to represent his district in Congress in 1856; was reelected in 1858, but resigned, along with the other Georgia Congressmen, on Jan. 23, 1861, a little while after the state convention had passed the ordinance of secession. After the war he located in Atlanta. He was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court and subsequently chief justice, which position he held up to the date of his death. He died at Atlanta on Jan. 13, 1887.



Jackson, James U.—This name at once suggests a power in the material and civic progress and upbuilding of the city of Augusta and in the development of the great resources of the State of Georgia. A man of great initiative power, sound judgment and keen discrimination, Mr. Jackson has shown a progressiveness that has passed into new and broad fields of operation, while his unerring foresight and sagacity have prevented him from venturing on uncertain grounds. No man has done more to further the advancement of Augusta, and no citizen is more prominent in connection with affairs of broad scope and importance as bearing upon the general welfare. Mr. Jackson was born in Harrisonville, a suburb of the city of Augusta, Ga., June 24, 1856, a son of Maj. George T. and Catherine W. (Mixer) Jackson, the former born in Augusta, Dec. 29, 1822, and the latter in the city of Boston, Mass., in 1830. George T. Jackson was a major in a Georgia regiment of the Confederate service during the Civil war, and was one of the honored and influential citizens of Augusta, where he was identified with various important industrial enterprises up to the time of his death, which occurred on Feb. 11, 1889. His widow passed away on Dec. 6, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. James U. Jackson was graduated in Richmond academy, Augusta, as a member of the class of 1873, winning the first prize in oratory. In the autumn of the same year he became a member of the sophomore class of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated in 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, sharing the class honors with one other, and having gained various collegiate honors while still an undergraduate. From 1876 to 1886 he was established in business as a stock and bond broker in Augusta, and in the latter year he was made vice-president of the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad Company, of which he later became president. In this executive position he accomplished a notable work in connection with the development of the marble quarrying and manufacturing interests of the state. He resigned the presidency of this company in 1889 and organized the North Augusta Land Company, which built the magnificent steel bridge over the Savannah river between Augusta, Ga., and North Augusta, S. C. This bridge represents an expenditure of \$85,000 for construction. Upon its completion it was pre-

sented to the city of Augusta in fee simple. Augusta's fine new union railway station was secured largely through the personal efforts of Mr. Jackson, in the capacity of general agent. He was president of the Augusta Southern Railway Company, and on Jan. 1, 1899, when he resigned, the employes of the system presented him with a handsome gold watch as a token of their appreciation of his services as president and general manager. He is president of the North Augusta Electric and Improvement Company, the Augusta & Aiken Railway Company, the North Augusta Hotel Company, the Augusta Railway and Electric Company, North Augusta Land Company, and the Georgia county fair association. Concerning the man and his labors the Augusta Chronicle of Aug. 15, 1904, gave an appreciative estimate which is well worthy of permanent record in this publication: "If one who has watched Mr. Jackson's business career should ever write the story thereof it would be as interesting as a romance and intensely incentive to the ambitious. When the North Augusta bridge was constructed there were not a few who openly scoffed at the wisdom of the expenditure. Barren sand hills, clothed with pines and swamps along the river bank, were all that the bridge led to. To-day it is the thronged highway that conducts you to a beautiful, prosperous and growing suburb, and in the winter to one of the south's most famous hostleries. But Mr. Jackson's efforts did not cease with the bridge. A trolley line to Aiken, S. C., was proposed—and laughed at. It was built, nevertheless, and we all remember the celebration of its completion, two years ago, when the two cities were drawn closer together than before, by double bands of steel. Eloquent orators on that occasion avowed that the achievement was unprecedented in this section and compared Mr. Jackson's touch to that of Aladdin. But his was not the touch of Aladdin; the difficulties confronted had been legion and were overcome only by the indomitable pluck and perseverance of the man, conjoined with the ability to make capitalists see the true value of the opportunities he offered. His speech in reply was characteristic and modest. His keynote was 'Augusta.' All his efforts, all his energies had been concentrated in behalf of the dear old town he loved so well. The Hampton Terrace hotel was the next project of his fertile brain, and yet again the dubious shook their heads. But, undeterred by that, Mr. Jackson, ably assisted by his brother, Mr. Walter M. Jackson, went steadily ahead with the work, and the hotel now ranks with the Bon Air and other famous southern winter resorts that attract their tens of thousands of wealthy north-

erners. Such men are invaluable to any city, and Augusta is proud of the fact that she numbers James U. Jackson among her leading citizens." It will thus be seen that Mr. Jackson has made a record for brilliant achievement along practical lines, and his forceful individuality is still proving potent in furthering the interests of Augusta and of the states of Georgia and South Carolina at large. Many improvements have been made in the street-railway service and electric-lighting service of Augusta since he and his associates assumed control, and his dominant energy and fine administrative powers cannot fail to find even greater exemplification in the days to come, for he is in the prime of a sturdy and useful manhood—a man sincere, true-hearted and appreciative of the best in humanity and humanity's labors. In politics, though not active in a practical sense, he is a stanch advocate and supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Their magnificent modern residence, in North Augusta, is a center of gracious hospitality. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Augusta Commercial club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. For ten years he was orderly sergeant of the Richmond Hussars, of Augusta, having enlisted as a private in the Georgia state troops when a student in the university and risen to the rank of captain. On Nov. 6, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie S. Fallicant, who died on Dec. 11, 1883, leaving one child, Walter M. On March 19, 1889, Mr. Jackson wedded his present wife, who was Miss Edith B. King, of Savannah, Ga., and they have four children, namely: Daisy King, Edith B., James U., Jr., and John W.

Jackson, John K., was born at Augusta, Feb. 8, 1828; was educated at Richmond academy and the South Carolina college at Columbia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. A love of military life led him to join the Oglethorpe infantry, of which he was at one time captain, and later he became lieutenant-colonel of the battalion composed of the companies of Augusta. When Governor Brown called for troops at the beginning of the war he was among the first to respond, was made colonel of the Fifth Georgia, in May, 1861, and ordered with that regiment to Florida. The following January he was commissioned brigadier-general and transferred to Tennessee. He remained in active service until the close of the war, when he again took up his professional work. He died at Milledgeville, Feb. 27, 1866.

Jackson, Joseph W., was a native of Georgia and received his education in the schools of that state. He held several local offices

at Savannah; was elected to both branches of the Georgia assembly from that district; was sent to the Thirty-first Congress to fill the unexpired term of Thomas B. King, and in 1850 was elected for the full term, expiring March 3, 1853, when he declined a reelection. He died at Savannah in September, 1854.



Jackson, Rev. Oliver Napoleon, pastor of St. Anthony's church, an important Catholic parish in the west end of the city of Atlanta, was born in Louisville, province of Quebec, Canada, Jan. 27, 1869, and is a son of Dexter W. and Clotilde (Courtois) Jackson, the former of whom was born in Monson, Me., Dec. 28, 1836, and the latter in Three Rivers, Canada, Dec. 29, 1830. The paternal grandfather was a pioneer of the old Pine Tree State and was a patriot soldier of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution.

The maternal grandfather of Father Jackson was a native of France and took part in the Franco-Prussian war, after the close of which he was sent from Lyons, France, to New France, as a representative of the French government. Four brothers of Dexter W. Jackson were Union soldiers in the Civil war, two having served as captains, one as first and one as second lieutenant, while two of the number sacrificed their lives in the battle of Gettysburg. Father Oliver N. Jackson entered St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., in 1888, and was there graduated in 1897. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church on Sept. 11, 1898, at Wilmington, Del., Rt. Rev. Bishop Monaghan officiating. Father Jackson's first charge was in Norfolk, Va., and his second in Richmond, that state, where he remained two years, during which period he devoted his attention principally to missionary work. In 1900 he became pastor of St. Francis Xavier's church, Baltimore, Md., where he remained until 1902. On May 20th of that year he came to Georgia and affiliated with the Savannah diocese, and on Sept. 1, Bishop B. J. Keiley assigned him to his present pastorate in Atlanta. His work here has been attended with most gratifying results. Upon him fell the task of organizing a congregation and erecting a church in the west end of the city. Within two years a congregation of two hundred and fifty persons was gathered together, and in the spring of 1906 will be initiated the building of a consistent church edifice. Father Jackson has had from the start the faithful coöperation of

his people, and his labors have been blessed with marked results in both a spiritual and temporal way, while his parish is destined to become one of the leading ones of the city in the possibilities which it offers for consecrated and effective work on the part of priest and people.

Jackson, Walter M., of Augusta, is one of the leading real-estate men of this part of the state, being general manager of the North Augusta Land Company and president of the Homeseekers' Investment Company. He was born in Augusta Aug. 25, 1852, and is a son of Maj. George T. and Catherine W. (Mixer) Jackson. After prosecuting his studies in the local educational institutions and an excellent private school at Mount Zion, Ga., Mr. Jackson was matriculated in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Prior to 1890 he was identified with important manufacturing interests in Augusta, and since that time he has given his undivided attention to the real-estate enterprises represented by the companies previously mentioned, the same having to do with the further upbuilding of that most attractive suburban district known as North Augusta. The Homeseekers' Investment Company controls the entire area of unoccupied land in North Augusta, embracing 5,000 acres. His residence, in North Augusta, is one of the most beautiful modern homes of this section, being an exquisite example of the colonial type of architecture. Further reference is made to North Augusta and its development in the review of the life of his brother, James U. Jackson, in a preceding paragraph. Mr. Jackson is a staunch Democrat, but has never been active in practical politics. He is a member of the Commercial club of Augusta, and of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On Nov. 21, 1872, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Willie S. Brown, niece and adopted daughter of ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia. Mrs. Jackson died in 1888, and is survived by four children: Gertrude, who is the wife of Walter S. Cothran, of Rome, Ga.; Josephine, who remains at the paternal home; George T., a member of the Augusta bar; and Catherine W., who likewise is a member of the home circle.

Jacksonborough.—By an act of the legislature on Feb. 15, 1799, Jacksonborough was designated as the county seat of Screven county. On Dec. 20, 1823, another act provided for the extension of the corporate limits of the town to a distance of one-half mile in every direction from the court-house. The removal of the county

seat to Sylvania in 1847 sapped the life out of Jacksonborough and in a few years it was entirely abandoned as a town.

Jacksonville, a town in the southern part of Telfair county, is near the Ocmulgee river. In 1900 it reported a population of 150. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile interests and is the commercial center for a large farming district. Barrows Bluff, on the opposite side of the river, is the nearest railroad station, but the Ocmulgee river steamers give good shipping facilities.

Jake, a post-hamlet in the extreme northern part of Carroll county, is about ten miles southwest of Bremen, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Jakin, a town in the southern part of Early county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 16, 1895. It is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway and in 1900 reported a population of 267. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some mercantile and manufacturing establishments, schools, churches, etc.

Jamaica, a post-village of Glynn county, is on one of the divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about twelve miles northwest of Brunswick. It has an express office, some mercantile interests, and in 1900 had a population of 72.

James, a village of Jones county, is on the Macon & Camak division of the Georgia railroad, about fifteen miles from Macon. It has a money order postoffice, is a trading and shipping point of some importance, and in 1900 reported a population of 108.

Jamestown, a post-village in the southern part of Chattahoochee county, with a population of 71, is not far from the Chattahoochee river, upon which it mainly depends for transportation facilities.



Jarnagin, William Carrollton, M. D., a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Atlanta, is a native of Macon, Noxubee county, Miss., where he was born on Aug. 28, 1850, a son of Hampton Lea and Rebecca (McCaskill) Jarnagin, the former born in Morristown, Tenn., and the latter in Noxubee county, Miss. He received his literary education in the University of Mississippi; was graduated in 1872 in the medical department of the famous old University of Virginia, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine,

and later took post-graduate work in New York City. He

began the practice of his profession in Macon, Miss., remaining thus engaged in his native town for a period of nine years, at the expiration of which time he located in the city of Atlanta, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He has been most successful and is a close observer of the unwritten code of professional ethics, thus enjoying the unqualified esteem of his confreres. He is a member of the American medical association, the Georgia state medical association and the Atlanta medical society; is identified with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, and in politics is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He served for several years as president of the city board of health. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. On Nov. 17, 1873, Doctor Jarnagin was united in marriage to Miss Sallie DuPree, daughter of Col. Louis and Sarah (Jones) DuPree, her father having been editor and publisher of the Memphis Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Jarnagin died on March 17, 1892, leaving no children, and on Jan. 17, 1894, the doctor married Miss Erskine Richmond, daughter of Jefferson L. and Eugenia (Simms) Richmond, of Atlanta. They have one child, Erskine, who was born Sept. 17, 1902.

Jasper, the county seat of Pickens county, is located on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railway and was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1857. It was named in honor of the celebrated Revolutionary hero, Sergt. William Jasper, has express and telegraph offices, a court house, a money order postoffice, several stores, churches, and schools belonging to the public school system. According to the United States census of 1900 Jasper had a population of 379 in the corporate limits.

Jasper County was created as Randolph in 1807. In 1812 its name was changed to Jasper, in honor of Sergt. William Jasper, who, when the flag at Fort Moultrie was shot from its staff, recovered it at the risk of his life and held it aloft until a new staff could be procured. In 1815 a part of the county was set off to Morgan and in 1821 another part was given to Newton. It lies in the central part of the state and is bounded on the northeast by Morgan county, on the east by Putnam, on the south by Jones, on the southwest by Monroe, on the west by Butts and on the northwest by Newton. The Ocmulgee separates it from Butts on the west, and with its tributaries waters the county. The lands in the eastern part are rolling and very fertile. The southern part has a gray soil. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar-cane and sorghum are the principal crops. Much hay is cured and

marketed and apples, peaches and grapes are shipped in great quantities. There are immense water-powers along the Ocmulgee and Alcovy rivers and Murder creek, and factories are springing up along their banks. Monticello is the county seat. Other towns are Hillsboro, Shady Dale and Machen. Two lines of the Central of Georgia traverse the county diagonally, crossing at Machen, and the county roads are kept in excellent condition. The population in 1900 was 15,033, a gain of 1,154 since 1890. Jasper county occupies land once thickly settled by the Indians and a number of mounds along Murder creek remain as mementoes of the former inhabitants.

Jay, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Bulloch county, is about ten miles southwest of Sherwood, which is the nearest railroad station.



Jay, David B., ex-judge of the county court of Calhoun county, is one of the leading members of the bar in that section of the state and is engaged in successful practice at Fitzgerald, being also an ordained clergyman of the Missionary Baptist church. He was born in Macon county, Ga., Oct. 15, 1856, and is a son of James L. and Priscilla A. (Price) Jay, the former of whom was born in Edgefield, S. C., Jan. 1, 1836, and the latter in Abbeville, that state, Dec. 25, 1835. Of their children five, besides the subject of this

sketch, are living. They are: Mrs. R. M. Easters, of Macon; Wistar T., of Shellman, Randolph county; Oscar L., of Tifton, Tift county; Mrs. Jessie Clark, of Dublin, Laurens county; and James L., Jr., of Tifton. The father enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, as a member of Company A, Tenth Georgia infantry, and served during practically the entire course of the war. David B. Jay, subject of this sketch, was educated in Howard college at Marion, Ala., afterward studied law and was duly admitted to the bar of his native state. During the greater portion of his professional career he has been engaged in practice in Calhoun county, whence he removed to Irwin county and took up his residence in Fitzgerald, where he has since been established in a successful law practice. He served as judge of the county court in Calhoun county in 1888, and in 1902 was solicitor of the county court of Irwin county. In the year 1902 he was commissioned aide-de-camp on the mili-

tary staff of Governor Terrell, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. On May 10, 1880, Judge Jay was united in marriage to Miss Annie May Clayton, daughter of Philip P. and Jane E. (Moore) Clayton, of Calhoun county, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1900, being survived by one son, Philip C., and one daughter, Dixie B. In 1901 Judge Jay was married to Miss Carrie Jean Goebler, of Fitzgerald.

Jeff Davis County was laid off from Appling and Coffee counties, and organized by act of the legislature on Aug. 17, 1905. It was named in honor of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America through the four years of the stormy existence of that republic. It is bounded on the north by Telfair, Montgomery and Toombs counties, on the east and south by Appling and on the west and south by Coffee. The Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers run along its northern boundary and the northern section of the county is watered by tributaries of those streams. Tributaries of the Satilla river water its southern and western sections. The Southern railway crosses the county from northwest to southeast. Over this road and also down the Altamaha river large quantities of lumber are shipped to Brunswick and Darien. The lumber and turpentine industries give employment to many people. Some of the lands are specially adapted to long-staple or sea-island cotton, and produce also corn, oats, rice, sugar-cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, field peas, ground peas, crab grass and peavine hay, garden products, peaches, pears, grapes, plums and watermelons. The forest timbers are varieties of oak, hickory gum, yellow or long-leaf pine, and cypress. Hazlehurst, on the branch of the Southern railway that connects Macon and Brunswick, is the county seat. The county is in the Eleventh Congressional district and the Brunswick judicial circuit.

Jefferson, the county seat of Jackson county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1806, and was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. It is the terminus of a branch of the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railway and is near the Oconee river. Among the institutions are the courthouse, express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, a bank, cotton seed oil mill, a foundry, a hotel, and several stores. There is a good public school system, at the head of which is the Martin institute, named in honor of its founder.

The Methodists and Baptists have churches here. The population in 1900 was 726 in the town, and in the entire district of the same name there were 2,107 inhabitants.

Jefferson County was laid out from Burke and Warren in 1796 and was named for Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and president of the United States from 1801 to 1809. It lies in the eastern part of the state and is bounded on the north by Richmond and McDuffie counties, on the east by Burke, on the south by Emanuel and Johnson, on the west by Washington, and on the northwest by Glascock and Warren. The Ogeechee river flows through the county and before the Central railroad was built was the medium of communication with Savannah. The soil varies in different localities. Being an old county, its fertility has been greatly reduced by injudicious treatment, but the introduction of scientific methods in the last few years has restored much of the land to its primitive productiveness. Crops can be produced everywhere, but the best lands are devoted almost exclusively to the production of cotton and corn, which are the chief crops. Apples, peaches, melons and vegetables receive some attention. The forests consist of long leaf pine, oak, walnut and other hard-woods, and a great deal of lumber is manufactured annually. The principal minerals are shell marl, limestone, buhrstone, agate and chalcedony, and there are several mineral springs. The Augusta Southern railroad crosses the northern part of the county from east to west, and the Central of Georgia runs across the southern portion. From Wadley, on this line, two short roads, the Stillmore Air Line and the Wadley & Mount Vernon, run southward, while the Ogeechee river provides water transportation. Louisville, the county seat, was the capital of the state for several years during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century. Wadley, Matthews and Wrens are the most important towns. The population in 1900 was 18,212, an increase of 999 over the preceding census.

Jeffersonville, the county seat of Twiggs county, is located in the eastern part of the county on the line of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1837, about the time the county was organized. Besides the county offices the town has a money order postoffice, which supplies mail to the adjacent territory by the rural free delivery system, telegraph and express offices, several business enterprises, a bank, schools belonging to the public school system, and several churches. Near by there are some fine deposits of clay and recently

a pottery has been established to utilize this material. The population in 1900 was 410.

Jekyl Island.—All along the Georgia coast are numerous islands. One of these is Jekyl island, lying off the mainland of Glynn county, a little southeast of the city of Brunswick. It is about eight miles long and two and a half wide in the widest part. At the beginning of the troubles with Spain, General Oglethorpe established a small garrison on this island to watch the movements of the enemy. A brewery was also built there to make beer for the troops. On July 14, 1742, the Spaniards effected a landing and burned all the houses on the island. This beautiful island is now the property of a club which has stocked the woods with game and has the exclusive right to hunt on the land or to fish in the adjacent waters.



Jelks, Edwin Augustine, M. D., is one of the oldest and best known physicians and surgeons of Georgia, being a valued member of the state board of medical examiners, for many years engaged in the practice of his profession in Quitman, Brooks county, and holding the unequivocal confidence and regard of the entire community in which he has so faithfully lived and labored. He served with distinction in the Confederate ranks during the Civil war, principally in the exacting office of surgeon, and made a record of

which both he and his descendants may well be proud. Doctor Jelks was born in Hawkinsville, Pulaski county, Ga., Oct. 1, 1836, and is a son of James Oliver and Mary (Polhill) Jelks, the former of whom was born in Halifax county, N. C., and the latter in Waynesboro, Ga. James O. Jelks served in the Seminole Indian war and represented Pulaski county in the state legislature, the genealogy being of Welsh and English extraction. The mother of Doctor Jelks was a daughter of Judge James Polhill, who served on the bench of what was known as the southern circuit, extending from Pulaski county to the Florida line. His brother, Judge John G. Polhill, was judge of the Ocmulgee circuit. The Polhill lineage is traced back to stanch English derivation. After a due preliminary discipline in the common schools Doctor Jelks entered Mercer university, which was then located at Penfield, Ga., and after leaving this institution he was engaged in teaching for one year. In 1858-59-60 he took two courses of lectures in Jefferson

medical college in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., but the rancor of the northern people against the South was so intense at this period, just before the outbreak of the war between the two sections, that he and his fellow students from the Southern States found the conditions very unpleasant in the college, and about 450 left Philadelphia and returned to their homes in the south, being, in a sense, the first secessionists. It may be said that Doctor Jelks later received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the South Carolina medical college at Charleston. On July 23, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirteenth Georgia volunteer infantry, which command was reorganized on May 1, 1862, as the Twenty-sixth Georgia regiment. Having appeared before the medical examining board and having passed a creditable examination, Doctor Jelks was appointed assistant surgeon of his regiment on Sept. 15, 1861, later being promoted regimental surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Georgia, after the reorganization already mentioned, and also serving as brigade surgeon. He was present in all the battles and minor conflicts in which his command took part, from first Cold Harbor to Appomattox, with the exception of Mine Run, which implies practically all the engagements in which General Lee's noble and gallant army was involved. After the final surrender, at Appomattox, he was paroled and returned to his home. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Quitman since 1860, and during these long intervening years it is needless to say that he has endeared himself to the people of this locality, for he has ministered to them with all of kindness and professional skill, being in the truest sense humanity's friend. He is identified with the leading medical associations, and is a member of the Georgia state board of medical examiners, as already stated. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, but has never sought or held political office. For a number of years, however, he has rendered valuable service as a member of the board of education of Quitman as well as that of Brooks county, taking a lively interest in all that concerns the well-being of the community. He is a member of the directorate of the Bank of Quitman and also of the Atlantic & Gulf cotton mills, of his home town. He is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans and is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. On Nov. 10, 1863, Doctor Jelks was united in marriage to Miss Constance J. Atkinson, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Waddel) Atkinson, of Camden county, Ga., and they became the parents of four children, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, who died at the age of eighteen years; Sarah Josephine and

Edwin, who survive their mother; and Nellie Constance, who died in infancy. The second marriage of Doctor Jelks was to Miss Janie Eliza Sinclair, daughter of Benjamin W. and Susannah (Faries) Sinclair, of Brooks county. They have no children.

Jenkins, Charles Jones, was born in Beaufort district, S. C., Jan. 6, 1805, but came with his parents to Georgia when he was eleven years old, settling in Jefferson county. He was educated in the best schools of his native and adopted states, read law under John M. Berrien at Savannah, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He practiced at Sandersville until 1829, when he removed to Augusta; was elected to the legislature in 1830; attorney-general of Georgia and solicitor of the middle circuit in 1831; resigned to return to the legislature, where he served from 1836 to 1841; was defeated in 1842, but was again elected the following year and served without interruption to 1849, being speaker of the house three terms; reported the famous Georgia Platform to the convention of 1850; declined an appointment as secretary of the interior from President Fillmore, and in 1852 was a candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Daniel Webster. In 1860 he was appointed to a place on the supreme bench to fill the unexpired term of Linton Stephens, resigned, and served in that capacity until he became governor in 1865. He was removed from this office by General Meade in January, 1868, for refusing to issue a warrant to pay the expenses of the reconstruction constitutional convention, and went into retirement for a time, taking the seal of the executive office with him, and placing the money of the State and its records in safe keeping. In 1872, when Governor Smith was inaugurated, Governor Jenkins returned the seal, records and funds to the new administration. For years he was one of the trustees of the state university; served as president of the Merchants' & Planters' bank of Augusta, and of the Augusta Cotton Mills. In 1877 he was president of the constitutional convention, which ended his public services. He died near Augusta, June 13, 1883, and in August, 1905, the general assembly named a county in his honor.

Jenkins County, was organized by act of the legislature on August 17, 1905, and was laid off from the counties of Burke, Emanuel, Bulloch and Screven. It was named in honor of Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, governor of the State during the stormy reconstruction period. It is bounded on the north by Burke, east by Screven, south by Bulloch and Emanuel and west by Emanuel and Burke. This county is well watered by the Ogeechee river and its numer-

ous tributary creeks. It is traversed by the Central of Georgia and the Millen & Southwestern railroads. The soil is well adapted to production of cotton, corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, Bermuda, crab and wire grass, pea vine and field peas, ground peas, Irish and sweet potatoes. The horticultural products are vegetables of all kinds, peaches, pears, plums, melons and berries. The forest timbers are some hard woods, but chiefly yellow pine and cypress yielding excellent lumber and shingles. Marls are the only mineral product. Millen is the county seat. Jenkins county belongs to the First Congressional district and the Middle judicial circuit.



Jenkins, Warren T., president of the Citizens' bank of Vidalia, Toombs county, is one of the representative citizens of that section of the state, where he has important capitalistic interests aside from those represented in his connection with the solid banking institution of which he is the executive head. Mr. Jenkins was born in Robeson county, N. C., June 17, 1861, and is a son of William and Malinda (Townsend) Jenkins, both of whom were likewise natives of Robeson county, where the former was

born in 1824, being fifty-four years of age at the time of his death. His wife died in 1864. William Jenkins was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, as member of a North Carolina regiment, with which he served until the close of the war, taking part in a number of the important battles which marked the progress of the great conflict between the states. Warren T. Jenkins secured his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county, where he also attended the Ashpole institute for one and one-half years. In 1882 at the age of twenty-one years he made his first independent venture, working for a salary for four years. In 1886 he engaged in the Naval Stores business in North Carolina and continued to be identified with this line of enterprise in that state for four years. In 1890 he came to Georgia and took up his residence at the place where Vidalia now is, (then only a pine forest,) being the first to settle at that place, where he conducted a Naval Stores business for ten years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his local distillery there and engaged in the same line of business in Coffee and Screven counties, Ga., for a number of years. At the present time he is largely interested in the

Naval Stores business in Florida. He is president of the Vidalia Cotton Oil Mill Company, of Vidalia, and is also president of the Sea Island Cotton Gin Company, in addition to which he is a stockholder in the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, of Jacksonville, Fla. In 1901 Mr. Jenkins was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Citizens' bank of Vidalia, as well as one of its principal stockholders and he has been president of the institution from the time of its inception. The bank has a paid-in capital stock of \$21,000 as indicated by the official statement issued on Nov. 9, 1905. Its surplus fund aggregates more than \$7,000, while its loans and discounts aggregate more than \$80,000. The bank is one of the solid and ably managed monetary institutions of this part of the state and it has received a gratifying support from the start. In politics Mr. Jenkins is an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He has served twice as mayor of Vidalia and several terms as a member of the town council. He is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and also with the lodge of Knights of Pythias, and is a zealous and valued member of the Baptist church. In May, 1894, Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Waters, daughter of John and Julia (Baker) Waters, of Vidalia, and they have four children, namely: Vera C., Arthur C., Julia and Nellie.

Jenkinsburg, a town in Butts county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Oct. 24, 1889. It is located on the Southern railway, not far from the Henry county line, and in 1900 had a population of 255. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some good stores with a large country trade, and is the principal shipping point in the northern part of the county.

Jenks' Bridge.—During the Civil war there was a bridge known by this name across the Ogeechee river, almost west of Eden Station on the Central railroad. When the Federal advance reached the river at this point on Dec. 7, 1864, they found the bridge destroyed and the passage of the river disputed by a small force of Confederates on the east bank. The Nineteenth Illinois infantry was left at the crossing, while the remainder of Hazen's division made a diversion in the direction of the Cannouchee river and Bryan Court House. When General Corse arrived at the river he found the Illinois regiment in a line of rifle pits keeping up a hot fire on the Confederates on the other bank, but the fire was as hotly returned and every time a head appeared above the slight earth works it was greeted by a bullet from a Confederate rifle. Corse ordered up a battery and opened fire with artillery. Under

protection of the guns a pontoon bridge was constructed and in the face of a galling fire some of the men made a dash across the bridge and gained the opposite side. Finding the numbers too strong to cope with, the Confederates fell back toward Eden Station.

Jennie, a post-village of Tattnall county, is on the Glennville & Register railroad, about ten miles south of Hagan.



Jennings, Henry, the able and popular chief of the police department of the city of Atlanta, was born in Clarke county, Ga., April 2, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Nancy (Landrum) Jennings, both of whom were born in Virginia. The paternal ancestors who came to Virginia in an early day were of English birth, and the Landrum family lineage is traced back to the Isle of Wight, whence came the original representatives in the New World. The two families were represented in the colonial wars and in the war of the Revolution. The father of Atlanta's chief of police was a farmer by vocation and passed the closing years of his life in Clarke county, as did also his wife. Their son Jefferson was a representative of Clarke county in what was known as the secession convention of Georgia, in 1861. Chief Jennings received a common-school education and was reared on the homestead farm. At the inception of the Civil war he was engaged in teaching school, but in July, 1861, he volunteered in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, as a private in the Troup artillery, a famous battery which was raised at Athens. His brothers James J. and Giles R. also enlisted as privates in the same command and at the same time, Henry Jennings was commissioned second lieutenant of the battery in April, 1862, and in February, 1865, he was detached from his company and assigned to the charge of the ordnance of his battalion, a duty which entitled him to the rank of captain, but the war closed soon afterward and he thus failed to receive his commission as such. His battery served with credit in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, becoming a part of the battalion commanded by Col. Henry Coulter Cabell, in Gen. E. P. Alexander's artillery of Longstreet's corps. Lieutenant Jennings served first in West Virginia, under Generals Lee and Loring; next was on the peninsula, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, participating in the retreat from Yorktown; was thereafter under Longstreet and Lee in the

Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and the engagements at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, being disabled for service for three months, and was slightly wounded in one of the fights about Richmond. Finally, at the close of a gallant and devoted service, he was surrendered with the army of General Lee, at Appomattox. After the close of the war he was engaged in farming for several years, in Clarke county. In 1884 he removed to Atlanta, and in 1887 he became a member of the police department, in which he rose through the various grades of promotion to the position of senior captain, which office he resigned on Jan. 1, 1905, to take a position as assistant to the solicitor of the criminal court of Fulton county. He served in this capacity until the 1st of the following April, when he was elected to his present responsible position as chief of police, an office for which he is admirably fitted, both through natural characteristics and long experience. In politics he is a staunch Democrat; his religious faith is that of the Baptist church; he is affiliated with Atlanta Camp, No. 159, United Confederate Veterans; is a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In 1866 he was married to Miss Jane McWhorter, who died a few months later, and in 1868 he married Miss Fannie E. Callahan, who survived her marriage by only a few months. On June 7, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Jackson, daughter of Frank and Lucretia Jackson, of Clarke county. They have two children: Julian H. and Lillian F.

Jersey, a town of Walton county, is not far from the Newton county line. The population in 1900 was 161. It has a money order postoffice, with rural routes radiating to the surrounding districts, and is a trading center for that part of the county. Gresham, on the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern, is the nearest railroad station.

Jessee, a post-hamlet of Union county, is in the Notely creek valley, about six miles west of Blairsville. Culberson, N. C., is the most convenient railroad station.

Jesup, the county seat of Wayne county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1870 and its charter was amended in 1878. It is located on the Southern railway and at the junction of two branches of the Atlantic Coast Line, or Plant System. It is growing town and contains a court house, an international money order post office and express and telegraph offices. It is in the midst of the yellow pine region and through the saw mills and

turpentine distilleries in the vicinity its merchants and shippers make good profits from lumber and naval stores, and it is a market for vegetables and fruits. The Jesup district contains 1,713 inhabitants, of whom 805 live in the town. They enjoy the educational advantages afforded by the public school system and religious privileges afforded by churches of different denominations.



LEONARD CARTER, V. P.

ing to official statement rendered March 13, 1906, and by the same the undivided profits are indicated as \$6,510.50, while the individual deposits are in excess of \$56,000. The business is ably conducted and the enterprise is one of marked value to the community, affording excellent facilities and being fortified by the co-operation of substantial and honored citizens.

Jet, a post-hamlet in the extreme northwest corner of Carroll county, is about five miles from Hopewell, Ala., which is the nearest railroad station.

Jette, Frank S., senior member of the firm of F. S. Jette & Son, dealers in coal and wood, Savannah, was long identified with railroad interests, and he has been a resident of Savannah since 1890. He was born in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1860, and is a son of Ephraim and Ruth Root (Sheldon) Jette, the former born in Washington county, Ohio, and the latter in Wilkesville, Vinton county, that state. The father was a contractor and builder by vocation, was a Union soldier during the Civil war, was born Feb. 8, 1820, and died, in Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1892. His wife was born Feb. 25, 1827, and she still resides in Marietta. Three children survive the honored father, namely: Edward Thomas, who is the owner of a large book and stationary store in St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Sheldon, the subject of this sketch; and Hattie May, who

remains with her widowed mother. Thomas and Elizabeth (Posey) Jette, grandparents of Frank S., were natives of Ohio and representatives of families early founded in that state. The maternal grand-



parents were Edward and Parla (Blakely) Sheldon. Parla Blakely was a daughter of Ruth Root Blakely, who was of the same family of which Hon. Elihu Root, the present secretary of the United States, is a representative, while in the maternal line also the descent is traced in a collateral way to the distinguished Rev. Jonathan Edwards, first president of Princeton college. Frank S. Jette attended the public schools of Marietta, Ohio, until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he went to St.

Louis, Mo., where he was a salesman in a book store about two years. From May 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1881, he was a clerk in the office of the Vandalia railroad in St. Louis, and he then went to Nashville, Tenn., where he held a clerkship in the freight office of the Louisville & Nashville railroad until Dec. 1, 1884. Thereafter he served until Aug. 1, 1887, as chief rate clerk in the office of the general freight agent of the same road, in Louisville, Ky. He then assumed the position of chief clerk to the general freight agent of the Western railway of Alabama, with headquarters in the city of Montgomery, retaining this incumbency until Feb. 1, 1890, after which he served until Nov. 8, 1892, as chief clerk to the general manager of the Central of Georgia railroad, in Savannah, where he has since maintained his residence. On Nov. 8, 1892, Mr. Jette was appointed superintendent of transportation for the Central of Georgia, which position he held until Dec. 9, 1903, after which he served a short time as assistant to the general manager of the same road. He then resigned his position, and on Aug. 1, 1904, he engaged in the coal and wood business, under the present firm name, having built up an excellent trade. He is a Democrat in politics, a deacon in the First Baptist church, a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Mystic Shrine. Nov. 30, 1881, Mr. Jette was united in marriage to Miss Julia Louise Bouchard, of St. Louis, Mo., and they have three children—Paul Eldridge, Eugene Sheldon, and Josephine Louise. The elder son is associated with his father in business.

Jewells, a town in the eastern part of Hancock county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1872. The population in 1900 was 500. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, several mercantile concerns, a cotton mill with 4,000 spindles and 121 looms, good church and school accommodations, express and telegraph service, etc. Mayfield, two miles north, on the branch of the Georgia railroad that runs from Augusta to Macon, is the nearest railroad station.

Jewellville, a post-town in the eastern part of Banks county, reported a population of 103 in 1900. Alto and Maysville, each about twelve miles distant, are the nearest railroad stations.

Jimps, a village of Bulloch county, is six miles southwest of Statesboro, on the Dover & Brewton division of the Central of Georgia railroad, and in 1900 had a population of 81. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile interests, and is a shipping point of some importance.

Jockey, a post-hamlet of Pickens county, is four miles due west of Nelson, which is the nearest railroad station.

Joe, a post-hamlet in the eastern part of Cherokee county, is not far from the Milton and Forsyth county lines. Canton, twelve miles west, is the most convenient railroad station.

John, a post-hamlet in the northeast corner of Monroe county, is some five miles southwest of Cork, which is the nearest railroad station.

Johnson County was created in 1858 from Laurens and Emanuel counties, and named in honor of Herschel V. Johnson, governor for four years of Georgia and candidate for vice-president on the Douglas ticket in 1860. It is bounded on the north by Washington county, on the northeast by Jefferson county, on the east and southeast by Emanuel county, on the south and southeast by Laurens and on the west by Laurens and Wilkinson. The Oconee and Ohoopsee rivers with their tributaries drain the country. The land is level and easily cultivated, producing good crops of cotton, corn, wheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, sorghum and sugar-cane, while the native grasses and the pine woods furnish range for stock. All kinds of berries, fruit, and vegetables are raised for home consumption. About half the original forests still stand, though the timber is rapidly being converted into lumber, which is shipped to Savannah, and turpentine and rosin are important articles of export. The Wrightsville & Tennille and the Wadley & Mount Vernon railroads traverse the county, and by connecting with the Central of Georgia, and the Macon, Dublin & Savannah afford ex-

cellent facilities for transportation. Wrightsville is the county seat. The population of the county, according to the census of 1900 was 11,409, an increase of 5,280 since 1890. Recently there has been great improvement in the educational system of the county. Besides the public schools, the Nannie Lou Worthen Institute, at Wrightsville, is well attended.

Johnson, Herschel Vespasian, lawyer and statesman, was born in Burke county Sept. 18, 1812. In 1834 he graduated at the University of Georgia and having studied law under Judge Gould while attending college was soon after admitted to the bar. He practiced at Augusta for about five years, when he located in Jefferson county. In 1840 he was nominated for Congress, but declined to make the race. Two years later he ran and was defeated. In 1844 he was one of the Polk electors and was prominently supported for governor in the Democratic convention the following year. In 1848 he was appointed by Governor Towns to fill the unexpired term of Walter T. Colquitt in the United States senate; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that year; elected judge of the superior court in 1849; elector for the state at large on the Pierce ticket in 1852; nominated and elected governor in 1853; reëlected in 1855; candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas in 1860; delegate to the secession convention of 1861, where he offered a substitute for the ordinance proposing immediate secession; elected Confederate state senator in 1862; president of the constitutional convention of 1865; elected United States senator in January, 1866, though he was disfranchised by the act of Congress and not permitted to serve; was appointed judge of the superior court in 1873 and held the position until his death in Jefferson county on August 16, 1880.

Johnson, James, was born in Robinson county, N. C., Feb. 24, 1810, of Scotch parentage. He graduated at the University of Georgia; taught school while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1835 and soon won a place in the front rank of his profession and as a politician; was elected to Congress in 1850; was a delegate in the American Party conventions of 1857 and 1858; became provisional governor at the close of the war by appointment of President Johnson; was appointed collector for the port of Savannah in 1866 after being defeated in the race for state senator; resigned this position in 1870 to become judge of the superior court, and was one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket in 1872.



Johnson, Walter H., is the incumbent of the office of United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, and maintains his home in the city of Atlanta. He was born in Columbus, Muscogee county, Ga., Oct. 10, 1847, and is a son of James and Anna (Harris) Johnson. His father, who was a lawyer by vocation, was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Georgia, having represented the same in Congress, to which he was elected in 1852, was appointed provisional governor of the state in 1865; and was afterward judge of the Chattahoochee circuit. Walter H. Johnson was educated in the schools of his native city, where he was reared to manhood. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He served as postmaster of Columbus from 1874 to 1882, and thereafter served as collector of internal revenue until 1885. He was again appointed to this office in 1889, and remained the incumbent of the same until 1893. In 1897 he was appointed United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, and has since served continuously in this office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Methodist church. In January, 1877, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Verstelle, daughter of Capt. Henry W. Verstelle, and she died on Sept. 13, 1890, being survived by two children,—Nellie, who is the wife of Floyd C. Furlow, of Atlanta; and Folger, who is attending Columbia University of New York.



Johnston, Hal L., of Palmetto, Campbell county, was for a number of years, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry, but is now giving his attention principally to the management of the plant and business of a well equipped cotton mill at Palmetto. He was born in the city of Rome, Ga., Jan. 4, 1852, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Hardin) Johnston, both of whom were born and reared in Georgia. The father was for many years identified with the transportation business, with the Georgia Central railroad, having charge of boats on the Tombigbee and

Mobile rivers. He died Feb. 11, 1891, in Atlanta and his first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in September, 1853, her remains being laid to rest at Rome. Doctor Johnston was afforded the advantages of the common schools, after which he learned the dental profession under an excellent instructor, and became skilled in all departments of the work. He took up his residence in Palmetto in 1870, and there followed his profession about fourteen years. He then removed to Atlanta, where he was interested in a wholesale grocery business until 1899, when he returned to Palmetto and identified himself with his present line of industry, being vice-president and general-manager of the company with which he is connected. In politics he is a stalwart in the camp of Democracy; has rendered effective service as a member of the state executive committee, as well as the county and congressional committees of his party; and has represented his county in the state legislature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On Oct. 8, 1872, Doctor Johnston was married to Miss Ella Carleton, daughter of John and Cecely (Griffith) Carleton, of Palmetto, and of the six children of this union only two are living; Herman L., who is now in the government educational service in the Island of Guam, and Nellie Estelle, wife of John E. Smith, a manufacturer and prominent business man of Atlanta.



Johnston, J. Harry, vice-president and manager of the R. W. Burnham Furniture Company, 1124 Broadway, Augusta, one of the oldest and most important concerns of the sort in the city, was born in Milledgeville, Baldwin county, Ga., Nov. 14, 1870. He is a son of John W. and Martha A. (Wood) Johnston, the former a native of Kingston, Cherokee county, Ala., and the latter was born near Sandersville, Washington county, Ga. The father, who followed mechanical pursuits during the greater portion of his active career, is now living retired in Summerville, an attractive suburb of Augusta. The mother died in Milledgeville, May 6, 1888, and is survived by two children—the subject of this review and Birdie, who is now the wife of Edward W. James, of Augusta. After a preliminary course of study in the public schools

of Milledgeville, J. Harry Johnston entered the Georgia military college, in that city, where he remained a student until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. He then, in 1888, took up his residence in Augusta, being here employed about three years as bookkeeper for the firm of Thomas & Maxwell, dealers in furniture. He then went to Atlanta, where he was bookkeeper for two years in the office of George E. Hoppie, president of the Atlanta Traction Company and the Atlanta Bank Punch Company. In 1893 he returned to Augusta and became bookkeeper for the late R. W. Burnham, who was engaged in the furniture business at 1138 Broad street. He has ever since been identified with this old and popular house, the concern being now known as the R. W. Burnham Furniture Company, under which title it was incorporated on Aug. 29, 1900. Shortly after taking the position of bookkeeper Mr. Johnston was promoted to the position of manager, holding this office both prior to and for several years after the death of Mr. Burnham, who passed away on Dec. 13, 1895. Upon the incorporation of the business he acquired an interest in it and has since been vice-president and manager of the company, which has made significant advancement under his able and indefatigable supervision, being not only one of the oldest furniture houses in Augusta, but also one of the best known and most popular. Mrs. B. Burnham, widow of the late R. W. Burnham, is president of the company, and her minor son, R. B. Burnham, is also a stockholder in the concern. The attractive headquarters of the company have been maintained in the present location since 1890, and the establishment is equipped with a large and select stock in all lines of furniture. Mr. Johnston is a Democrat in his political allegiance, is a Master Mason, is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Beavers, and became a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks on Dec. 13, 1905. On Nov. 17, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Almerna Shields, of Thomson, McDuffie county, Ga., and they have two children,—Harry Shields, born Nov. 22, 1896, and Bessie, born May 26, 1899.

Johnston, Philip P., judge of the city court of Waynesboro and recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Burke county, was born on a plantation near the city of Tallahassee, Leon county, Fla., Sept. 19, 1854. He is a son of George C. S. and Maria H. (Whitehurst) Johnston, the former of whom was born in Charles county, Md., in 1805, and the latter in Leon county, Fla., in 1814. As a young man the father removed from his native

commonwealth to Florida, becoming a successful planter of Leon county, while he was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church South. His first wife died in 1866, in Fernandina, Fla.,



and he later removed to Barnesville, Ga., where he married a second time. He passed the remainder of his life in this state, his death having occurred, in Bibb county, in 1878. He was of English and Scotch lineage, having been a son of George Johnston, who was of English descent, and of Frances (Smoot) Johnston who was of Scotch descent. Her father was a Scotsman who escaped from an English prison on the day before he was to have been executed for having taken part in a patriotic rebellion in Scot-

land. He became a stowaway on a vessel bound for America and located in Maryland, where he passed the remainder of his life. Judge Johnston secured his earlier educational discipline in Fletcherville institute, at Thomasville, Ga., and in a school conducted by Capt. M. C. Edwards at Springvale, this state. He left school in his sixteenth year and passed the following two years in southern Florida. At the age of eighteen in 1873, he took up his residence in Waynesboro, where he has since made his home. Here he took up the study of law. The notably receptive power of his intellect was shown in the fact that after but nine months' technical reading he was able to pass the required examination which entitled him to admission to the bar, this being in November, 1873. Though but nineteen years of age at the time, he forthwith entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has attained marked prestige and met with unequivocal success, being known as one of the leading lawyers of eastern Georgia and having been concerned in much of the important litigation in the courts of this section. In 1903 he was elected to his present office. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but has invariably declined to become a candidate for office of purely political nature, but was induced to accept the judgeship of the city court in view of the fact that the judge of this court is permitted to practice law in all courts except his own and he is therefore still engaged in the active practice of his profession. He and his wife are prominent members of the Waynesboro Methodist Episcopal church South, in which he is a steward and trustee. He is a Royal-Arch Mason and is at

the time of this writing incumbent of the office of worshipful master of Waynesboro Lodge, No. 274, Free and Accepted Masons. On Dec. 11, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Johnston to Miss Lena P. Shewmake, daughter of Judge John T. and Elizabeth P. (Jones) Shewmake, of Augusta, Ga. Her parents were both natives of Burke county, where they remained until their removal to Augusta. Judge and Mrs. Johnston have four children: John S. is studying law in the office of his father; Nona was recently graduated in the Wesleyan female college at Macon; and Lena and Adele are attending school in Waynesboro.

Johnston, Richard Malcolm, author and educator, was born in Hancock county, Ga., March 8, 1822. His boyhood was spent upon his father's plantation of over 2,000 acres of land. In 1841 he graduated with high honors at Mercer university, after which he taught for about a year, when he began the study of law. Upon being admitted he began practice at Sparta. Some years later he was tendered a judgeship in the northern circuit of the state, and about the same time was offered the presidency of his alma mater. He declined both, however, to become professor of belles-lettres in the state university at Athens, which position he held until the commencement of the Civil war. Subsequently he established a preparatory school at Rockly, which became known all over the Southern States. A few years after the war he removed his school to Chestnut Hill, near Baltimore, Md., where it took the name of the Pen Lucy Institute. He published several works, the best known being "Dukesborough Tales," "Georgia Sketches," "A Historical Sketch of English Literature," and a "Life of Alexander H. Stephens." He died in 1898.

Johnston Station, a town in the southwestern part of Liberty county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, and in 1900 had a population of 300. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and is the commercial center for that section of the county.

Johnstonville, a post-village of Monroe county, with a population of 48, is a short distance north of Goggansville, which is the nearest railway station.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet in the northwestern part of Dawson county, is eight miles east of Jasper, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Joice, a post-hamlet of Tattnall county, is about two miles west of Coe, which is the nearest railroad station.

Joiner, a post-hamlet in the eastern part of Dodge county, is not far from the Laurens county line. Eastman, ten miles west, is the nearest railroad station.

Jolly, a post-village of Pike county, is on the Columbus & McDonough division of the Southern railway, and about five miles west of Zebulon. It has an express office, a good local trade, and does some shipping.

Jones, a post-hamlet of McIntosh county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, not far from Darien Junction. It is a small place, but has a good local trade and does some shipping.

Jones, Charles Colcock, lawyer and historian, was born in the city of Savannah, Oct. 28, 1831. In 1852 he graduated at Princeton and three years later at the Harvard law school. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in his native city in partnership with John E. Ward. In 1860 he was elected mayor of Savannah and just before the outbreak of the Civil war made many speeches in different parts of the state in favor of secession. In 1862 he entered the army of the Confederate States as colonel of artillery and served until the close of the war, surrendering with Johnston's army in April, 1865. The following December he removed to New York city, where he practiced law until 1876, when he returned to Georgia and took up his residence in Augusta. From that time until his death he was interested in the study of the archæological remains of Georgia's former inhabitants. On this subject he wrote a number of interesting pamphlets, most of which are to be found in the collections of the Georgia Historical Society. He was also the author of several other works, the most important of which is a history of Georgia in two volumes. From 1879 until his death he was president of the Confederate survivors' association of Augusta. Altogether his published works number fourteen books, ten pamphlets, and twenty-nine addresses. He died at Augusta on July 19, 1893.

Jones County was laid out in 1807 and was named for Hon. James Jones, of Chatham county. It was enlarged by the addition of a part of Putnam in 1810 and a part of it was taken to form Bibb county in 1822. It is bounded on the north by Jasper and Putnam counties, on the east by Baldwin, on the south by Wilkinson, Twiggs and Bibb, and on the west by the Ocmulgee river, which separates it from the counties of Bibb and Monroe. The surface is undulating and in places hilly and broken. The soil was originally very productive, but injudicious cultivation has greatly reduced its fertility. It is being reclaimed, however, in recent

years, by the introduction of modern methods and the scientific application of commercial fertilizers. The results are seen in a marked increase in the yield of cotton, wheat, sweet and Irish potatoes, the various kinds of peas, corn and sugar-cane. Some hay is raised and considerable attention is given to fruit culture. The forests contain hickory, oak, poplar and short leaf pine, but the output of lumber is small. Along the Ocmulgee and other streams where there is water-power manufacturing is carried on to some extent. A vein of kaolin of excellent quality runs through the county and is now being worked. Clinton, the former county seat, is situated near the Macon & Athens division of the Central of Georgia railroad, the main line of which runs along the southern border, and a branch of the Georgia system also crosses the county. Gray is the county seat. Among the early settlers were Benjamin Reynolds and John Lamar, Revolutionary veterans, the former of whom was compelled to flee from South Carolina to escape the persecutions of the Tories after the war was over. The population in 1900 was 13,358, an increase of 649 during the preceding decade.



Jones, Francis Fitch, has built up a prosperous enterprise as a factor of naval stores in the city of Savannah, where he has resided for a decade and a half. He was born in the city of Charleston, S. C., March 18, 1860, and is a son of Augustus H. Jones, a representative cotton factor of that state and a son of Wiswall Jones, who also was born in Charleston, as was Augustus H. The mother of the subject of this sketch bore the maiden name of Julia Ann Fitch, and she is now a resident of Savannah, her husband being deceased. Francis F. Jones was reared and educated in his native city, and he has been connected with the cotton and naval-store trade from his boyhood to the present, so that his success is based on solid foundations of experience and definite knowledge of values. He came to Savannah in 1890, and here he has risen to prominence in his chosen line of enterprise, being numbered among the representative business men of the fair old city. He is a member of the Savannah board of trade and chamber of commerce, the Savannah Yacht club, the Soiree club, and also holds membership in those two noble organizations, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Colonial Wars, being governor of the latter for

the State of Georgia, while in the former he is a member of the board of managers for this state. He is a stalwart Democrat and takes a lively interest in local affairs, having served one term of two years as a member of the board of aldermen of Savannah.

Jones, George, United States senator, was appointed to that position to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Abraham Baldwin, and served from Oct. 26 to Dec. 9, 1807. Aside from this fact it seems that but little is known of his career.



Jones, Henry A., M. D., is one of the leading representatives of his profession in Jenkins county, maintaining his residence and professional headquarters in Millen, the county seat. He was born in Herndon, Burke-county, Ga., Aug. 27, 1868; and is a son of Henry W. and Martha (Aiken) Jones, the former of whom was likewise born in Herndon, Sept. 24, 1824, and the latter in Madison, Morgan county, in May, 1830. Henry W. Jones rendered valuable service as an engineer for the Confederacy during the war be-

tween the states, having been connected with a Georgia regiment. After the war he became one of the successful planters of Burke county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on Aug. 8, 1900, while his widow was summoned to the life eternal in December, 1902. She was a daughter of Bartley and Lucy (Cummings) Aiken, the latter having been a daughter of a prominent physician in Virginia. The paternal grandparents of Doctor Jones were Henry Philip and Sarah (Vickers) Jones, of Burke county, where the respective families were early founded. Doctor Jones secured his literary education in Emory college at Oxford, Ga., and he then entered the medical department of the University of New York, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession in Herndon, Burke county, where he remained four years, at the expiration of which, in 1896, he located in Millen. Here he has built up a fine practice and gained a strong hold on popular confidence and esteem. He is a close student of his profession and keeps abreast of the advances made in the same, while he is a frequent contributor to leading medical periodicals. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, and is a local surgeon of the Millen & Southwestern

railway. In politics he is a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, in which he is a trustee. He is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and with its adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He was for several years a member of the Burke Troop of cavalry, a part of the First Georgia regiment, and he served for a time as regimental surgeon. On Nov. 28, 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Daniel, daughter of Elias Daniel, of Millen, and they have one daughter, Miriam Daniel Jones, born May 4, 1899.

Jones, James, was born in Maryland, but moved with his family to Georgia when he was very young. As a child he received but little education, but on reaching maturity he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served for several terms in the state legislature, and was elected representative in Congress in 1798. He died at Washington, D. C., in 1801.

Jones, John J., lawyer and legislator, was born in Burke county, Ga., in 1824. After graduating at Emory college he studied law and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He served as a member of the state legislature and in 1858 was elected to represent his district in the lower house of Congress. On Jan. 23, 1861, he resigned his seat, along with the other members of the Georgia delegation, and soon afterward entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant. After the war was over he returned to the practice of his profession in Burke county, in which he continued until his death in 1898. At the time of his death he was commissioner of roads and revenues of the county.

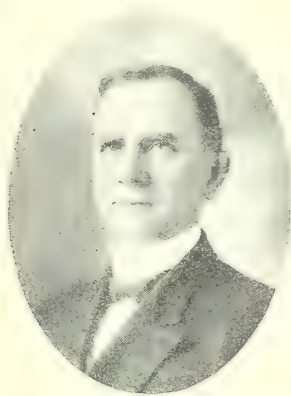
Jones, John W., physician and legislator, was born on April 14, 1806, in Montgomery county, Md. While still in his boyhood he went with his parents to Kentucky, where he received a liberal education and took up the study of medicine. After graduating at the Jefferson medical college, of Philadelphia, Pa., he located at Griffin, Ga., and in a few years came to be recognized as one of the leading physicians of the state. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, but after one term returned to the practice of his profession, removing to Alabama. A few years later he returned to Georgia and was for some time a professor in the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta.



Jones, Lodrick Mathews, M. D., is an able member of the medical staff of the Georgia state sanitarium, at Milledgeville, in which he is assistant physician. He was born on a farm in Twiggs county, this state, April 28, 1850. In the same county were also born his parents, Thomas H. and Martha A. (Tharp) Jones, who there passed their entire lives, the father having been a planter by vocation and for many years tax collector of his native county. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Mathews) Jones, and his wife was a daughter of Charnac A. Tharp, the maiden name of whose wife was Jefferson. Doctor Jones secured his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native county, after which he continued his studies in Mercer university. In preparing himself for his chosen profession he entered the Atlanta medical college, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1879 until 1883 he was engaged in the general practice of his profession in Wilkinson county, and since that time he has been incumbent of his present office, that of assistant physician at the state sanitarium, or hospital for the insane. He is vice-president of the Sanitarium medical society and a member of the Medical Association of Georgia. He is vice-president of the Exchange bank of Milledgeville and has other capitalistic interests. He is aligned as an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. On Dec. 19, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lila P. Daniel, of Midway, Baldwin county. She died March 15, 1891, being survived by three children—Lodrick Malone, Elizabeth and William O. Daniel. The elder son is now a student in the Atlanta college of pharmacy. The younger son is a member of the class of 1906 in the Georgia military college at Milledgeville, and is captain of his company of college cadets. On Oct. 18, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Jones to Miss Isabelle Alling, of Milledgeville, and they have two children, Aubrey and Isabelle.

Jones, Dr. Noble W., who has been called "one of the morning stars of American liberty," was born near the city of London, Eng-

land, about 1724. His father was made a member of the Georgia council and treasurer of the province, and when he came to America to assume the duties of the position the son came with him. At the beginning of the dissensions between the colonies and the crown Doctor Jones cast his lot with the patriots and soon became active in the cause of liberty. In November, 1768, he was elected speaker of the assembly and was reëlected two years later. Governor Wright negatived his second election because he had issued an address to the king two years before. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, and was chosen as one of Georgia's representatives in the Continental Congress of that year, but did not attend out of respect for his father's wishes. As a member of the Council of Safety he was active in thwarting the designs of the British and Tories; was a delegate to Congress in 1781; a member and president of the convention which met in May, 1795, to revise the constitution, and one of the leading physicians of his day. He died Jan. 9, 1805.



Jones Robert T., president of the Canton cotton mills, of Canton, Cherokee county, is one of the prominent and influential business men of this section of the state and one of the honored citizens of Canton, where his interests are large and varied. He was born and reared in Newton county, Ga., and has maintained his home in Canton since September, 1879, when he here established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has since continued without interruption. Through his able manage-

ment and sterling integrity of purpose, this enterprise has grown from modest proportions to one of distinctive scope and importance, and it has been pronounced the most extensive of the sort in the state. His annual business now aggregates about \$250,000. In addition to the main establishment, in Canton, Mr. Jones operates three branch stores, in all of which general merchandise is carried in such variety and completeness as to anticipate all demands of the trade patronage. Within the summer of 1906 he will have completed a modern fertilizer factory, from which he will supply his large trade in this commodity, said trade now demanding about 2,000 tons of fertilizer each year. Mr. Jones has conducted his extensive business under his individual name, but in

1906 he secured a charter and has incorporated his business under the title of the Jones Mercantile Company, the same having a paid-up capital of \$125,000. The interested principals in the concern include, in addition to himself, his son Paul W. and several of the trusted and valued men who have been in his employ for a number of years. It is the intention of Mr Jones to commit practically the entire management of the new business when organized to his son, Paul W., who has, it would seem, partaken in a large measure of his father's business tact and executive ability. The business of the company is certain to be cumulative in scope under the extended facilities, for its enterprise is based on the unblemished reputation, marked success and personal popularity of its founder. In the year 1892 was organized and incorporated the Bank of Canton, with a paid-up capital stock of \$25,000. Mr. Jones was elected first president of the institution and has since continued to serve in this capacity. The bank now has a surplus fund of \$40,000, after paying annual dividends of eight per cent. The original stock of the bank was issued at a par value of \$100 a share and the same can not be bought to-day for \$400 a share. This is to-day considered one of the best managed and most substantial of the smaller banking institutions of the state. In 1900, with the coöperation of representative citizens of this section of the state, Mr. Jones organized the Canton Cotton Mills, which concern was duly incorporated under the laws of Georgia, with a capital of \$100,000, fully paid in. Mr. Jones was elected president and treasurer of the company, of which dual office he still remains the incumbent. This important industrial concern has paid an annual dividend of eight per cent.; has accumulated a surplus fund of \$120,000; and its stock is valued above \$200 a share. All these data indicate how splendidly the enterprise has prospered under the able administration of Mr. Jones. The mills occupy a substantial two-story brick building, 452 feet in length by 85 feet in width, the product of the plant is exclusively denim, and its capacity is for the output of 6,200 pounds of finished goods per day. The mills afford employment to 250 hands and the value of the enterprise in the immediate community is thus increased. The stock is held entirely by residents of Cherokee county, Mr. Jones having the controlling interest. He is also president and treasurer of the Georgia marble finishing works, of Canton, which has a capital of \$50,000, fully paid in. This enterprise was established in a modest way, in 1891, by T. M. Brady, and in 1905 a stock company was formed, with capital stock as above indicated, Mr. Jones taking

the majority of the stock. This concern is likewise prospering no less substantially than the others with which Mr. Jones has identified himself, and the company now has a surplus of more than \$15,000. From the statements here entered it will be seen that the enterprises which have thus been founded and managed by Mr. Jones represent a capitalistic investment of practically half a million dollars, and all are in excellent financial condition, adding materially to the industrial and commercial prestige of the county and the state. For nearly thirty years Mr. Jones has been identified with the business and civic interests of Cherokee county and the town of Canton, and the best voucher of his sterling character is that afforded in the unbounded confidence and esteem in which he is held in the community. His friends are equal in number to his acquaintances, and all seem ready to aid and coöperate with him in any enterprise which he undertakes, realizing his administrative and initiative ability and appreciating his liberality and public spirit. Such are the men who have made Georgia what it is to-day, the veritable "Empire State of the South." In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat, for sound money and protective tariff. He has been a Mason since 1883, and in 1873 joined the Missionary Baptist church, of which he has been a deacon since 1880. He has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school since 1899, and his efforts in this direction have been productive of fine results. On Oct. 15, 1878, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Susie S. Walker of Covington. Eleven children were born of this union, four of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Jones died April 17, 1899, and on April 17, 1901, Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Lily Cross of Canton, and they have three children.



Jones, Sam D., a representative business man and president of the chamber of commerce of Atlanta, was born on the old family homestead, Walnut Grove, Campbell county, Va., May 27, 1856. He was graduated in the Virginia polytechnic institute in 1878, and in the following year was graduated in Richmond college in the city of Richmond. He entered educational work and for nine years was president of Virginia institute, at Bristol, Va., where he conducted a large and successful school for young women. He resigned this position, came to Atlanta in 1898, and in the metrop-

olis of Georgia he has since been identified with the manufacturing business. He is now the president of the Atlanta stove works. Mr. Jones is a son of William S. and Virginia Judith (Moorman) Jones, the former of whom was born on the same old homestead, Nov. 15, 1821. He was a Virginia planter and slave-holder of the old regime and was a man of prominence and influence in his community. His wife was born near Lynchburg, Campbell county, Va., Dec. 31, 1826. Mr. Jones' paternal grandmother bore the maiden name of Martha West, was a direct descendant of Sir Thomas West, who was knighted the third Baron West, and of Johanna de la Ware, a granddaughter of Lord Mowbray, who was of the royal house of England. In America Mr. Jones traces his lineage to Col. John West, a brother of the third Lord Delaware (de la Ware), who made the first permanent English settlement in America and sacrificed a large fortune in so doing. Col. John West was for many years a member of the council of Virginia, and from 1635 to 1637 was the acting governor of the colony. So faithfully did he serve the colony that, in 1659, the house of burgesses passed an act acknowledging his services and freeing him from taxation. West Point, Va., was the home of Colonel West and was named for him. He was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On his father's side Mr. Jones is of the ninth generation in descent from Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, the Indian chief. In 1675 Jane Rolfe, granddaughter of Pocahontas, married Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, England, and a descendant of a sister of Anne Boleyn, wife of King Henry VIII. On his mother's side Mr. Jones' ancestors are also English, and the coat of arms is still preserved in the family. He is a collateral descendant also of Capt. Robert Adams, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Jones was married on Oct. 10, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth D. Harrison, daughter of Rev. Joseph R. and Sarah (Lunsford) Harrison, of Roanoke county Va. The children of this union were five in number and all are living except the eldest, Eoline. The others are Harrison, William Saunders, Lulu Dean and Bolling Henry, Jr.

Jones, Rev. Samuel P., of Cartersville, Bartow county, Ga., son of Capt. John J. and Mrs. Queeny (Porter) Jones, was born in Chambers county, Ala., Oct 16, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel G. Jones, was a Methodist preacher, who married a daughter of Rev. Robert L. Edwards, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Georgia. Four of the brothers of Mr. Jones' father are ministers of the Gospel, and for several generations the family

on both sides have been prominent church members and preachers of the Word. When only nine years old Mr. Jones had the misfortune to lose his mother. Four years afterward his father



married Miss Jennie Skinner of Cartersville, to which place he moved his family in 1859. In 1861 his father entered the Confederate army, and by reason of his absence and the disordered state of society, his son drifted into the company of the immoral and dissipated. Surrounded by and associating with this class, he found himself at the age of twenty-one, physically and morally wrecked and ruined. Until his mother died he had been a pupil under Prof W. F. Slaton, now the superintendent of the public

schools of Atlanta. Here the groundwork of an education had been faithfully laid. During his father's absence he had neglected his studies, but soon after his return he entered the school of Hon. W. H. Felton, and later attended the high school at Euahlee, of which Prof. Ronald Johnson was the principal. Here his health broke down, which prevented his taking the collegiate course his father had intended for him. It was at this period he mistakenly sought relief in drinking. He also at this time commenced reading law and after due preparation was admitted to the bar. He, however, continued his life of dissipation until August, 1872, when, on his death-bed, his father extorted from him a solemn promise to reform and meet him in heaven. He kept his promise and soon after his conversion began to preach the Gospel. The first sermon he preached was the week after his conversion at the old New Hope church two miles from Cartersville. He went there with his grandfather Jones, who was the pastor of the Bartow circuit, and the Rev. Sandford, who was to have preached, failing to keep his appointment, his grandfather prevailed upon him to preach. He now began to preach, and under the direction of Rev. George R. Kramer, began to prepare himself for the ministry. Three months afterward he applied for admission, was accepted and received into the North Georgia annual conference and entered upon the arduous duties of the itinerant Methodist preacher. His first appointment was on the Van Wert circuit, where he preached acceptably three years. His next appointment was on the De Soto circuit, with seven churches, in Floyd county, Ga., where he was

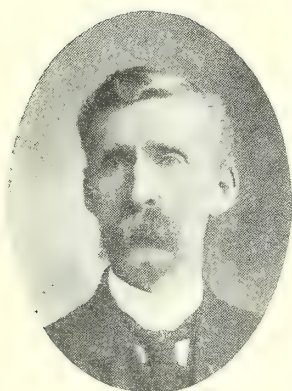
unusually successful. From here he was sent to Newborn circuit, Newton county, Ga., where he remained two years, and where he was blessed with greater success than ever before. His next appointment was on the Monticello circuit, Jasper county, Ga., where he also served two years. During these and the three preceding years he had been instrumental, under God, in converting 2,000 people and adding them to the membership of his churches, besides doing a great deal of revival work in other circuits. In the first eight years of his ministry he was instrumental in converting 5,000 people, and preached not less than 400 sermons, a year. His first revival work that gave him any notoriety was in 1879-80. In January, 1881, he was appointed agent for the orphan's home of the North Georgia conference at Decatur, and doing revival work in Atlanta, Griffin, Macon, Columbus and Savannah. This work engaged him during 1881-82. His first revival work in Atlanta was at the First Methodist church, when General Evans was pastor. This was followed by work at St. Luke's in Columbus, St. John's in Augusta, Trinity and Monumental churches in Savannah, Mulberry Street in Macon, and at all the leading Methodist churches in Georgia. The first revival services which gave him newspaper notoriety were in Memphis, Tenn., in January, 1883. Since that time he has worked in more than twenty states, including the cities of Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Mo., Waco, Tex., Mobile, Ala., Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., and in Toronto and other cities in Canada. In no place where he has preached have the buildings or tents been large enough to hold the people. He has preached to congregations numbering 10,000 people, and at Plattsburg, Mo., he had an audience of 20,000. At his revival in Chicago, the Inter-Ocean, and Tribune, in Cincinnati the Commercial Gazette, and Inquirer, and in St. Louis the Globe-Democrat, having an aggregate circulation of 300,000, printed his daily sermons. Through the columns of these widely circulated journals, he enjoyed the privilege of preaching to a million and a half persons every day. His first preaching, he says, was called "earnest exhortation," which, he claims, cannot be feigned,—and he contends that that which did so much for him will do as much for others. He has always had an inborn hatred for shams, and especially for religious shams. He says he would prefer to be an Ingersoll, and a disbeliever in the Book than to be a Methodist, professedly believing everything and yet being just like Ingersoll. In the fourth year of his ministry he began to preach to his people just as he

thought, convinced that the preacher who fits the most consciences will get the most hearers—just as the shoemaker who makes the best fit will get the most customers. In preaching at the consciences he says there are three essential requisites—clearness, concentration and directness—and that when the conscience is aroused the alternative is left, of a better life or complete abandonment. When he first began to preach he was brought face to face with the fact that to succeed as a preacher one must either be a great thinker or a great worker—and after prayerful consideration he chose the latter. During the first eight years of his ministry he preached not less than 400 sermons a year, week after week, preaching oftentimes four sermons a day. He has never attempted to prove that there was a God—that Christ was divine—or that there was a heaven or hell. He made these things not an objective point, but a starting point—his idea being that Christ meant what he said in the command—preach the Gospel, not defend it; preach the Word, not try to prove that the Word is true. He is a believer in progressive theology, in aggressive effort, in agitation, in conflict, in conquest, and in the crowns which must follow this line of work. To the newspapers he concedes he owes much of his success, they having been very kind to him in their reportorial columns. The main object of all his preaching has been to make men realize fully that sin is hideous and righteousness attractive; to drive men from the former and attract them to the heights and beauties of the latter. Mr. Jones was married in November, 1869, to Miss Laura, daughter of John H. McElrain, of Henry county, Ky., and of the seven children which have blessed this union six survive: Mary M., Annie C., S. Paul, Robert W., Laura Henry and Julia Baxter. Since the above sketch was written, Mr. Jones died suddenly on Oct. 15, 1906.

Jones, Seaborn, was born in August, 1788. He was educated at Princeton, studied law and was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature in 1808. He began practice at Columbus; was made solicitor-general of the state in 1823; was elected to Congress in 1832 and again in 1844. He died at Columbus in 1874.

Jones, Seaborn H., of Waynesboro, is one of the leading members of the bar of Burke county, and a representative of one of the old and honored families of Georgia. He was born in Waynesboro, Dec. 20, 1863, and is a son of Hon. John J. and Evaline (Toombs) Jones. His father was a man of prominence and distinction in Georgia affairs, having been a member of the United States Congress at the time when Georgia seceded from the Union, and cap-

tain of a company in the Confederate service during the Civil war. After the close of the great conflict between the states he became a member of the state legislature and took a conspicuous part in forming the laws of the commonwealth under the existing exigencies of the new regime. At the time of his death, in 1898, he was commissioner of roads and revenues of Burke county, having large landed interests in the county. His wife, who died in 1900, was a niece of Hon. Robert Toombs, whose name is writ large in the annals of Georgia, which he represented in the United States senate, and was specially prominent in connection with military and governmental affairs of the Confederacy during the Civil war. Seaborn H. Jones was graduated in Emory college, his father's alma mater, at Oxford, Ga., when twenty-one years of age. He then took up the study of law under the preceptorship of his father, one of the most prominent members of the bar of eastern Georgia, and was admitted to practice in 1887. He forthwith entered into a professional partnership with his father, and this alliance continued until the death of the latter, the firm having a large and important practice, which the son still controls, the original firm title having been John J. Jones & Son. In his political proclivities Mr. Jones is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democracy, in whose cause he has been an active worker. He served three terms as solicitor of the Burke county court, and in 1898-9 he represented his county in the state legislature. In 1901 Gov. Allen D. Candler appointed him judge of the city court of Waynesboro, and he remained incumbent of this office until 1902, when the court was temporarily abolished. Judge Jones is chairman of the Burke county Democratic executive committee. He has extensive plantation interests in the county, owning a portion of the old Jones homestead, known as "Canaan," adjoining the city of Waynesboro, said property having been in the possession of the family for many generations. His only sister, Mary T., wife of Judge George F. Cox, of Waynesboro, owns a portion of the old homestead, the estate having been divided after the death of their mother. On Nov. 19, 1902, Judge Jones was united in marriage to Miss Helen Gresham, daughter of John J. Gresham, of Waynesboro. They have one child, John James Jones, who was born Oct. 8, 1904, and who was named in honor of his paternal grandfather.



Jones, William Henry, is a representative furniture dealer of Augusta, his finely equipped establishment being located at 1210 Broad street, where the enterprise is conducted under the title of the Jones Furniture Company. He was born in Taliaferro county, Ga., July 22, 1849, and is a son of Henry B. and Margaret (Rudisill) Jones, both of whom were likewise born in that county, where the mother died in 1871, and the father in 1895, the latter having been eighty years of age at the time of his demise. He was a soldier in the Confederate service during the war between the states, as were also three of his sons. Benjamin Jones, grandfather of the subject of this review, came to Georgia from North Carolina, as did also John Rudisill, the maternal grandfather. William H. Jones was educated in the schools of his native county; was reared on the home plantation, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he took a position as clerk in a general store, in Jefferson county. He later became proprietor of a general store in that county, thus conducting business from 1869 to 1897, when he removed to Augusta and established his present furniture business. He has succeeded in building up a most prosperous enterprise and is one of the reliable, progressive and popular business men of the city. In politics he is a stalwart adherent of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of St. James church, Methodist Episcopal South, in which he is a steward. On Feb. 17, 1876, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Julia Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of William and Julia (Matthews) Palmer, of Jefferson county, and they have five children: Harry Hill Jones, the only son, is now associated with his father in business; Julia Matthews is the wife of Jesse Mercer Rainwater, their marriage having been solemnized Oct. 18, 1905; Estelle Lois is a student in LaGrange female college, at LaGrange, Ga.; and Susie Rae and Dollie Palmer, the younger daughters, remain at the parental home.

Jones, W. O., president of the Bank of Elberton, Elbert county, and also of the Elberton Cotton and Compress Company, is one of the representative business men of northeastern Georgia. The Bank of Elberton was organized in 1893 and is incorporated for \$25,000, while its surplus fund now amounts to \$25,000, and its

undivided profits to \$6,000. The bank occupies its own building, a substantial and attractive two-story brick structure, at the corner of the public square and McIntosh street. The officers of the institution are all resident of Elberton and are as follows: W. O. Jones, president; T. O. Tabor, vice-president; J. H. Blackwell, cashier; and H. P. Hunter, assistant cashier. The Elberton Cotton and Compress Company was established in 1888. A reorganization occurred in 1890, when Mr. Jones purchased the interests of the other stockholders and has since been the sole proprietor, though the company is formally organized with the following executive corps: W. O. Jones, president; W. F. Anderson, vice-president; and J. E. Asbury, superintendent. The concern handles from 20,000 to 40,000 bales of cotton annually, having a capacity of five hundred bales a day, and employment is given to an average force of fifty workmen. In addition to this twelve cotton buyers are retained and the concern does the leading business of the sort in northeastern Georgia.



Jones, William R., who is successfully established in the retail grocery business at 1256 Broad street, Augusta, was born in Johnston county, N. C., Feb. 10, 1858. He is a son of William Alvin and Mary Jane (Hill) Jones, both natives of North Carolina, the former born in Johnston and the latter in Wake county. They passed their entire lives in that state, the father having been a member of a North Carolina regiment in the Confederate service during the Civil war and a planter by vocation. William R. Jones received somewhat meager educational advantages in the schools of his native county, but his youth was passed in the days of great prostration through the South after the close of the war between the states, so that his opportunities were far different than they would have been under normal conditions. He was associated in the work and management of the home plantation until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he located in Goldsboro, N. C., where he engaged in the retail grocery business, in which he there continued until 1886. He then removed to Augusta, Ga., where he was employed for four years by the street railway company. He then established his present grocery business, which he has since conducted most successfully, having at all times a fresh

and select stock of staple and fancy groceries and putting forth every effort to meet the demands of his excellent patronage. He is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Heptasophs and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In August, 1895, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Spears, daughter of the late Dr. Madison L. Spears, of Augusta, and they have one son, William Russell, who was born Dec. 11, 1896.

Jonesboro, the county seat of Clayton county, was first incorporated by the general assembly in 1859, but its charter was amended in 1881. It is located on the Central of Georgia railway, 23 miles south of Atlanta. Its proximity to the capital city has a tendency to prevent its ever becoming a great industrial or commercial center, though it has a number of substantial business concerns. It has a fine public school system, well patronized, and a number of churches. The population in 1900 was 877 in the town and 3,574 in the district.

During the Atlanta campaign of 1864 Jonesboro was the scene of important military operations. On August 17th Sherman sent General Kilpatrick, with a force of 5,000 cavalry, to destroy the West Point and Macon railroads. On the 19th he struck the latter road at Jonesboro to find it guarded by Ross' cavalry. Ross resisted as long as was practicable, but being outnumbered was forced to retire from the field, which he did in good order, and the work of destruction commenced. Before much of the road could be destroyed, however, a train carrying a force of infantry arrived upon the scene and Kilpatrick was driven in the direction of Lovejoy's Station. The siege of Atlanta was raised on August 25th and on the 30th Gen. O. O. Howard, with the Fourth army corps, crossed the Flint river and late in the afternoon began intrenching a position within half a mile of Jonesboro. That night, by order of General Hood, Hardee's corps and that of Gen. Stephen D. Lee marched against Howard, with the intention of driving him back across the Flint. It was the afternoon of the 31st before the Confederate forces could secure a position for an attack. Hardee himself occupied the center, Lee the right, and Cleburne was sent to turn the Federal right flank. Lee, mistaking the firing of Cleburne's skirmishers for the main attack moved forward too soon, encountered formidable breastworks and after a short but sanguinary action was repulsed. Cleburne had succeeded in carrying the temporary works and some of his men had even crossed the Flint and captured two pieces of artillery, but before he could

bring them off Hardee ordered him to desist from any further attack and to send a division to the support of Lee. In the meantime Howard was reinforced by Kilpatrick's cavalry and Davis' corps, and in the afternoon the latter made a terrific assault upon Hardee's position, capturing General Govan and about 400 prisoners. Girdon and Granbury made a vigorous charge against Davis, which enabled Hardee to rectify his line and hold the town until after nightfall, when he withdrew. His gallant defense of Jonesboro on this occasion covered the retreat of Hood's army from Atlanta and saved the supplies of the army as well. Another skirmish occurred at Jonesboro on Nov. 15, 1864. Col. F. A. Jones, with the Eight Indiana cavalry, was sent out from Marietta on the 14th and late on the afternoon of the next day reached Jonesboro, where he encountered a Confederate force with artillery behind intrenchments. The Third and Fifth Kentucky cavalry coming to his assistance the Confederates were finally forced to retire, leaving three caissons filled with ammunition in the hands of the enemy.

Jones' Mills, a post-village of Meriwether county, is located on Red Oak creek, about five or six miles north of Greenville, which is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 79.

Jonesville, a post-village in the northwest corner of McIntosh county, is near the line of the Darien & Western railroad, about half-way between Middleton and Darien Junction. The population in 1900 was 44.

Joplin, a post-hamlet of Union county, is located about three miles west of Blairsville. Culberson, N. C., is the most convenient railroad station.



Jordan, Rev. John D., D. D., the distinguished and honored pastor of the First Baptist church of Savannah, was born in Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., Feb. 9, 1861. He is a son of Benjamin and Julia (Arbridge) Jordan, the former a native of Princeton, Ky., and the latter of the State of Illinois. The paternal ancestry is of stanch Scotch-Irish derivation. The family was founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. Representatives of the name were found in the ranks of the patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution, as they were also in the war of

diers in the war of the Revolution, as they were also in the war of

1812, and the father of Doctor Jordan was a veteran of the Mexican war. In the Civil war members of the family were arrayed as soldiers in both the Confederate and United States service. Benjamin Jordan and his wife were strongly southern in their sympathies during this climacteric period of the nation's history but on account of disabilities resulting from his service in the war with Mexico he did not enter the Confederate service. He died in 1862. The Jordan family has had few representatives in public office, commercial and agricultural enterprises having been more commonly in evidence in connection with the name. Dr. John D. Jordan secured his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native county and then continued his studies in Princeton high school, a private institution of his home town. He later entered Bethel college, where he proved a close and appreciative student. From this institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1890, and the same college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in 1893. in 1899 he was signally honored by Mercer university, Macon, Ga., which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His theological course was taken in the Southern Baptist theological seminary. Doctor Jordan was reared to the sturdy life of the farm and early became inured to its work, finding the discipline an inspiration for the broadening of his ken and the widening of his field of endeavor. For two years he was a teacher in the public schools and in 1889-90 was assistant professor in his alma mater, Bethel college. During the ensuing two years he was pastor of the First Baptist church at Paducah, Ky., and for the next three years was a student in the Southern Baptist theological seminary, in the meanwhile serving as pastor of the churches of Elizabethtown and Gilead. While a college student he also did efficient pastoral service at Elkton, Allensville, Fitchfield and Madisonville, Ky. After completing his seminary course he was pastor of the Baptist church in Decatur, Ill., for two years. For one year he was the general superintendent of the Baptist young people's work in the Southern Baptist convention, giving the work great prominence and placing it upon a substantial basis in the South. In May, 1897, Doctor Jordan assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Savannah, where his earnest and devoted labors have been blessed with grateful returns, in both the spiritual and temporal departments of the church work. He is classed among the foremost thinkers, orators and pastors of his denomination in the South, while his personal popularity is of the most unequivocal order, regardless

of denominational lines. Since coming to his present pastorate he has received many flattering offers from other churches and also in connection with college work but he has preferred to remain in what he pronounces "the best church in the fairest city in the greatest state in the Union." On July 8, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Jordan to Miss Ray Griffin, daughter of A. N. and Belle Griffin, now residents of Meridian, Miss. Doctor and Mrs. Jordan have no children.



Jordan, William A., judge of the city court of Blakely, Early county, ex-mayor of the city, and one of the representative lawyers of that section of the state, was born in Pike county, Ga., May 20, 1856, a son of Willis Pope Jordan and Mary R. (Bethnell) Jordan, both natives of Georgia. The father was a lawyer by profession and served for a number of years as ordinary of Quitman county. William A. Jordan secured his preliminary education in the schools of Quitman county, after which he attended the University of Georgia. He read law under the preceptorship of his father and in 1877, at the age of twenty-one years, was admitted to the bar of his native state. He began the practice of his profession in Georgetown, Ga., and succeeded his father as ordinary of Quitman county, having been elected in 1881 and remained the incumbent of the office for a period of four years. In 1886 he located in Blakely, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and has ever since maintained his home, prominent in his profession and in the public affairs of the city and county. He was made solicitor of the county court in 1887 and in 1889 he was made Judge of the county court and served on the bench until this court was abolished by act of the legislature. In 1890 he was appointed judge of the city court, and has since remained in tenure of this office, where he has gained a high reputation for the effective discharge of his judicial duties. He served two terms as mayor of Blakely; has been alderman of the city several terms, and has always shown a public-spirited interest in local affairs. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. In 1887

Judge Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Buchanan, daughter of James Buchanan, an honored and prominent citizen of Blakely, and at one time treasurer of the county. He served in the Seminole Indian war, in which he was wounded. Judge and Mrs. Jordan have three children—Maud, William, and Walker.

Joseph's Town.—Among the earliest settlements in Georgia was one about three miles below the mouth of Abercorn creek, opposite to Onslow and Argyle islands. Two Scotchmen opened plantations there and thirty servants were employed in cultivating the lands. The name of Joseph's Town was given to the place and for a time it promised to become an important settlement. Then malarial fever attacked the inhabitants, several of the servants died, the rest moved away, and the plantations lapsed into neglect.



Joyce, James J., proprietor of the finely equipped meat market and green grocery at 124 Liberty street, east, in the city of Savannah, was born and reared in that city, his birth having occurred Oct. 1, 1857. He is a son of Timothy and Mary (Keenan) Joyce, both of whom were born in Ireland. Timothy Joyce was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of ship carpenter. He came to America in the early '50s and settled in Savannah, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1883.

His wife was likewise reared to maturity in the Emerald Isle, whence she came to America as a young woman, depending upon her own resources. She located in Savannah, where her marriage was solemnized, and here her death occurred on June 1, 1873, both she and her husband having been communicants and zealous members of the Catholic church. Five children survive the honored parents, James J. being the eldest, and all being residents of Savannah. Julia is the wife of Charles Harvey; John W. and Bernard are identified with business interests in their native city; and Bridget is the wife of William F. Crosby. James J. Joyce secured his early educational training in the public and parochial schools of Savannah—principally in the school connected with the Catholic cathedral. Before he had attained the age of fourteen years he began a practical apprenticeship at the butcher's trade, with which he has since been identified, either as an employe or as the owner of a market. He was employed at his

trade until April 1, 1882, when he engaged in business on his own responsibility and he has been most successful in his independent business career, conducting one of the leading markets of the city and having a trade of representative order. He has occupied his present modern quarters since Oct. 1, 1888, and the greatest care is paid to catering to the large and discriminating patronage, the market being supplied with the choicest of meat products, sea foods, green groceries, etc. In his political adherency Mr. Joyce is a staunch Democrat, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, being members of the parish of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Hibernian society, and the Irish-American Friendly society; is a member of the Savannah chamber of commerce, the Savannah retail butchers' association, and the Master butchers' association of America. On Jan. 19, 1884, Mr. Joyce was married to Miss Ellen Cecelia Murphy, daughter of Dennis Murphy, of Savannah, and of their eight children five are living, namely: Timothy K. A., Catherine, Joseph Read, Marie, and Josephine Bernadette. The names of the three deceased children were James, Angela and Eleanor, all dying in early childhood.

Judiciary Act of 1789.—See **Appellate Proceedings and Courts.**

Judgments.—As soon as a judgment is rendered by the court it becomes a lien upon the real and personal property of the defendant. Property sold by a debtor after a judgment is rendered against him is discharged from the lien created by such judgment, only after four years possession by the purchaser, provided the property consist of real estate, or two years if personal property. All judgments granted at the same term of court rank equally, and judgments obtained in either the Federal or state courts outside of the county where the defendant resides create no lien on the property of the defendant in any other county, unless the execution is recorded within thirty days in the county where the defendant lives.

Executions must follow the judgments from which they issue and remain in force for seven years, at the end of which time they may be renewed for a similar period if no property can be found to satisfy the judgment. When executions are obtained in the county where the defendant resides and entered on the general execution docket of the county, they bind all the defendant's property in the state from the date of the judgment. If entered after ten days have elapsed they bind the property from the date of entry. In case the execution is obtained outside the county where

the defendant lives it must be entered on the general docket in the county where he resides within thirty days to bind all property in the state from the date of judgment. Otherwise the lien dates the time of entry.

Jug Tavern.—See **Winder**.

Juliette, a town in Monroe county, is on the Southern railroad and the Ocmulgee river, ten miles northeast of Forsyth. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some mercantile interests, schools, churches, etc., and is the leading shipping point for that part of the county. The population in 1900 was 110.

Julinton, a post-hamlet of McIntosh county, is located on the Sapelo river, about five miles northeast of Crescent, which is the nearest railroad station.

Juniper, a village of Talbot county, with a population of 100, is on Upatoie creek, about two miles south of a station of the same name on the Central of Georgia railroad. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Juno, a post-hamlet of Dawson county, is on a branch of the Etowah river, about six miles northwest of Dawsonville. The nearest railroad station is Jasper, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern.

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Kaolin.—The mineral known as kaolin is a hydrated silicate of alumina, and is derived chiefly from the decomposition of feldspar. It is found in many places in extensive beds, but always in a region where there is granite, gneiss, or felsitic rocks. The name is a corruption of the Chinese word "Kauling," meaning high ridge, whence the material was derived. After being levigated, or reduced to a fine powder, kaolin is used extensively in the manufacture of porcelain, and is therefore frequently called China clay. In Georgia there are a number of beds of kaolin, the most noted being in Jones county. This is now being worked and has been found to be of great purity, of a beautiful white color, and capable of withstanding a high degree of heat. Deposits are also found in Floyd, Houston and Richmond counties, and in some other portions of the state.

Karow, Edward, one of the leading cotton exporters of the State of Georgia and one of the honored and influential business men of Savannah, was born in the town of Stettin, Pomerania, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1854. He received his educational discipline in the schools of his native land. He is a son of Gustav and Marie (Taubert)

Karow, the former of whom was born in Stettin, in 1821, and the latter in the Province of Pomerania, in 1831. The family of Karow has been one of prominence in the city of Stettin for more than two centuries. In 1878 Mr. Karow became identified with the cotton firm of Strauss & Co., of Liverpool, England, where he remained until 1879, when he came to America as representative of the same firm, of which he is to-day the senior member, as he is also of the firm of Karow & Forrer. He located in Savannah early in 1881, and has ever since been one of the leading cotton exporters of the city, while he has identified himself with the business, civic and social life of the city, to which he is loyal in all respects. He is a prominent and valued member of the Savannah cotton exchange, of which he served as president for the term of 1892-3. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, was a member of the sanitary board of Savannah in 1895, and served from 1896 to 1898 as chairman of the city's police commission. He and his wife are members of the protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Karow has always taken an interest in the volunteer service of Georgia, and served from 1894 until 1899 as major of the First battalion, First regiment of infantry, in the Georgia state troops. He is a member of the Oglethorpe club, the Savannah Yacht club, and the Savannah Golf club, and also of the New York club, of New York city. On June 5, 1883, Mr. Karow was united in marriage to Miss Anna Belle Wilson, daughter of General Claudius C. and Katharine McDuffie (Morrison) Wilson, of Savannah, and they have four children, namely: Edward, Jr., Rufus Lester, Gustav Ludwig, and Dorothea.

Kathleen, a village of Houston county, is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railway, about eight miles northeast of Perry. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, some mercantile interests, express and telegraph service, and is a shipping point of some importance to that section.

Keasley, a post-village of Pickens county, is on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railroad, a short distance north of Talking Rock.

Kehoe, William, senior member of the firm of William Kehoe & Sons, iron and brass founders, marine engineers, boiler makers, blacksmiths, shipwrights, etc., Savannah, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1842. He is a son of Daniel and Johanna (Rath) Kehoe and passed the first decade of his life in the Emerald Isle. In 1852 he came with his parents, four brothers and three sisters to America, the family locating in Savannah, where he has ever

since made his home and where his parents continued to reside until their death. He was educated in the public schools of Savannah and in his youth served a thorough apprenticeship at the iron molder's



trade, which he followed as a journeyman and foreman for a number of years, finally engaging in business on his own responsibility, beginning operations on a modest scale and gradually building up the large and prosperous business which his firm now controls. The concern has the best equipped plant on the South Atlantic coast and is well known for the reliable and high-grade work done in all departments. Mr. Kehoe is one of the representative business men of Savannah and a citizen of sterling loyalty and public spirit.

He is a director of the National bank of Savannah and the Savannah Electric Company; is vice-president of the Chatham Real Estate Company, and is identified with other industrial and capitalistic enterprises. He is a stalwart Democrat and served two terms as county commissioner, while he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Kehoe is a director of the Savannah Volunteer Guards; is a member of the Savannah Yacht club and the Georgia Hussars' club, and is treasurer of the Female Orphans' benevolent society. On Nov. 26, 1868, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Annie Flood and they have nine children: Johanna M., William J., Simeon P., James J., Anastasia, Frank P., Mary, Daniel E., and Helen. In conclusion it may be stated that the fine industry now controlled by the firm of William Kehoe & Sons was founded in 1878, by its present head. From a modest beginning its business has expanded until it now represents an average annual aggregate of fully \$250,000, about 150 employes being retained by the concern. The shipwright department of the enterprise has been recently added and has proven a valuable adjunct, doing all kinds of dry-dock and general ship-building and repair work.

Keiley, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Joseph, bishop of the diocese of Savannah, is one of the distinguished prelates of the Catholic church in the South, and has been a resident of his present see, city of Savannah, since 1896. He was born at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 13, 1847, a son of John D. and Margaret (Crowley) Keiley, both of whom were natives of the fair Emerald Isle. He received his

early educational discipline in the private schools of Petersburg, and supplemented this by a course in St. Charles college, a well ordered church institution, in Ellicott City, Md. His divinity



studies were prosecuted under most favorable auspices, as he was a student in the American college in Rome, Italy. On Dec. 31, 1873, he was ordained to the priesthood, in St. Peter's cathedral, Richmond, Va., and from 1874 to 1880 he was pastor of St. Peter's church of New Castle, Del. Thereafter he was rector of St. Peter's pro-cathedral, Wilmington, Del., until 1886, when he took up his residence in Atlanta, Ga., as rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception and remained there until his removal to

Savannah, in 1896, having also served during this entire period as vicar-general of the diocese. In 1896 he became rector of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in Savannah and retained this incumbency until 1900, having been made administrator of the diocese on July 31, 1899. On April 19, 1900, he was appointed bishop of the diocese of Savannah, and was consecrated to his high office on the 3d of the following June at the apostolic hands of Cardinal Gibbons, in St. Peter's cathedral, Richmond, Va., where he had received the order of the priesthood nearly twenty-seven years before. Bishop Keiley is a man of fine intellectual and ecclesiastical attainments, and his ripe scholarships and marked executive and administrative abilities have made him specially eligible for the great work which now devolves upon him.

Keith, a post-hamlet of Catoosa county, is about six miles east of Ringgold, which is the nearest railroad station.

Keithsburg, a post-village of Cherokee county, is on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railway, about six miles north of Canton.

Keller, a post-village in the southeastern part of Bryan county, reported a population of 43 in 1900. Limerick, on the Seaboard Air Line, is the nearest railroad station.

Kellogg, William C., M. D., one of the representative younger physicians of the city of Augusta, was born in Greenwich, Fairfield county, Conn., April 6, 1874. He is a son of George and Millie (Benedict) Kellogg, both of whom were born in New Canaan, Conn., where they now maintain their home, both families having been early founded in New England. Doctor Kellogg secured his

preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native state, after which he entered Yale university, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His technical course was taken in the medical department of the famous Johns Hopkins university, in the city of Baltimore, in which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the ensuing eighteen months he served as resident surgeon in Barnes hospital, in the city of Washington, D. C., and in the autumn of 1901, he located in Augusta, where he has met with marked success in his profession, confining his practice to the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and skin. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia and is secretary and treasurer of the Richmond county medical society. He is a member of the Congregational church. On Sept. 18, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Loubelle Kniffin, of Binghamton, N. Y., and they enjoy marked popularity in the social life of Augusta.

Kelly, a post-hamlet in the northeastern part of Jasper county, is on the Macon & Covington division of the Central of Georgia railroad.

Kelly, Matthew Whitfield, one of the leading wholesale grocers of the city of Columbus, has demonstrated in his career what is possible of accomplishment on the part of a man who will direct to bear that sterling integrity of purpose, determination and per-his energies and powers along normal lines of enterprise, bringing sistence through which alone success is assured. He has been in the fullest sense the architect of his own fortune and has at all times commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Kelly was born on a farm in Jasper county, Ga., Nov. 3, 1850, a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Smith) Kelly, both of whom were likewise born in Georgia. The father, who was born in 1813, followed agricultural pursuits as his life vocation. During the Civil war he was in the Confederate service as a member of the Home Guards in Dale county, Ala., whither he had removed with his family in 1855 and where he died in 1899. He was a son of Charles Kelly, who was likewise native of Georgia, showing that the family was early founded in this commonwealth. The mother of the subject of this sketch was summoned to the life eternal in 1903. She is survived by four sons,—Matthew W., subject of this sketch; John R., of Montgomery, Ala.; George W., of Dothan, Ala.; and Charles Henry, of Florala, Ala. Matthew W. Kelly was five years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Dale county, Ala.,

where he was reared to maturity on the home farm. He attended school in log cabins in the pine woods, continuing his studies until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, and thereafter remained on the homestead plantation until he had reached his legal majority. He then took a position as clerk in a general store in Newton, that county, receiving twenty-five dollars a month and board for his services. He remained thus engaged two years and within this period saved \$500 from his salary. With this amount as a basis for independent operations, he located in Columbia, Ala., where he associated himself with his brother, John R., in the retail grocery business, under the firm name of M. W. Kelly & Bro. At the expiration of eleven years Matthew W. purchased the interest of his brother and continued the business individually until December, 1888, when he sold the same and came to Columbus, Ga., and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in which he has since continued. Within this period of eighteen years he has succeeded in bringing his establishment to the front as one of the principal wholesale concerns of the sort in this city, its trade being substantial and extending throughout the territory normally tributary to Columbus as a commercial center. He began his business career in Columbia, Alabama, with only \$500, as already noted, and when he disposed of his interests there he found himself fortified with nearly \$50,000, which capital he has trebled since establishing himself in Columbus, a conservative estimate of the value of his estate being placed at \$150,000. He is recognized as one of the progressive and influential business men of his city and is a loyal and popular citizen. He holds membership in the Columbus board of trade; is a director of the Fourth National bank of this city, and is vice-president of the Phoenix-Girard bank at Phoenix, Ala., situated opposite Columbus on the Chattahoochee river. In a fraternal way Mr. Kelly is identified with the Masonic order, in politics he is a stanch Democrat, and both he and his wife hold membership in St. Luke's church, Methodist Episcopal South, of Columbus, in which he is a steward. On Dec. 11, 1879, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Farmer, who was born and reared in Henry county, Ala. They have six children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Ezekiel Brown is bookkeeper in his father's wholesale grocery establishment; John A. is likewise employed by his father; Byrd is a student in Wesleyan college at Macon; and the three younger children are Thomas J., Elizabeth and Sarah.

Kemp, a post-hamlet of Emanuel county, is located about five miles southwest of Swainsboro, which is the nearest railway station.



Kendrick, William Scott, M. D., of Atlanta, one of the leading representatives of his profession in the south, was formerly dean of the Atlanta college of physicians and surgeons and is now the incumbent of the chair of medicine in the Atlanta school of medicine, of which he was one of the organizers and which has gained marked precedence among the medical colleges of the south. He was born in Chattooga county, Ga., and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Scott) Kendrick, both of whom were born in York county, S. C., the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish lineage. The father was a farmer by vocation and his death occurred in 1876. Of the twelve children in the family the first three died in infancy and the others are all living, there having been no death in the family for more than half a century—a fact indicating the sturdiness of the line. The early educational discipline of Doctor Kendrick was secured in a country school in Dirt Town valley, Chattooga county. That he made good use of the opportunities afforded is evident when adversion is had to the fact that as a youth he was elected principal of the large country school in which he himself had been a student, and for five years he devoted himself to teaching, meeting with marked success in this field of endeavor. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Robert Battey, of Rome, Ga., and graduated at the Atlanta medical college, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He thereafter was engaged in the active work of his profession for two years and then passed one year abroad, pursuing special post-graduate work. He later became dean of the Atlanta medical college, retaining this incumbency for practically eighteen years, and was largely instrumental in effecting the consolidation in 1900 of this institution and the Southern medical college, under title of the Atlanta college of physicians and surgeons. He was elected dean of the new school and retained the incumbency until 1905, when he resigned the office, as well as the chair of medicine, to accept a similar chair in the newly organized Atlanta school of medicine, in the establishing of which both he and his wife were associated,

as were they also with the college of physicians and surgeons. He is a member of the executive and building committees of the Atlanta school of Medicine, which has taken rank as one of the foremost institutions of the sort in the south. Doctor Kendrick is medical director of the Southern States Life Insurance Company and the Empire Mutual Annuity and Life Insurance Company; is chief state consultant and examiner of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and state referee for the Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey. He holds membership in the Medical Association of Georgia, being known among his professional confreres as a physician and surgeon of the highest attainments, and an able and popular educator in technical lines. His political proclivities are indicated in the stanch support he accords to the Democratic party, and he is a ruling elder in the Central Presbyterian church, of Atlanta, of which Mrs. Kendrick also is a devoted member. On Dec. 28, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Tallulah Groves, daughter of Maj. William L. and Jane (Scott) Groves, of Chattooga county. They have no children. Dr. Kendrick has accomplished a notable work as an educator in the line of his profession and gives the greater portion of his time to his executive and classroom duties in the Atlanta school of medicine, whose splendid up-building has been largely conserved through his able and devoted efforts.

Kenna, a post-hamlet of Lincoln county, is about seven miles east of Lincolnton. The nearest railroad station is in South Carolina, on the line of the Charleston & Western Carolina road.

Kennedy, a post-hamlet of Tattnall county, is in the extreme southeastern part, not far from the Altamaha river. Glennville is the nearest railroad station.

Kennesaw, an incorporated town of Cobb county, is located on the Western & Atlantic railroad, about half-way between Marietta and Acworth. The population in 1900 was 320. It has a good school system, a number of churches, telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice, from which several free delivery routes radiate to the surrounding rural districts, and several well patronized mercantile houses. It was formerly called Big Shanty, and is located in a militia district still bearing that name and having a population of 1,399.

Kennesaw Mountain, an elevation in Cobb county, is not far from the little town of Kennesaw, on the Western & Atlantic railroad. All through the month of June, 1864, there was skirmishing from Dalton to Marietta as Johnston retired toward Atlanta with

Sherman following. After the death of General Polk on Pine Mountain, on the 14th, that peak was quickly abandoned by the Confederates who fell back toward Kennesaw, closely pressed by the Federal commands of Howard and Hooker, though the latter was once repulsed with a loss of over 600. Schofield drove in the Confederate skirmishers and took a position between Lost Mountain and Gilgal Church, planting his artillery so as to threaten Hardee's position. Near Gilgal Church Mercer's brigade came near being cut off from the main body and captured, and Olmstead's regiment, the First Georgia, suffered heavily in killed and wounded.

On the night of the 16th Johnston abandoned his position at Lost Mountain and Gilgal church and, after some prospecting for a more favorable one, formed his line about the crest of Kennesaw mountain, heavy skirmishing occurring on the 17th and 18th while the new line was in process of formation. The new line formed a semi-circle about Marietta, the cavalry constituting the right and left flanks and the artillery, under General French, being planted on Little Kennesaw Mountain. The guns were dragged up by hand during the night of the 19th, because the road was covered by Federal guns. On the 22nd French opened fire from this position, continuing the cannonade into the night, and causing considerable confusion in the Federal lines. Sherman, it is said, concentrated the fire of 100 cannon against French, many of the trees on the heights being cut down by the cannon balls, some of which passed over the crest and fell in the outskirts of Marietta. While the cannonading was going on during the 22nd Hooker and Schofield made a determined assault on the divisions of Hindman and Stevenson, but were driven back. The Confederates then vigorously assailed the advance line of the enemy and attempted to capture some artillery intrenched on a hill, but they were in turn repulsed with a loss of about 1,000 men, the Federal loss being about half as many. This is known as the battle of Kolb's Farm. Skirmishing continued until about nine o'clock on the morning of the 27th, when, after a furious cannonade and a fire of musketry extending along the whole front of ten miles, the Federal bugles sounded a charge. On the Confederate right the skirmishers were driven in and after an hour's hard fighting on this part of the line the Federals were forced to retire. An assault on Wheeler's cavalry and the brigades of Featherston, Adams and Quarles was repulsed by the fire from a line of rifle pits. In this part of the engagement Logan's division lost seven regimental commanders. Thomas sent forward two columns consisting of four divisions, and

on the Burnt Hickory road, near the southwest extremity of Kennesaw, fell upon the brigades of Cockrell and Sears and broke through the skirmish line on Walker's right. Here the Fifty-third Ohio and the Sixty-third Georgia engaged in a hand to hand fight, using their bayonets and the butts of their guns. One company of the Sixty-third, the "Oglethorpes" of Augusta, was held in reserve. When the skirmish line was broken this company made a dashing charge, recaptured the rifle-pits and held them until flanked on either side by the enemy, when they were ordered to escape if possible. In the charge and retreat the company lost 23 men in killed and wounded. The survivors joined the regiment and took a position in front of Walker's line, which they held until French's guns drove the Federals back to the woods.

The heaviest assault of the day fell upon Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions, the full strength of Davis' and Baird's commands being hurled against that part of the Confederate line. During the fight at this point the leaves and underbrush caught fire. As the flames were approaching the Federal wounded the Confederates ceased firing, Colonel Martin raised a white handkerchief upon a stick as a flag of truce and called to the Federal commanders that they could rescue their wounded. As the flames continued to approach with startling rapidity the Confederates threw aside their arms, leaped over their works and assisted their enemies in bearing the unfortunate wounded away from the track of the fire. One of the Federal officers, impressed by this magnanimous conduct, presented Colonel Martin with his own brace of fine pistols. The Confederate loss was stated at about 600. Having failed to drive Johnston from his position by direct assault Sherman again resorted to flank movements and on July 3d Johnston abandoned Kennesaw Mountain for a new line at Smyrna Station. In the twenty-six days' fighting in front of Marietta the Federal loss was about 8,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was about half that number.

Kennesaw Water Tank, on the Western & Atlantic railroad, not far from the town of Big Shanty, was the scene of a slight skirmish on Oct. 3, 1864, between a detachment of Gen. A. P. Stewart's corps that was engaged in destroying the railroad, and a small body of Federals, but no detailed account of the action is to be found in the official records of the war.

Kensington, a village of Walker county, is on the Chattanooga Southern railroad, at the point where it crosses Chickamauga creek. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express

and telegraph service, and is the principal trading and shipping point for that part of the county.

Kent, John Luther, solicitor of the court of Wrightsville, ex-member of the state legislature and known as one of the representative members of the Johnson county bar, is a native of that county, where he was born March 27, 1868. He is a son of Captain Thomas W. and Martha (McWhorter) Kent, the former of whom was born in Warren, and the latter in Hancock county, this state. At the outbreak of the war between the states Thomas W. Kent enlisted in a Georgia regiment for the Confederate service, serving eight months as a private and then returning home and raising a company, of which he was made captain. This became Company F of the Forty-eighth Georgia infantry, and Captain Kent remained in the service until the close of the war. He was thrice wounded and was also captured three times, escaping the first two and on the third occasion being held as a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware and later at Fort Pulaski, being thus confined until the end of the conflict. Had it not been for his wounds and his imprisonment he would have been promoted major of his regiment. His service was marked by valor and by devotion to the men in his command. He and his wife now reside at Wrightsville. John L. Kent secured his preliminary education in the schools of Johnson county, after which he took a course in the Staunton male academy, at Staunton, Va. On Jan. 1, 1894, he began studying law under the preceptorship of Judge Alexander F. Daley, of Wrightsville, and on Sept. 19th of the same year he was admitted to the bar of his native county and state, upon examination before the circuit court. Since that time he has built up an excellent general practice in this section of the state, having his office and residence in Wrightsville. In politics Mr. Kent accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose cause he has been an active worker in the local field. In 1902 he was elected to represent Johnson county in the state legislature, his term expiring in 1904. In July, 1905, without opposition, he received from Governor Terrell the appointment to the office of solicitor of the city court of Wrightsville, for a term of two years. He is the owner of a farm in Johnson county, and gives a general supervision to the operation of the same, the place being one of the valuable plantations of this section. On Oct. 15, 1890, Mr. Kent was united in marriage to Miss Clara Virginia Trawick, daughter of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Robson) Trawick, the former of whom is now deceased, having served throughout the Civil war as a valiant soldier of the Con-

federacy. His widow now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Kent. They have four children,—Luie T., Don C., Clara Virginia, and John Luther, Jr. Mrs. Kent is a member of the Baptist church.



Kent, Lewis W., an honored veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war, has been successfully engaged in the retail grocery business at 1319 Estes street, Augusta, since 1889. He is a native Georgian, having been born on a plantation in Hancock county, April 13, 1844, and is a son of William R. and Sarah (Morgan) Kent, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Georgia. The parents removed from Hancock to Glascock, and thence to Richmond county, Lewis W.

having been six years of age at the time of the second removal, and he has ever since maintained his home in Richmond county, where he was afforded the advantages of the schools. At the age of sixteen years he left the home farm and took up his abode in the city of Augusta, and in 1864 he tendered his services to the Confederacy, enlisting as a private in Company D, First Augusta battalion, Wright's brigade, Hardee's corps. He was promoted to the rank of corporal and continued in the service until the close of the war. He took part in the battles at Griswoldville, Ga., and Honey Hill, S. C., and in the fights with Sherman's army around the city of Savannah. At Lawton's farm, near Savannah, in December, 1864, while on picket duty, he and two of his comrades captured and disarmed seven deserters, turning them over to the Confederate authorities. All were tried by court martial on the following day and were convicted and executed. At the close of the war Mr. Kent returned to Augusta, where he was for seventeen years in the employ of the street railway company. In 1889 he engaged in the retail grocery business in his present location, having erected a commodious and substantial building, which constitutes both store and residence, and here he has a very satisfactory factory trade. Besides this property he also owns four tenant houses which yield a good income. In politics Mr. Kent is aligned as a supporter of the Democratic party, and he is identified with Camp No. 1094, United Confederate Veterans. On March 23, 1865, Mr. Kent married Miss Isabelle Touchstone, daughter of the late William E.

Touchstone, of Cobb county, Ga., and they have six children, namely: Minnie, William E., Lewis L., Walter E., Ernest F. and Margaret. Minnie is now the wife of T. H. Stringer, of Augusta.

Kettle Creek.—One of the most important battles in the South during the Revolution was fought at Kettle creek, in Wilkes county, on Feb. 14, 1779. Colonel Boyd, of the British army, with a force of 800 regulars and Carolina Tories, tried to effect a junction with Colonel Campbell at Augusta. Through the alertness and activity of the Americans he was forced to go up the Savannah river to a point about eighteen miles above the mouth of Broad river before he could effect a crossing. After crossing the river he went west until he thought he was far enough inland to avoid the Americans, then turned toward Augusta. On the morning of the 13th he crossed Broad river at a place called Webb's Ferry and proceeded toward Little river, where he expected McGirth to join him with reinforcements. Meantime a junction had been formed by the Americans under Pickens, Dooly and Clarke near the mouth of Broad river and the whole force, under the command of Pickens started in pursuit of Boyd. Captain Neal, with a small party, was sent to the rear of Boyd, with instructions to send word occasionally so as to keep Pickens informed of the enemy's movements. This duty was faithfully executed and on the night of the 13th the Americans encamped within four miles of the British, who knew nothing of their proximity. Early on the following morning they began the march and came upon the British on the north side of Kettle creek, while they were engaged in killing some cattle and getting breakfast. The line of march was the order of battle. Dooly on the right and Clarke on the left, each with one hundred men, while Pickens, with two hundred, occupied the center. Orders were given not to fire until within thirty-five paces of the foe, but as the Americans approached the pickets discharged their pieces and fell back with the alarm. Boyd formed his line under shelter of a fence and some fallen timber, but was soon overpowered and compelled to retreat. He received three wounds, which proved mortal and Major Spurgen assumed command in his place. After a warm contest for about an hour the British retreated through the swamp and across the creek. Clarke followed and the battle was renewed with vigor on the other side. The Americans at last gained the high ground for which they had been contending and the enemy fled from the field in confusion. The British lost 70 killed, a number wounded and 75 prisoners. The American loss was 9 killed and 23 wounded, two of whom after-

ward died. The importance of the action was greater than the numbers engaged would indicate. It broke up the Tory forces in North Carolina so effectively that they never afterward gave the people of Georgia any trouble.

Kenwood, a post-village of Fayette county, is a station on the Southern railway, about five miles north of Fayetteville.

Kermit, a post-hamlet of Whitfield county, is about five miles southeast of Cohutta, which is the nearest railroad station.

Kestler, a town in the eastern part of Early county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 6, 1900. According to the census of that year it had a population of 110. It is on the Georgia, Florida & Alabama railroad, has a money order postoffice, some mercantile interests, and does considerable shipping.

Key, James B., who is established in a substantial wholesale grocery business in the city of Columbus, is one of the prominent and progressive young business men who are so well maintaining the commercial prestige of that city, which is the place of his nativity, his birth having here occurred on June 21, 1877. He is a son of Dr. Howard W. and Ozella (Biggers) Key, who maintain their home in Columbus and both of whom are native of Georgia, the father having been born at Lumpkin, Stewart county, in 1853, and the mother in Harris county, in 1854. Doctor Key is now southern superintendent of agencies for the Citizens' Life Insurance Company, of Louisville, Ky. He is a son of Rt. Rev. Joseph S. Key, of Sherman, Tex., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and a distinguished figure in his church, as he has also been in educational fields. Bishop Key's wife, Mrs. Lucy (Kidd) Key, is owner and president of the Texas female college, of Sherman, the largest school for girls in the South. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the late Judge J. J. W. Biggers, of Harris county, Ga. Dr. Howard W. and Ozella (Biggers) Key have four sons and two daughters; James B., Howard W., Jr., Benjamin W., Basom B., Ozella B., who is now the wife of E. L. Klankinship, and Miss Emma S., all being residents of Columbus. Within his earlier youth James B. Key attended several colleges, and in 1896 he was graduated in Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For one year thereafter he remained in Jackson, Tenn., as secretary and treasurer of the Memphis conference female institute, of which his father was at that time president and owner. In 1897 he engaged in the retail grocery business in Columbus, Ga., and five years later, in 1902, he withdrew from the retail trade

and established his present wholesale grocery business, at 1133-5 First avenue, from which headquarters he also conducts a large farmers' supply trade. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and served one term as representative of the eighth ward on the board of aldermen of Columbus, being at the present time a member of the board of police commissioners of the city. He is a member of the Columbus board of trade, is a Royal-Arch Mason, belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife are prominent members of St. Luke's church, Methodist Episcopal South, of which he is a steward and secretary of the Sunday school. On March 3, 1896, Mr. Key was united in marriage to Miss Lyda May Botts, of Jackson, Tennessee, and they have five children,—John B., James W., Lyda May, Josephine W. and Dorothy S.

Keysville, a town in the northwestern part of Burke county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 29, 1890. In 1900 the population was 101. It is on the line of the Augusta Southern railway, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, and is the chief trading center and shipping point for that section.

Kibbee, a little village in Monroe county, is about eight miles northeast of Mount Vernon and a short distance south of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and forms a trading center for the surrounding district.

Killarney, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Early county, is not far from the Miller county line. Jakin, on the Atlantic Coast Line, is the nearest railroad station.

Kimsey, a post-hamlet of White county, is some six miles northwest of Cleveland. Alto, on the Southern railroad, is the nearest station.

Kincaid, a post-village in the southern part of Chattooga county, is near the western base of Simms mountain and a short distance east of the Central of Georgia railway.

Kinchafoonee County.—On Dec. 16, 1853, the general assembly passed an act creating a county to be called Kinchafoonee from part of Stewart county, and appointing commissioners to locate a court-house. The following year the name was changed to Webster, in honor of Daniel Webster.

Kinderlou, a post-village of Lowndes county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about six miles west of Valdosta.

King, Alfred F., one of the prominent real-estate men of Savannah, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in the vil-

lage of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1868. He is a son of William H. and Annie Frances (Hyde) King, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in the city of London, England. Their marriage was solemnized in Savannah, where they resided for some time thereafter, both being now deceased. Alfred F. King passed his childhood and youth in his native town, in whose public schools he secured his early educational discipline. His father died on Jan. 23, 1885, and the widowed mother then returned to Savannah, accompanied by her five sons, and here she continued to make her home until her death on Nov. 28, 1898. Alfred F. King was about seventeen years of age at the time of the removal to Savannah, and here he has since continued to reside, while he has won for himself a place in the business and social life of the city. His brothers Charles H., Albert M. and Pervical M. likewise reside in Savannah, and the other brother, Rev. William D., is a clergyman of the Baptist church and a missionary in north China. From 1885 until 1896 Alfred F. King was head stock clerk for the wholesale and retail clothing house of B. H. Levy & Bro., and on Jan. 1, 1896, he accepted his present position, that of cashier and manager of the Charles F. Fulton real-estate agency, in which connection he has proven a capable and discriminating executive. He is a member of the Baptist church, as is also his wife; is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, as well as with the Mystic Shrine, being at the present time (1905) worshipful master of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, which is said to be the oldest Masonic lodge in the United States, dating its institution back to the year 1735. In politics Mr. King is a staunch Democrat, but has never sought or held office. On June 2, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Leila Sweat, daughter of the late John F. Sweat, of Savannah, a prosperous and prominent rice planter who served as a soldier in the Confederate cavalry during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. King have two sons, William Furman, and Edward Duncan.

King, Harris Macleod, is one of the representative business men and popular citizens of the city of Brunswick, where he is prominently identified with the naval-stores business and the manufacturing of turpentine products. He was born at Roswell, Cobb county, Ga., April 29, 1860, a son of Dr. Barrington S. and Sarah E. (Macleod) King, the former of whom was born in Liberty county, Ga., Oct. 17, 1833, and the latter in Versailles, Mo., Aug. 27, 1840. John King, who was born in York, England, in 1629, came to America at the age of sixteen years, in 1645, and

located in Connecticut, being numbered among the first settlers of that colony. He reared a large family of children, and the records of Connecticut show that thirty-two of his descendants took part



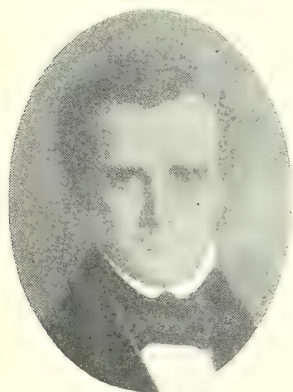
in the war of the Revolution, one of the number being Timothy King, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Roswell King, the great-grandfather, was one of the colony of New Englanders who settled in Liberty county, Ga., shortly after the Revolution, and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of the colony. Later he founded the town of Roswell, Cobb county, which place was settled by his son Barrington, grandfather of the subject of this review, and by a number of families from the Geor-

gia seaboard, among them being the Gouldings, Pratts, Bullocks, Smiths, Lewis', Dunwodys and others. In the maternal line Mr. King is descended from Francis Harris, who was among the first settlers of Savannah and who held several civil and military offices under the crown. He was also the first speaker of the first colonial general assembly which met in Savannah, Jan. 7, 1755. Dr. Barrington S. King was living at Columbia, S. C., at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and as soon as circumstances permitted he entered the Confederate service as a member of the gallant and renowned command known as Cobb's Georgia Legion, in which he enlisted the week following the battle of Manassas. In February, 1862, General Cobb sent home five non-commissioned officers and one private, Doctor King, to raise cavalry companies. Doctor King was made captain of his company, which was mustered into service, at Atlanta, early in April. When the battles around Richmond began, the legion entered into active service and participated in the engagements at Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, in Stuart's famous raid and the advance into Maryland, taking part in the capture of Harper's Ferry and the first and second fights at Brandy Station. The command also took part in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Ream's Station, as well as many other important engagements which marked the progress of the great conflict. Doctor King rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment and was recognized as a gallant and able officer. He remained in active service until the war was practically at an end, and met his death on the morning of

March 10, 1865, while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge against Kilpatrick's cavalry, near Averasboro, N. C. A record of his service may be found in the history of the famous legion of which he was so valuable and popular a member. Harris Macleod King, the immediate subject of this sketch, was afforded the advantages of Kenmore high school, an excellent academic institution, in Amherst county, Va., which he attended until he had attained to the age of sixteen years. He then became identified with the naval-stores business, and has ever since been connected with this important industry, having had thorough and practical experience in every branch of it. At the present time he is engaged in the manufacture of turpentine and rosin, and is also business manager for the Brunswick branch of the John R. Young Company, naval-stores factors, commission merchants and wholesale grocers, with headquarters in the city of Savannah. In local politics he gives his allegiance and support to the Democracy, but in national affairs he has voted independently since 1896. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church of Brunswick, in which he is one of the vestrymen and secretary. He is identified with the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the St. Andrew's Society, a Scotch organization. His great-great-grandfather, Col. Thomas Barrington, was a kinsman and intimate friend of General Oglethorpe, and was a gallant soldier in the colonial days, having done much to assist in driving the Spaniards from the Georgia colony. Fort Barrington, Ga., was named in his honor. Among the ancestors of Mr. King who were soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution were William Young, George Salmon, James Nephew and James Geguilliat. The last mentioned served under Gen. Francis Marion in South Carolina. After the war he removed to McIntosh county, Ga., and became a prominent figure in the history of that county. He was one of the delegates to the state constitutional convention which assembled shortly after the close of the Revolution. Col. Francis H. Harris, great-grand-uncle of Mr. King, was a valiant soldier in the Revolution and sacrificed his life in the cause, having died while in the service, in South Carolina, in 1782. On Dec. 10, 1884, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Georgia H. Baker, daughter of Dr. Daniel and Irene (Trenholm) Baker, of Charleston, S. C., and the names of the four children of this union are here entered, with respective places and dates of birth: Harris Macleod, Jr., Marietta, Ga., Aug. 30, 1886; Irene Trenholm, Brunswick, Ga.,

July 31, 1891; Barrington, Marietta, Aug. 24, 1894; and Pauline Trenholm, Brunswick, Feb. 17, 1898.

King, John P., was born in Glasgow, Ky., in 1799 and moved to Georgia in 1815. He attended the Richmond academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He was elected United States senator as a State Rights Democrat to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Troup; was reelected for a full term and served from Dec. 2, 1833, until Nov. 1, 1837, when he resigned. He was afterward appointed judge; served as president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company from 1841 to 1878, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1865. He died at Augusta in 1888.



King, Thomas Butler, lawyer, statesman, diplomat, was born at Palmer, Mass., Aug. 27, 1797, and died at Wareboro, Ga., May 10, 1864. He was the son of Capt. Daniel King, born at Palmer, Mass., Sept. 2, 1749, and died March 15, 1815, and of his wife, Hannah Lord, born at New London, Conn., in 1747, and died in 1814. They were married in New London, Conn., in 1780. Capt. Daniel King was an officer in the Palmer company of minute-men, who responded to the Lexington alarm on April 19, 1775,

fought at Bunker Hill and was engaged at other points in the war for independence. Thomas Butler King's great-grandfather, John King, came from Suffolk, England, to Boston in 1710, married Sarah Allen and was first proprietor of Kingston, Mass., afterwards called Palmer. His mother, Hannah Lord, was of the fifth generation of descendants from Thomas and Dorothy Lord, who came from England in 1635 and were among the first landed proprietors of Hartford, Conn. Their eldest son, Richard Lord, was at one time secretary of the colony; was captain of the first troop of horse (1657-1660); served as a member of the assembly; was a patentee of the Charter of Charles II, and was "one of the most energetic and efficient men of the colony." His tombstone still stands in New London, with its quaint epitaph beginning "The flower of our Cavalry here lieth". Thomas Butler King studied law in Philadelphia and after being admitted to practice removed to Georgia where he married Miss Anna Matilda Page, the only child of Maj. William Page, of St. Simons island, Ga., who had served in the

Revolution in his native state,—South Carolina. After his marriage on Dec. 2, 1824, Mr. King identified himself with his adopted state and devoted himself to her interests. He was a man of exalted character and masterful intellect; sound in health of body and mind; of temperate habits and great energy; with beauty of person and peculiar charm of manner, in private life his conduct was stainless. In the management of his large plantation and his justice and kindness to his negroes, who loved him with enthusiasm, he was an example of a strong and noble nature. In politics he was a Whig and was one of the leaders of his party; a friend of Webster and Clay and accompanied Clay in his southern canvass for the presidency. Mr. King entered public life in 1832 as a member of the state senate, and continued in the legislature until 1837. The following year he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1840; he was again elected in 1844 and 1846. In Georgia he worked with enthusiasm for all public improvements. In Congress, as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, he secured the establishment of the "Collins Line", "The Pacific Mail", and other important maritime legislation. For his work in this direction he was publicly complimented and sent home on a naval cruiser. After the Mexican war he was sent to California to make a report on the newly acquired territory and given a military escort. His report to the government gave great impetus to the tide of emigration. He was afterwards made first collector of the port of San Francisco, and having been given discretionary powers he was an important factor in establishing law and order in that wild community, and by his fairness won high esteem. He was defeated for the United States senate from California by only one vote on party lines. He was one of the originators of the Southern Pacific railway, securing by his persistent efforts, the right of way through Texas, and immense grants of land, insuring thereby the final completion of that national enterprise. Like other eminent Georgians he was opposed to secession, but when it came he gave his loyal support to his state and was sent by Governor Brown as a commissioner to Europe. There he initiated important negotiations for the aid and recognition of the Confederacy, but requiring further authority for these, he returned, narrowly escaping capture by the blockade, himself and crew saving themselves in an open boat after setting fire to their vessel. In the meantime his noble wife and eldest son had died, and the family were compelled to abandon the home on St. Simons island. The four remaining sons enlisted in the Confederate service. His efforts were then

directed to securing war vessels for the Confederacy, but before he attained this object he died on May 10, 1864.

King, John Floyd, fifth son of Thomas Butler King, left the university of Virginia to enter the Confederate army and enlisted as a private in the Albemarle Rifles, of Virginia; was appointed second lieutenant in the Georgia regulars; transferred in Virginia to the artillery; served with distinction in campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia; was promoted to various grades of company and field rank; when detached from main army, commanded as chief of artillery in the armies under Generals Heath and Loring in Western Virginia, Generals Buckner and Jones in East Tennessee and of the army commanded by General Breckenridge on the Shenandoah; was artillery division commander under Early in the campaign against Washington City, throughout the valley of Virginia and into Maryland; was appointed brigadier-general of artillery by official certificate, by General Breckenridge, secretary of war of the Confederacy, on retreat of Lee's Army from Richmond. After the war he resided in Mississippi and Louisiana, in which states he became a prominent factor in reestablishing white domination and social order, his slogan ever being, "The white man must and shall rule"; studied law; engaged extensively in the production of cotton in Louisiana; was first to conceive and inaugurate the use of chemical poison (Paris-green) for the destruction of the army worm (the cotton caterpillar), making a practical success of the operation on thousands of acres of cotton at the first trial. He was made brigadier-general of state troops (white) by Governor John McEnery and subsequently by Governor Nichols, serving actively in deposing carpet-bag military and negro government and in the establishment of white supremacy in Louisiana and throughout the lower Mississippi valley. He was elected to Congress from Louisiana and served eight years, initiating measures for the creation of the Isthmian Canal, and of legislation for the improvement of the Mississippi river and the protection of its banks from overflow, by the General Government; was one of the initiators of the laws of the national quarantine against yellow fever and other epidemic diseases, declaring "Public Health to be Public Happiness." From its creation he waged relentless war against the "Louisiana Lottery," never ceasing until the final destruction of that monster of immorality—a struggle which continued for over twelve years. Though not a candidate he received many votes for the United States senate by the Nichols, white, legislature of Louisiana. During the Spanish-American war his

name was held by President McKinley for appointment of major-general of volunteers, but the war closed before the opportunity came to announce the appointment. He is now engaged in mining operations and in the promotion and development of public industries.

King, Henry Lord Page, the second son of Thomas Butler King, graduated at Yale university and the Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in New York. When Georgia seceded from the Union he returned home and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army. He passed unhurt through the battles of the Peninsula, Richmond and Sharpsburg, was at the capture of Harper's Ferry, and fell at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Captain King was noted for his gallantry and fidelity to the cause in whose service he had enlisted. In his report of the battle of Fredericksburg Maj.-Gen. Lafayette McLaws, commanding a division in the Confederate army, says: "My aide-de-camp, Capt. H. L. P. King, was killed on Marye's Hill, pierced with five balls, while carrying an order to Brig.-Gen. Cobb. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and had already distinguished himself during the operation in front of Fredericksburg, as he had done in all the other engagements when on duty." (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Vol. XXI, page 582).

King, Mallory Page, fourth son of Thomas B. King, graduated at the Georgia military institute and at Mahan's school of engineering, West Point, N. Y. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant of cavalry in the "Glynn Guards." He was transferred to the staff of Brig.-Gen. W. D. Smith, and given the rank of captain and assistant adjutant-general. With this command he was in the military operations around Charleston, S. C., and after the death of General Smith he was attached to the command of General Gist. He passed through the Mississippi campaign of 1863; fought at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; served with the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston from Dallas to Atlanta; was transferred to the staff of Maj.-Gen. McLaws at Savannah, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general; was the last man to cross the pontoon bridge when Hardee evacuated the city, fought through the campaign of the Carolinas; was conspicuous for his gallantry in the battle of Bentonville; was transferred to the staff of General Walthall and given the rank of colonel, and General Walthall said he was the most efficient staff officer he had ever known. He was paroled with Johnston's army at Goldsboro, N. C., in April, 1865.

King, Richard Cuyler, sixth son of Thomas B. King, was preparing to enter the University of Virginia when Georgia seceded. He enlisted as a private in the "Glynn Guards," a cavalry organization in which each man furnished his own horse and equipments. In 1862 he was appointed by President Davis a lieutenant in the First battalion of Georgia sharpshooters, with which he took an active part in the first bombardment of Fort McAllister. He next served under Gen. J. E. Johnston in Mississippi until August, 1863, and was afterward with the Army of Tennessee until captured at Nashville on Dec. 16, 1864. While with this command he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. Subsequently he was with Hood in his campaign into north Georgia and Tennessee, having won a captain's commission by his gallant conduct. When captured he was taken to Johnson's island in Lake Erie and held a prisoner until June 16, 1865, when he was paroled.

Kingry, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Wilkinson county, is about ten miles northeast of Gordon, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Kingsland, a village in the southern part of Camden county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about four miles from the St. Mary's river. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 105.

Kingston, a town in Bartow county, is on the Western & Atlantic railroad, and is the eastern terminus of a short railroad to Rome. It has an express office, a money order postoffice and several stores. In 1900 the town had in its corporate limits 512 inhabitants, while the population of the whole Kingston district was 1,664. On May, 1864, as the rival Union and Confederate armies were taking position for a battle near Cassville, there was some sharp skirmishing around this town, but it was attended by no important results to either side.

Kingwood, a town in the central part of Colquitt county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on August 13, 1903. It is one of the new towns in that section of the state, as no report of its population is included in the census of 1900. It is located on the Atlantic & Birmingham railway, about five miles east of Moultrie.

Kinlaw, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Camden county, is a short distance south of the Crooked river. Seals, on the Seaboard Air Line railway, is the nearest station.

Kiokee, a post-village in the eastern part of Columbia county, is on a creek of the same name. Woodlawn, S. C., is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 41.



Kirby, James Edward, is one of the able and popular newspaper men of the state, being editor and publisher of the *North Georgian*, at Cumming, the thriving little capital city of Forsyth county. He was born at Spartanburg, S. C., July 23, 1865, and in the same state were also born his parents, William Simpson Kirby and Permelia (Nolen) Kirby. William S. Kirby manifested his loyalty to the Confederacy at the outbreak of the Civil war by enlisting, in 1861, as a member of a South Carolina regiment. In a spirited engagement he was wounded in the knee, was confined in hospital several months and then rejoined his command, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war. James E. Kirby, subject of this review, was afforded the advantages of the academy at Cumming, Ga., to which place his parents removed soon after the war, and at the age of eleven years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printing trade—a discipline that has consistently been pronounced the equivalent of a liberal education when followed to its proper conclusion. He found employment in an office conducted by James R. Morris and John C. Blackstock, of Cumming, and for six years he was engaged with this firm in the capacity of compositor, becoming a skilled workman. Thereafter he was employed in the office of the *Clarion*, at Cumming, for ten years, at the expiration of which he went to Buford, Gwinnett county, where he followed the work of his trade for seven months. He then returned to Cumming, establishing the *Baptist Leader* for J. S. Williams, and continued in charge of the plant from December, 1890, to March, 1897, under the regime of Mr. Williams, who then sold the property and business to A. E. Booth, for whom Mr. Kirby remained as manager until November, 1898. The property then passed into the possession of Rev. William J. Hyde, who conducted the paper until December of the following year, when Mr. Kirby bought the plant, and has since been editor and publisher of the paper, the title of which he changed to the *North Georgian*. When he secured the office the plant was in run-down condition, the press utilized being an old-time Washington

hand machine. He has brought the equipment up to high modern standards, installed a cylinder press and two job presses, and operates the same with a gasoline engine. He has one of the best offices in the county and the business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. Mr. Kirby owns the entire property, including the lot and building, and is fortunate in being able to conduct the business in all departments without employing help outside his own family. His three daughters are skilled compositors and his three sons are in line for rapid advancement in knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts." The paper is ably edited, enjoys marked popularity in the county, has a good circulation and a liberal advertising patronage. Mr. Kirby is unfaltering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the local Baptist church. He is a member of the Farmers' Union of Forsyth county. On Dec. 25, 1884, Mr. Kirby was united in marriage to Miss Eva Willingham, adopted daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Willingham, of Cumming, and they have six children—Bertha, Alma, Ina May, Thomas, John E. and Eugene.

Kirkland, a town in the southern part of Coffee county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about six or seven miles east of Lellaton. Its population in 1900 was 125. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile and shipping interests, and is one of the thriving towns in that section of the county.

Kirkwood, an incorporated town of Dekalb county, is on the Georgia railroad, a short distance west of Decatur. The population in 1900 was 699. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph accommodations, some manufacturing and mercantile interests, good schools, etc., and is connected with both Atlanta and Decatur by electric railway.

Kirven, Joseph Albert, president of the J. A. Kirven Company, of Columbus, is not only one of the representative citizens of that section of the state, but also a scion of old and honored families of the commonwealth of Georgia. He was born in Columbus, April 24, 1849, and is a son of James Henry Kirven, who was born in Fayetteville, N. C., April 10, 1804, and who came to Muscogee county, Ga., in 1828. On May 20, of the following year he married Miss Thirza Bevers Gray, in Columbus, her birth having occurred in Morgan county, Ga., Oct. 3, 1812. His death took place March 13, 1855. He was a carpenter by trade and was a successful contractor and builder of Columbus at the time of his death.

His widow later became the wife of Joel B. Estes, of Columbus, where she died in 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years. The children of James Henry and Thirza B. Kirven were Mrs. Margaret



Estes; Alexander C., who died in 1873 from disease brought on from exposure during the Civil war; Mrs. Jennie Acee; William Henry, who died in military prison at Fort Douglas in 1864; Joseph Albert; R. M., and Mrs. Ella Cocke. Mrs. James Henry Kirven was a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Bever) Gray, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, April 14, 1781, and the latter in Greene county, Ga., Dec. 1, 1790. Their marriage was solemnized Oct. 24, 1811. Richard Gray came to Georgia in 1806,

first locating in Greene county, and taking up his residence in Muscogee county in 1828. He died March 16, 1851, and his wife passed away in November, 1863. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Thirza Bevers, Thomas Russell, Francis Marion, Elijah Lloyd, William Cason, Martha Jane, Richard Monroe and James Thomas. All are now deceased except the last two mentioned. Joseph A. Kirven, the immediate subject of this sketch, secured his early educational training in the schools of Columbus, and was about twelve years of age at the inception of the Civil war. Before the close of the war, however, he was able to render aid to the cause of the Confederacy, as a coremaker in the arsenal at Columbus. After the close of the war he clerked in a store during the days and attended school evenings for a considerable period of time, thus showing his ambition and rounding out his education. Since August 1, 1876, he has been a dry-goods merchant and has attained to unqualified success through his well directed efforts. He has risen by degrees in the local business field and since Oct. 1, 1903, has been the president of the J. A. Kirven Company, of which he was the organizer, the concern being the successor of the firm of which he had previously been the executive head. He owns about ninety per cent. of the stock of this corporation, whose establishment is one of the finest in Columbus, being the largest retail dry-goods store in the city. It is thoroughly metropolitan in equipment and facilities and caters to an extensive and discriminating trade. Mr. Kirven is a director of the National bank of Columbus and has other capitalistic interests, being one of the

prominent and influential business men of his native city. He has served several terms as president of the board of trade, of which he remains a valued member; was a member of the board of aldermen three terms; and served fourteen years as a member of the board of school trustees of Columbus, being chairman of the financial committee the greater portion of the time. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and a zealous member of the First Baptist church, of whose board of deacons he is chairman, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for the past fourteen years. He takes a deep interest in all that touches the material and moral well-being of his home city, and is president of the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association, having been the incumbent of this office when the fine building of the association was erected, as well as one of the leading supporters and promoters of the project which resulted in the erection of the building. He is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees, and is held in unequivocal esteem in both business and social circles. On Nov. 23, 1873, Mr. Kirven was united in marriage to Miss Ella Jane Wall, daughter of the late Cornelius D. Wall, of Macon and Columbus. She was summoned to the life eternal July 1, 1903, leaving six children, of whom the following brief record is entered: Ella is the wife of Thomas Gilbert, secretary and treasurer of the J. A. Kirven Company; Margaret is the wife of Wesley T. Laney; the unmarried daughters are Misses Florence Wall, Annie Louise and Eula May; and James Dupont, the only son, now holds a responsible position with the National bank of Columbus.



Kiser, William Howell, a leading merchant of Atlanta, was born in that city in 1874, and was educated in its schools. His father, Marion C. Kiser, was the head of a large mercantile establishment, and upon his death in 1893, his son William became a member of the firm, which was incorporated in 1894 as the M. C. Kiser Company, wholesale dealers in shoes. In 1897 Mr. Kiser was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel, and grand-daughter of Gen. Philip Cook. To this marriage have been born three sons: William H., Jr., Lawson Peel, and Marion C.

Mr. Kiser finds time from his large business interests for healthful recreation, and is a member of the Capital City, Piedmont and Athletic clubs. He is a member of the First Baptist church, and is one of Atlanta's most progressive young merchants.

Kite, a town in Johnson county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Sept. 11, 1891. It is about ten miles east of Wrightsville, is located on the Wadley & Mount Vernon railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 156. It has a money order postoffice, from which several free delivery routes emanate, some good mercantile establishments and does considerable shipping.

Knight, William T., who conducts two well appointed retail drug stores in the city of Savannah, was born in Jesup, Wayne county, Ga., Sept. 1, 1867, and the same county figures as the native place of his parents, James M., and Harriet E. (Drawdy) Knight, who still reside on the homestead farm in that county. The paternal grandfather, John N. Knight, was likewise born in Wayne county, with whose annals the name has been long and prominently identified. James M. Knight was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, having been a private in Company I, of a Georgia regiment of volunteers and served from the beginning of the war until the battle of Gettysburg, in which he received a wound that completely destroyed the use of his right arm, so that he received his honorable discharge, being incapacitated for further active field duty. Three of his brothers were killed in the battle of Gettysburg, two of them having been at his side when they were shot down. Since the war he has resided on his farm in Wayne county. William T. Knight secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of Wayne county and he was associated in the work and management of the home farm until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he took up his residence in Jesup, where he was a clerk in a general store for the following six months, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. George W. Drawdy, of Jesup, for whom he clerked three years, gaining a thorough knowledge of all departments of the business. In 1887 he removed to Savannah, where he was employed as a drug clerk and pharmacist until July 11, 1890, when he engaged in the drug business on his own responsibility, opening what is known as Knight's Pharmacy, at the corner of Drayton street and Oglethorpe avenue, east. Here he controls a large and representative trade. On May 12, 1904 he opened another drug store at the corner of Duffy and Whitaker streets, and in the spring of 1906 he opened a large and thoroughly modern drug

store on Broughton street, making three large stores he conducts in Savannah. He is also financially interested in another drug store in Savannah, and is the owner of a well equipped drug establishment in Jesup. Mr. Knight has risen to independence and definite success through his own efforts, and is one of the reliable and popular business men of Savannah. He is president of the Savannah retail druggists' association; is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity; belongs to the adjunct organization, the Mystic Shrine; and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Savannah Yacht club, and the Savannah rifle association. He and his wife are members of Trinity church, Methodist Episcopal South. On Sept. 1, 1892, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Fannie C. Grady, daughter of Henry W. Grady, of Jesup, Ga., and they have one child, William T., Jr., born May 29, 1895.

Knights of Pythias.—The first movement to introduce the order of Knights of Pythias into Georgia was on Sept. 5, 1869, when fourteen gentlemen met in Savannah and took steps to organize a lodge. At another meeting on the 16th officers were elected and on the 24th Forest City Lodge, No. 1, was instituted. On that occasion occurred the initiation of the first Knights of Pythias in the state. From that beginning the order has grown until at the close of 1904 there were 155 lodges, with a total membership of 10,451. In his advance reports for 1905 the Grand Keeper of the Records and Seal says: "Georgia stands among those at the head in point of numerical increase during the past year in the Supreme Domain. Our net increase for the year 1904 was 1,139, being the largest increase during any one year in the history of the Order in this state." The Uniform and Endowment ranks are both well represented in the state and on May 12, 1905, the first temple of the Rathbone Sisters was instituted in Savannah, by Mrs. Josie Nelson, Supreme Mistress of Records and Correspondence, of Union City, Ind. Of this temple Mrs. Josie Cox was made P. C., Mrs. Jennie Dreeson, M. E. C., and Mrs. Georgia Leopold, M. of R. and C.

Know-Nothings.—In 1853 a secret political society was organized in the Northern States under this name, its principles and objects, as set forth in a convention of the party in New York in 1855, being as follows: "The Americans shall rule America; the union of these states; no north, no south, no east, no west; the United States of America, as they are, one and inseparable; no sectarian interferences in our legislation, or in the administration of American law; hostility to the assumption of the pope, through the bishops,

etc., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood; thorough reform in the naturalization laws, requiring twenty-one years residence of all foreigners previous to voting; free and liberal educational institutions for all sorts and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book."

The society grew rapidly until 1856, when it became divided and rapidly dissolved. The larger portion united with the Republicans in the nomination of Fremont for president, and the minority joined with the American party in the nomination of Millard Fillmore. The Know-Nothings originated at a period of party disorganization and was never popular in Georgia as a secret political society. The American party, which repudiated the sectionalism and religious proscription of the Know-Nothings, placed a state ticket in the field in Georgia in 1857. Fifty-seven counties were represented in the convention, Benjamin H. Hill was nominated for governor, but he was defeated by Joseph E. Brown.



Knox, Robert H., a prominent business man of Savannah, was born in that city Jan. 25, 1862. He is a son of the Rev. Walter and Ellen (Hilton) Knox, the former being a native of Maryland and the latter of England. Rev. Walter Knox was a prominent member of the clergy, of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and served long and faithfully in the ministry, principally in Georgia. He departed this life in 1882, and his widow, now venerable in years, makes her home in Savannah. In 1876 the Knox family

located in Darien, where the subject of this review spent the intervening years, to 1905, when he removed to Savannah. While a resident of Darien Col. Knox served the city as its Mayor for several terms, giving it a business like and progressive administration. He also was a member of the board of aldermen for a number of years, enjoying the esteem and confidence of the entire community. Throughout his entire business career he has been identified with the lumber industry as a member of the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Company, being a large stockholder in this concern and its second vice-president. The company is one of the largest in the South, owning seven manufacturing plants, while offices are maintained at Savannah and Darien, Ga., and in New York city. Capt. Joseph Hilton, the president of this corporation, is an uncle of Colonel Knox,

and a native of England. He served as a valiant soldier in the Confederacy during the Civil war. Colonel Knox has been identified with the Hilton-Dodge Company since its organization, and also has other interests in Savannah, being the secretary and a managing director of the Vale Royal Manufacturing Company. He was formerly the captain of Troop G, Fifth Georgia cavalry, and served on the staff of Governors Atkinson and Candler, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but is now on the retired list, having held office for more than ten years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Live Oak Lodge, No. 137, of Darien; is the president of the Savannah Mercantile Company, and a member of the Oglethorpe club. On April 21, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Eloise M. Bennett, of Albany, Ga. and they have four children, viz: Eloise B., Valencia F., Ellen H. and Robert Hilton, Jr.

Knoxville, the county seat of Crawford county, on a branch of the great Southern railway system, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1825. Like the Tennessee city of the same name, Knoxville was so called in honor of Gen. Henry Knox of Revolutionary fame. It has express and telegraph offices, a court house, valued at \$15,000, a money order post office with rural free delivery and stores doing a good business. Several denominations have churches in the town and vicinity, and there is a good system of public schools. The population according to the census returns of 1900 was 300.

Koger, a post-hamlet of Columbia county, is about five miles northwest of Grovetown, which is the nearest railroad station.

Kolb's Farm.—(See Kennesaw Mountain).



Krenson, William Day, a prominent wholesale hardware merchant of Savannah, was born in that city on Feb. 27, 1857. His father was Frederick Krenson, who was born in Magdeburg on the Elbe, in Prussia, April 8, 1812; and his mother was Sarah Elizabeth Dean, who was born in South Carolina on Nov. 11, 1822, but whose parents were native Georgians. His ancestors on his mother's side came to this country from Scotland and they took an active part in the war of the Revolution. Frederick Krenson came to this country when twenty-two years old and settled

in Savannah. During the Civil war—from 1861 to 1865—he and two of his sons were loyal soldiers on the side of the Confederate States. William D. Krenson received his early education in the schools of Savannah and later took a course of study in Upper Canada College in the city of Toronto, Ontario. In early manhood he entered the mercantile establishment of J. D. Weed & Co., one of the leading wholesale hardware firms in the South. His good judgment, business ability and industry contributed greatly to the success of the business and for many years he has been an active member of the firm. Mr. Krenson has always taken an active interest in the commercial interests and benevolent institutions of Savannah and he is a member of several prominent organizations of that city. Among these are the board of directors of the Savannah chamber of commerce, the Oglethorpe club, the Savannah Yacht club, the Georgia Hussars, the Savannah Volunteer Guards, the Savannah Rifle association and the Savannah Golf club. He is president of the local branch of the national association of credit men, and vice-president of the Georgia federation of commercial bodies. He is affiliated with Zerubbabel Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Georgia chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Palestine Commandery Knights Templars, and Alee Temple Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For many years he has been a useful member of the Savannah Benevolent association, which has contributed so much to those in distress in all parts of the country. In politics Mr. Krenson is a Democrat, and while he takes a commendable interest in the affairs of government, he has never sought or held public office. Both he and his wife are members of the Independent Presbyterian church of Savannah. On Oct. 6, 1881, he was married to Miss Caroline Campbell Macdonald, daughter of Jesse Campbell and Martha (Morton) Macdonald, of Rome, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Krenson have four children, viz: Campbell Macdonald, Elizabeth Frances, Frederick, and Carolyn Morton. In all relations of life Mr. Krenson is justly esteemed by all who know him as a man of genial temperament, fine business ability, and inflexible integrity of character.

Kriegshaber, Victor H., president of the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, representing one of the prominent industrial enterprises of Georgia's capital city, is a business man of marked ability and is held in high regard in the community, while he is also a skilled civil engineer. He was born in the city of Louisville, Ky., March 27, 1859, and is a son of William K. and Regina Kriegshaber, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. The father was one of the patri-

ots who took part in the Prussian revolution of 1848, and when the cause was lost he was compelled to leave his native land. He found a refuge in America and became a successful business man in Louis-



ville, Ky. In that city the subject of this sketch received his early educational discipline, after which he went to Germany and completed a course in civil engineering in the polytechnic school at Frankfort on the Main, and also in the University of Darmstadt. After his return to America he took up the active work of his profession, becoming assistant engineer in the office of the city engineer of Louisville. Later he was engaged in the engineering department of the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, and then with the Louis-

ville & Nashville Railroad Company. Still later he became engineer in the department of the maintenance of way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, with headquarters in Savannah, and afterward took a position as assistant to Morris Belknap, general manager of that system. Upon retiring from that position, in 1890, he removed to Atlanta, where he has since been identified with the manufacture of terra cotta, being now president of the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, which has a large and well equipped plant for the production of terra cotta for architectural and ornamental purposes, and which also carries on a successful enterprise in the handling of building supplies. Mr. Kriegshaber is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party; is identified with one of the Atlanta synagogues of the Jewish church; is affiliated with the Order of B'nai B'rith and the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Atlanta chamber of commerce; is a director of the Atlanta associated charities, and is identified with the Standard club. On May 11, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Lieberman, and they have two children: William Victor and Marianna C.

Kuhlke, Dessey, L., proprietor of the star grocery, 809 Fifteenth street, Augusta, was born in that city, Oct. 5, 1881. He is a son of William B. and Janie (Hood) Kuhlke, the former of whom was born in Bremerhaven, near the city of Bremen, Germany, in 1834, and the latter in Columbia county, S. C., in 1844. While a mere lad the father sailed before the mast making several trips between Hamburg and New York city. At the age of eighteen years he

abandoned the seafaring life, remaining for a time in New York city and then coming to Augusta, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, prior to which he had entered the employ of the late E. R. Schneider, with whose business he continued to be connected until his death; his widow still resides in Augusta. The educational advantages afforded to Dessey L. Kuhlke were those of the public schools and Richmond academy, Augusta, being graduated in the academy at the age of sixteen years. Since leaving school he has been continuously identified with the grocery trade in his native city, first as salesman in the retail establishment of T. M. Philpot, with whom he remained four years, after which he entered the employ of the wholesale grocery house of J. E. Ramey & Co. Two years later, in August, 1904, he resigned his position and engaged in the retail grocery business for himself, in his present attractive quarters, where he has a fine business, the same being conducted under the title of the Star Grocery Company. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, is a member of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal church South, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. On June 2, 1902, Mr. Kuhlke was united in marriage to Miss Agnes E. Gray, daughter of Mince B. and Laura (Baxley) Gray, of Augusta, and they have one daughter, Dessey Gray Kuhlke, born June 16, 1903.

Ku Klux Klan.—For some years after the final surrender of the Confederate armies in 1865, the government of the Southern States was entrusted to men appointed by the national administration and backed up by the military power. Unfortunately the men thus appointed were too often actuated by motives of self-aggrandizement and sought to perpetuate their power by enlisting the unqualified support of the recently emancipated negroes. To this end a society of negroes and others was formed under the name of the "Union League," (q. v.) and, as frequently happens in such cases, some of the more enthusiastic members of this organization soon began to boast of their power and assuming that "Liberty meant license" commenced to commit petty depredations which portended serious disorders. This condition of affairs so far threatened the peace and good order of the state that the better class of white citizens formed local associations, each independent of the others, but all having the same object in view. Some of these local societies were the "Knights of the White Camelia," the "White Brotherhood," the "Pale Faces," the "Invisible Circle," the "Constitutional Union Guards," and the "Invisible Empire."

About 1867 all the different bands were merged in the broader scope of the Ku Klux Klan. There is no doubt that the intentions of the members of the original Klan were conservative of the public good. It was organized as a measure of defense. Avery says it was "the perilous effect of which the League was the unhealthy cause." Its weapon was mystery. Knowing the ignorance and superstition of the negroes the Klan sought to awe them into good behaviour by appealing to their dread of the supernatural and without a resort to physical violence. Clad in white, to represent the ghosts of the Confederate dead, the Ku Klux rode silently through the villages and country at night, usually one behind the other some yards apart, often traversing in a single night a large section inhabited by the negro population. This simple procedure produced a most wholesome effect and averted very serious domestic trouble. But in the course of time there were reckless parties acting independently of the Klan who committed outrages in its name. In 1871 a committee was appointed by Congress to investigate these outrages. At that time Benjamin H. Hill was one of the United States senators from Georgia. In speaking on the question of this investigation he said: "I was disposed when it was proposed, to vote for this resolution; and I am not averse to doing it yet. * * * I surely have no objection, indeed I would prefer, that intelligent gentlemen appointed from the two houses of Congress should visit Georgia, travel over the state, even if what was predicted by a distinguished member of the other house should be the result, namely that they would be treated with such excessive kindness by everybody they met that it would tend to dissipate the idea that there were lawless men there. If so, very well. I hope they will be met in that way. They certainly will be by myself and by my neighbors if they should come in the direction I live. I will welcome them, and I believe the people of that region will; and in a work of mere inquiry to ascertain how much of wrong, how much of lawlessness exists in the state, I am of the opinion decidedly, that a very overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia will see no impropriety in it." In this speech Mr. Hill voiced the sentiments of practically every good citizen of the state. They felt they had nothing to fear from a full and impartial investigation of existing conditions. There are still living men who do not hesitate to acknowledge they were members of the Ku Klux Klan during the greater part of its career, and who maintain that there was nothing in the purposes of the organization of which any law abiding citizen need to have been ashamed. The results of the Congressional investigation fill twelve

large volumes, and if the Klan began to wane in power from that time it was not so much because of the investigation, but because the right of local self government was restored to the people of the Southern States, which gave them the power to check the lawlessness of the times without having to resort to the medium of secret societies.

Kyle, a post-village of Fannin county, is a station on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railway, about half-way between Murphy Junction and the Tennessee state line, and forms a trading center for that part of the county.

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Lacey, a post-town in the northern part of McIntosh county, is not far from the South Newport river. The population in 1900 was 151. The nearest railway station is Jones, ten miles west, on the Seaboard Air Line.

Laconte, a post-village in the western part of Berrien county, reported a population of 100 in 1900. It is located on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, a few miles north of Sparks, and is a shipping point for that part of the county.

Lacross, a post-village in Schley county, is on the Columbus & Americus division of the Central of Georgia railroad, about seven miles southeast of Ellaville. The population in 1900 was 53.

Ladies Memorial Association.—Shortly after the close of the war, in 1865, the kind-hearted and sympathetic women of Georgia organized Memorial Associations in all the principal cities, the purposes being to honor the Confederate dead and to care for and comfort the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle. In this noble work they received the support of the general assembly on several occasions. In 1866 \$5,000 was appropriated to the Association, then under the leadership of Mrs. Charles J. Williams, of Columbus, and Miss Mary A. Green, of Resaca, to gather together the remains of the soldier dead in one cemetery and properly mark their graves. A cemetery was established at Marietta and nearly 2,400 bodies were removed from the fields at Chickamauga, New Hope Church and adjoining battlegrounds. Cemeteries were also located at Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Griffin. In August, 1872, the Atlanta association received an appropriation of \$2,500 to remove a number of bodies to the cemetery there. The association at Marietta received \$2,000 for a similar purpose. Other appropriations were \$1,000 to the association at Jonesboro, \$500 to the one at Resaca, \$300 to the one at Cassville, etc. The asso-

ciation at Augusta erected a monument to the memory of the men of Richmond county, who fell in the Confederate cause. It bears the inscription: "In Memoriam. No nation rose so white and fair. None fell so pure of crime." Monuments have also been erected at many other places in the state through the efforts of the organization.

La Fayette, the county seat of Walker county, named in honor of Marquis de La Fayette, is beautifully situated in a mountainous section. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1833, and in 1889 had its charter amended. It is located on a branch of the Southern railway in a section where there are extensive mines of iron and bituminous coal and quarries of granite, marble and limestone. It has a court house valued at \$10,000, a money order post office with rural routes, several flourishing mercantile establishments and a cotton factory known as the Union Cotton Mills, with 212 looms and about 7,000 spindles. Good school and church privileges are enjoyed by the people. The population of the La Fayette district by the census of 1900 was 2,357, of whom 491 lived in the town.

During the Civil war there was considerable fighting in the neighborhood of Lafayette. Sharp skirmishing occurred on Sept. 13-14, 1863, in the movements of the conflicting armies preceding the battle of Chickamauga. Another skirmish took place in December, a cavalry fight on June 24, 1864, and on October 12th of the same year, as Hood was moving northward into Tennessee, with Sherman in pursuit, an engagement was fought here between the Confederate rear guard and the Federal advance.

La Fayette, Marquis de.—In 1824 Congress invited General La Fayette to visit this country as the guest of the nation. The invitation was accepted and in August the distinguished Frenchman arrived in New York. In February, 1825, he started to make a tour of the Southern and Western States and on March 19th arrived at Savannah, where two days later he officiated at the laying of the corner-stones of the monuments to General Greene and Count Pulaski, both of whom had been his companions in arms during the Revolution. He also visited Augusta and Milledgeville, being entertained at the latter place by Governor Troup, and where a public dinner was given in honor of the noted guest.

Laff, a post-village in the western part of Tattnall county, with a population of 53, is a trading center for that part of the county. The nearest railroad station is Johnsonville.

La Grange, the county seat and largest town of Troup county, was incorporated as a town in 1828, and as a city in 1856. It is located seventy-one miles southwest of Atlanta at the junction of the Atlanta & West Point and Macon & Birmingham railways, and on a ridge 850 feet above the level of the sea where it has a natural drainage that insures freedom from malaria and gives the city an excellent reputation for healthfulness. The streets are wide and well shaded with water oaks and elms. La Grange is the seat of two noted colleges for girls the Southern female (Baptist) college and the La Grange female college. Besides its excellent public school system, La Grange has a noted school for boys known as the Park high school. Owing to its superior railroad facilities it is the leading shipping point for a considerable territory. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order post office with rural free delivery, three banks, a court house and a number of prosperous business houses. The city is lighted by electricity and has a first class system of water works. Among the manufactories are the La Grange and Dixie Mills and the Troup Factory, owned and operated by home people and have an aggregate of 450 looms and 31,600 spindles. They manufacture sheeting, shirting, drills, osnaburgs, duck and a variety of white cotton goods. Other manufactories are a large cotton oil mill, guano factory, a public gin, a foundry and machine shop, two planing mills and variety workshops, two buggy and wagon factories, a grist mill and a successful creamery and cheese factory. The butter from the La Grange creamery took the World's Fair prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and won the Biltmore prize at the dairy exposition held the same year in Atlanta. According to the United States census of 1900 the population of La Grange was 4,274 and including the entire La Grange district 6,297.

La Grange Female College.—This institution was founded in 1833, Rev. Thomas Stanley being the first teacher. In its early years it was an academy of high grade, but on Dec. 17, 1847, it was chartered as a college under the name of the La Grange female institute. Joseph T. Montgomery was the first president of the new school which soon came to be regarded as one of the leading educational institutions of its kind in the South. Some years later the property was transferred to the Georgia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and in 1857 the school began its work under the auspices of that body, with Rev. W. G. Connor as president. In March, 1860 the buildings and apparatus of the institution were destroyed by fire. The work of rebuilding was at

once undertaken, but before it could be completed the war came on and hindered the progress of the school for some years. The curriculum is that adopted by colleges of the Methodist Episcopal church South, for colleges of its class, and the degree conferred upon its graduates is that of Bachelor of Arts. The alumnae of the institution number over five hundred and the annual attendance is in the neighborhood of two hundred students. Rufus W. Smith, A. M., is the present president of the college. He is assisted in his work by a corps of competent instructors, who take pride in keeping the institution up to its established standard.

Lake Creek, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Polk county, is on the Rome & Griffin division of the Central of Georgia, and is known to railroad men as Lake Station.

Lakeland, a post-village in the southwestern part of Decatur county, is not far from the Chattahoochee river. Dell, on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, is the nearest station.

Lake Park, a town in the southeastern part of Lowndes county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 29, 1890. It is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad and in 1900 reported a population of 319. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, commercial and manufacturing interests, and does considerable shipping.

Lamar, a post-hamlet of Sumter county, is about five miles north of Leslie, which is the nearest railroad station. A town by this name in Baker county was incorporated by act of the legislature on March 4, 1856, but it has disappeared from the map.

Lamar, Henry G., a member of one of Georgia's prominent families, was born in that state, received a liberal education, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Macon. In 1828 and again in 1830 he was elected as a State Rights Whig to represent his district in the lower house of the national legislature, and after retiring from Congress served for several years as judge of the superior court.

Lamar, Joseph Rucker, son of James S. and Mary (Rucker) Lamar, was born Oct. 14, 1857, at Ruckersville, Ga., but has spent all of his life in Augusta, where he began the practice of law immediately after his graduation. He was never a specialist, but had a most extensive general practice, and has been remarkably successful both before judges and juries. Except for a slight digression during 1886-89, when he was in the legislature, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession, and his position at the bar was such that in 1895 he was appointed by the supreme court one of the

commissioners to codify the laws of the state. Afterwards, he was appointed by Governor Terrell associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, to which position he was elected by the people in



October, 1904. His opinions are marked by clearness and brevity, but *Oliver vs. Oliver*; *Stone vs. The State*; *The Lucy Cobb Tax case* and *Lytle vs. Scottish Company* are examples of his more elaborate decisions. He resigned his seat on the bench April 10, 1905, on account of his health, and returned to his home in Augusta, where he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Judge E. H. Callaway that year. His appointment was the subject of much congratulation and his resignation

was received with great regret by the bar and the people. Judge Lamar early in his professional life, was impressed with the fact that Georgia was entitled to the credit for law reform which was claimed by others, and in 1890 read a paper on "Georgia's Contribution to Law Reform" which was copied in one of the law journals that previously had given Mr. Field the credit for being the pioneer in the movement for codification and in the reform of procedure. As president of the Georgia bar association in 1900 he read a paper entitled "A Century's Progress in Law," which by invitation of the Tennessee bar association was repeated as the annual address before that body the same year. In the following year he delivered the annual address before the Alabama bar association. In "Georgia Law Books" and "Judge Nisbet and The Organization of The Supreme Court," he opened an unexplored field of most interesting and valuable facts connected with the early judicial history of the state. But while a great reader and intensely fond of books, he is a man of affairs with a large and engrossing practice. He was married in 1879 to Clarinda Pendleton, daughter of William K. and Catherine King Pendleton, and has two sons;—Philip Rucker and William Pendleton Lamar.

Lamar, Lucius, M. D., a representative physician and surgeon of Dawson, the judicial center of Terrell county, was born on the family homestead, in that county, Nov. 1871, a son of Dr. John T. and Sallie (Lawghon) Lamar, the former of whom was born in Houston county, Ga., and the latter in Lee county, a daughter of Hon. John Lawghon, an extensive planter who represented Lee

county in the state legislature. Dr. John T. Lamar was an able and prominent physician and surgeon, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession from 1858 until the time of his death, which occurred in 1900. During the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon in a Georgia regiment of the Confederate forces. Dr. Lucius Lamar is indebted to the schools of his native county for his early educational privileges and his training as a physician and surgeon has been of the best order, including careful instruction from his honored father, a course in the Atlanta medical college, in which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, while in the following year he was graduated in the medical department of Tulane University, of New Orleans. He began the active work of his profession in 1893, in Terrell county, and since 1899 has been engaged in practice in Dawson, meeting with much success in his chosen province of effort and standing high in professional ranks. He is a member of the American medical association and the Georgia state medical society; is identified with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity; is a Democrat in his political adherence and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, having been a steward of the local church during practically the entire period of his residence in Dawson. In 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Lamar to Miss Mattie Gurr, daughter of Edward Gurr, and they have one son, Lucius, Jr.

Lamar, Lucius Q. C., jurist and statesman, was born in Putman county, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825, of Huguenot ancestry. He received his early education at Oxford, Miss.; graduated at Emory college in 1845; studied law at Macon; was admitted to the bar in 1847; was then for two years professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi, and in 1849 began the practice of law at Covington, Ga. In 1853 he was a member of the legislature; removed to Mississippi at the close of his term; served in Congress from that state from 1857 to 1861; resigned to become a member of the Mississippi secession convention; entered the Confederate army and became colonel; resigned on account of his health and was sent as a commissioner of the Confederate government to Europe; was elected professor of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi in 1866; was transferred to the chair of law the following year; elected to Congress again in 1872 and served two terms; elected to the United States senate in 1877; was appointed secretary of the interior by President Cleveland, but retired from the cabinet on Jan. 16, 1888, to become associate justice of the

United States supreme court. This position he held until his death, which occurred at Vineville, Ga., Jan. 23, 1893.

President of Texas
Lamar, Mirabeau B., soldier and statesman, was born on Aug. 16, 1798, at Louisville, Jefferson county, of Huguenot descent. His early life was passed on the farm. He received a good education and began his business career as the publisher of the Columbus Independent, a paper which was a radical and courageous advocate of the doctrine of state rights. When the imbroglio arose between Texas and Mexico he went to Texas and offered his services to the revolutionary party. On April 21, 1836, he led the charge of the Texas cavalry at San Jacinto that swept the Mexican forces from the field and won the battle. He received promotion to a major-generalship; was made attorney general of the new republic; later became vice-president, and in 1838 was elected president. He served until 1841, after which he sank out of sight until the commencement of the Mexican war in 1846, when he joined General Taylor's command at Matamoras. He distinguished himself at the siege of Monterey and after the war served one term in the Texas legislature. One of the counties of the "Lone Star" state bears his name. He died at Richmond, Tex., Dec. 19, 1859.

Lambert, a village of Liberty county, is known in railroad circles as Walthourville Station. It is located near the center of the county, on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, and in 1900 reported a population of 177. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile interests, and is an important shipping point.



Lambdin, William Wallace, of Barnesville, Pike county, is one of the leading members of the bar of that section of the state, having a large practice in both the state and federal courts in Georgia and also has been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He is a citizen of public-spirit and progressive ideas and is held in high esteem in the community which represents his home. Mr. Lambdin was born in Upson county, Ga. Oct. 25, 1861, a son of Charles E. and Martha (Middle-

brooks) Lambdin, the former born in Alexandria, Va., March 12, 1838 and the latter in Upson county, Ga., in 1840. The father died on March 8, 1888, and his remains rest in the cemetery at Barnesville; the mother died in 1866. William Lambdin, grandfather of

the subject of this review, was born and reared on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in which state he passed his entire life. One of the great-grandfathers of Mr. Lambdin was James Bruff, a captain in the Maryland line in the war of the Revolution, and major of a regiment which served in the war of 1812. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Lambdin came to Maryland from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and his maternal ancestors, also of English origin, first settled in North Carolina, whence they came to Georgia. His father, Charles E. Lambdin, was reared in Baltimore, graduated with distinction in 1857 at the Baltimore city college, at that time the leading college of Maryland, and came to Georgia in 1859 for the purpose of teaching school. He was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states. In 1861 he enlisted in the Holloway Grays, a command raised in Upson county, and the same was mustered into the regular service as a part of the Thirty-seventh Georgia infantry, which was assigned to the Western Army, and Mr. Lambdin served in this regiment until the final surrender, taking part in many important engagements, including the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta. William Wallace Lambdin, whose name introduces this sketch, secured his earlier education in Gordon institute, at Barnesville, a celebrated institution founded by his honored father, who was its first president and remained at its head from 1872 until his death in 1888, and who was known as one of the ablest educators of the state, the institute of which he was the head having had great popularity and done most effective work during his regime. After availing himself of the advantages of this excellent preparatory school, Mr. Lambdin was matriculated in the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1879, with first honors of his class, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For several years after leaving the university he was successfully engaged in teaching school, also being identified with agricultural pursuits in the meantime. For four years he was principal of the West End academy in the city of Atlanta. In the midst of his pedagogic work, Mr. Lambdin took up the study of law, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. He resigned the principalship of the academy mentioned and engaged in the practice of law in Atlanta, where he remained until 1899, as a member of the firm of Hiliyer, Alexander, & Lambdin, one of marked prominence in the capital city. In 1899 Mr. Lambdin returned to his old home in Barnesville, where he has since been established in successful practice, being retained as counsel for many of the most important corpora-

tions and industrial concerns of this circuit, where he has appeared in much important litigation, also practicing in the supreme court of the United States, as already noted. He has rendered effective service as city attorney and solicitor of the city court of Barnesville, and is vice-president of the board of trustees of Gordon institute. Soon after returning to Barnesville he drafted a bill for the establishing of a city court in that place, zealously pushed the measure to legislative enactment and secured to Barnesville the distinction of being the first town in the state outside of the county seats to have a city tribunal of this nature. Since that time a number of such courts have been established in Georgia, their systems being modeled after the one devised by Mr. Lambdin. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On Dec. 24, 1883, Mr. Lambdin, while teaching in Blackshire, Ga., was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Smith, daughter of Dr. Henry J. and Sophia (Hall) Smith, of that South Georgia city, and they have seven interesting children, five girls and two boys.

Lamont, a post-village in the western part of Monroe county, is five miles southeast of Goggansville, which is the nearest railroad station.

Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Marion county, is fifteen miles north of Buena Vista and six miles southeast of Geneva, which is the nearest railroad station.

Land Lotteries.—Eight distributions of land have been made by this method. First, the lottery of 1805, authorized by the act of May 11, 1803, which distributed the lands acquired by the Fort Wilkinson treaty of 1802. Second, the lottery ordered by the act of June 26, 1806, for the disposition of the lands acquired by the treaty of Nov. 14, 1805. Third, for the distribution of the lands acquired by the treaty at Fort Jackson, Aug. 9, 1814, the lottery being authorized by the act of Dec. 15, 1818. Fourth, the lottery authorized by the act of Dec. 19, 1819, for the distribution of the lands relinquished by the Cherokees by the treaty of Feb. 27, 1819. Fifth, to dispose of the lands relinquished by the Creeks in the treaty made at Indian Springs, Jan. 8, 1821, the act authorizing the lottery being passed on May 15th following the treaty. The sixth lottery was that ordered by the act of June 9, 1825, for the distribution of the lands acquired from the Creek Indians by the treaty of the preceding February. The seventh lottery was for the di-

vision of the Cherokee lands acquired by the treaty of Feb. 27, 1819, comprising all the northwestern part of the state. The gold lands, known to exist in this section, were exempt from the provisions of the act and were not distributed. The eighth lottery was ordered by the act of Dec. 24, 1831, dividing the gold lands into lots of forty acres, the drawing taking place in July, 1833. In these several lotteries every white male citizen over eighteen years of age was entitled to a ticket, unless he had drawn land in a previous lottery, and if he was husband and father he was entitled to two tickets. Certain officers and soldiers received two tickets, and widows and orphans were included in the drawing. (See Indian treaties for description of lands).

Landrum, a post-village of Dawson county, with a population of 54, is near the junction of Dawson, Hall and Lumpkin counties. Gainesville is the most convenient railroad station.



Lane, Andrew W., senior member of the law firm of Lane & Park, of Macon, and ex-member of the state legislature, was born on a plantation in Jasper county, Ga., Dec. 28, 1868, and is a son of Maj. Augustus W. and Mary J. (Williams) Lane, the former of whom served during the Indian Creek war. He was a lawyer by profession, but for many years prior to his death devoted his attention to farming enterprises. He represented Jasper county in the state legislature, in the '50s, and was also judge of the

inferior court for several years, being a citizen of much influence in his community and one who commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. Andrew W. Lane secured his earlier educational training in the schools of his native county and was associated in the management of the home farm until he had attained the age of seventeen years. In 1890 he was graduated at Mercer university, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for two years thereafter was principal of the public schools at Blakely, Ga. He took a special course in the law department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar, at Monticello, Jasper county, Ga., in September, 1892. He served his novitiate in the practical work of his profession at Jackson, Butts county, where he remained about six months, at the expiration of which, in April, 1893, he located in Macon, where he has since been successfully established in prac-

tice, his associate being Orville A. Park. In January, 1896, Mr. Lane was appointed solicitor-general of the Macon circuit, by Governor Atkinson, filling out the unexpired term of William H. Felton, and being the youngest lawyer, in point of practice, ever incumbent of this office in this circuit. In 1898 he was elected to represent Bibb county in the legislature, in which he served one term, proving a valuable working member of the lower house. His political faith is that of the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has done efficient service. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Oct. 26, 1892, Mr. Lane was united in marriage to Miss Hattie McKibben, daughter of Colonel Martin Van McKibben, a prominent citizen and lawyer of Jackson, Ga., and they have five children, namely: Andrew A., Jr., V. McKibben, Mary Louis Jasper; and Eugenia. Mr. Lane and his wife are members of the First Baptist church of Macon, in which church Mr. Lane has been a deacon for a number of years.



Lane, Remer Young, M. D., holds precedence as one of the able and popular physicians and surgeons of Jenkins county, being engaged in the practice of his profession at Millen, the county seat. He was born on a plantation in Emanuel county, Ga., Oct. 4, 1861, and is a son of Dr. Edward W. and Caroline (Lanier) Lane, the former a native of Emanuel and the latter of Bulloch county. The Lane and Lanier families were early founded in North Carolina, whence came representatives of each to Georgia in

1783, and settled in the same portion of Emanuel county, a few miles distant from the present city of Millen. Both families have been prominently identified with the history of this section of the state during all the intervening years. Dr. Edward W. Lane became one of the distinguished physicians of his native county, where he was engaged in active practice for forty years and after retiring from practice made his home with his son Remer Y. until his death on April 15, 1906. He was for many years prominent in the party councils, and served as a member of the state senate in 1890-91. He was born July 28, 1824, and had thus passed the age of four score years. His wife died in 1890, and is survived by three sons: Dr. John I., who is a representative physician of Brooklet,

Bulloch county; Dr. Benjamin L., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Butts, Jenkins county; and Dr. Remer Y., who is the subject of this review. Dr. Remer Y. Lane completed a course of study in the high school at Swainsboro, Emanuel county, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, receiving from this famous institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession at Butts, now within the limits of the recently organized county of Jenkins, where he remained until January, 1906, when he removed to Millen. In the winter of 1890-91 Dr. Lane took a post-graduate course in the New York polyclinic. In addition to the exacting work of his profession he has for many years been a producer of naval stores and has also maintained a personal supervision of his extensive plantation interests. He is the owner of 1,500 acres of land in Jenkins county, about one-half of which is under effective cultivation. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, is a Royal Arch Mason and is a past master of the blue lodge of the fraternity. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. On May 2, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Goette, of Stafford, S. C., and they have three children—Edward W., John G. and Caroline.

Lane, Wilfred C., United States commissioner and deputy clerk of the United States courts at Augusta, and one of the younger members of the bar of Richmond county, was born in Hadley, Hampshire county, Mass., June 23, 1878. He is a son of Rev. John W. and Mary (Haynes) Lane, the former of whom was born in Newmarket, N. H., Sept. 7, 1827, and the latter in Townsend, Mass., July 11, 1841, both families having been founded in New England in the colonial era. The father is a clergyman of the Congregational faith, is pastor of the Second Congregational church of Hadley, Mass., a pastoral charge of which he has been the incumbent for the past twenty-eight years, and for the preceding twenty years he was pastor of the First Congregational church at Whately, Mass. Wilfred C. Lane secured his preparatory education in Andover academy and Williston seminary, in his native state, after which he was for two years a student in Brown university. Soon afterward he came to Georgia, was graduated in the law department of Mercer university in 1900, and in the following year he was graduated in the law school of Yale university, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Macon, Ga., meeting with gratifying success and

also being an instructor in the law department of Mercer University, until Jan. 7, 1905, when Judge Emory Speer, judge of the federal court for the tenth district of Georgia, appointed him to his present office of United States commissioner and deputy clerk of the courts, at Augusta, in which city he forthwith took up his residence. Mr. Lane is a member of the Richmond county bar association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. He clings to the religious faith in which he was reared, being a member of the Congregational church.

Lang, Smith & Little, physicians and surgeons, conducting a well equipped private sanatorium for the treatment of medical and surgical cases, at Valdosta, Lowndes county, have been associated in this most commendable and valuable enterprise since 1904. All are physicians and surgeons of distinctive ability, and the sanatorium, converted into such from a large residence on West Valley street, has the best of hospital facilities and advantages, being equipped with electrical devices, including the x-ray machine, and all other requisite appliances for the treatment of disease by surgical, electrical or medicinal means. The institution will accommodate twelve patients simultaneously, and three trained nurses are retained, ably supplementing the work of the able owners of the sanatorium. The members of the firm are Drs. George Lang, James M. Smith and Alexander G. Little. Dr. Lang is a native of Georgia, is a graduate of the Savannah medical college, and has been a resident of Valdosta for more than forty years, commanding the high regard of all who know him. Dr. Smith, also born and reared in Georgia, was graduated in the Atlanta college of Physicians and Surgeons as a member of the class of 1898. Dr. Little was born in North Carolina, and was graduated in Bellevue hospital medical college, in New York city, as a member of the class of 1898. He came to Georgia and took up the practice of his profession in Valdosta in January, 1900.

Langworthy, Edward, one of Georgia's delegates to the Continental Congress, was left an orphan at a tender age and was reared and educated at Bethesda, afterward becoming a teacher. When troubles arose between Great Britain and her colonies in this country he published a card in the Georgia Gazette, severely criticising some of the colonies for their attitude toward the Mother country. Later he experienced a change of heart and became one of the most earnest advocates of American independence. He served on the Council of Safety, was elected to the Continental Congress in

1777 and reelected the following year. After the war he wrote a history of Georgia but it was never published. Search was made for the manuscript after his death but it could not be found.

Lanier, a post-village in the northern part of Bryan county, is a station on the Seaboard Air Line railway, and in 1900 reported a population of 64. It is a trading center for a considerable section of the county, and has some shipping interests.

Lanier, Sidney, educator, poet, and musician, was born at Macon, Feb. 3, 1842, and graduated at Oglethorpe university in 1860. He served during the war in the Confederate army. When peace was restored he taught and for a time practiced law. His literary career began in 1876. In 1877 he settled in Baltimore, gave popular lectures on literary subjects and in 1879 became professor of literature in the Johns Hopkins university. Among his principal poems are "A Song of Love," "The Revenge of Hamish," "The Song of the Chattahoochee" and "Sunrise." He died at Lynn, N. C. in 1881. He was buried at his request in Macon, and a marble bust has been erected to his memory in that city.

Lanier, Walter Victor, superintendent of the public schools of Millen, Jenkins county, is recognized as one of the able educators of this part of the state, while he enjoys marked popularity both professionally and as a citizen. He was born on a farm in Brooks county, Ga., July 14, 1865, and is a son of Rev. Thomas W. and Clara S. (Smith) Lanier, the former of whom was born in Screven county, in 1840, and the latter in Greene county, in 1842. They now reside in Guyton, Effingham county, the father being a retired clergyman of the Baptist church. He is a son of Noel W. and Sarah (Tullis) Lanier, both native of Screven county. At the funeral of Noel W. Lanier the officiating clergyman spoke of him as follows: "The deceased lived all his life within a half-mile of his birthplace and did not leave an enemy." The Lanier family was early established in Georgia, and one of its representatives was Sidney Lanier, the celebrated poet and musician. In the maternal line Professor Lanier is a nephew of Dr. Osborn L. Smith, former president of Emory college; of Dr. C. W. Smith, who was professor of mathematics in Wesleyan female college, at Macon, for more than thirty years; and of Dr. Rufus W. Smith, who is now president of La-Grange female college, at La Grange, Ga. After a due preliminary discipline Professor Lanier entered Mercer university, and later he attended the University of Georgia. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the public schools of Screven county, and for four years he alternated between the life of a student and

that of a teacher, defraying his collegiate expenses by his earnings as a teacher. Since leaving the university, in 1886, he has followed the pedagogic profession almost continuously, in the states of Georgia and South Carolina. For two years he was superintendent of the schools of Dublin, Ga.; two years superintendent of the public schools of Allendale, S. C.; two years superintendent of the schools of Brunson, S. C.; and in January, 1898, he was installed superintendent of the public schools of Millen, of which position he has since remained the incumbent, his long tenure of the office giving patent evidence of his successful administration and the appreciative estimate placed upon his services by the community. His corps of assistants number six teachers, and the schools are maintained at a high standard. Professor Lanier is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Baptist church, being a deacon in the local church of this denomination. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he is past grand representative in the grand lodge of the state. On Dec. 21, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie L. O'Gilvie, who died on Jan. 31, 1904, leaving three children, Clara Eileen and Charles Fortson, twins, and George Ellis. On Nov. 24, 1904, he married Miss Charlotte E. O'Daniel, of Norfolk, Va., and they have one son, Francis William.



Lankford, William Chester, of Douglas, is one of the representative members of the younger generation of the bar of Coffee county, being the senior member of the firm of Lankford & Dickerson. He was born in Clinch county, Ga., Dec. 7, 1877, and is a son of Jesse and Mary Ann (Monk) Lankford, both of whom were born in Clinch county, where the latter died June 22, 1904, at the age of fifty-nine years. The father, who was born in 1844, still resides on his plantation in that county. He is a son of Wil-

liam Lankford, who was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. William C. Lankford secured his preliminary education in the schools of his native county, later continuing his studies in the Jasper normal institute, at Jasper, Fla., and the Georgia normal college and business institute, at Abbeville, where he was graduated. In 1901 he graduated in the law department of the Univer-

sity of Georgia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and being duly admitted to the bar of his native state. Mr Lankford gained his higher education through his own efforts. When but fifteen years of age he began teaching in the schools of Clinch county, and he continued to follow the pedagogic profession, between the intervals of his own scholastic work, until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, utilizing his earnings in defraying the expenses of his collegiate work. He delivered the first final address in the Georgia normal college and business institute, his class having been the first to graduate in that institution, and his class subsequently elected him orator at the first alumni meeting. In a large law class he was one of the few who made an average daily standing above ninety, having been a close and ambitious student in both his academic and professional work. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Lankford located in Douglas, forming the present partnership, and his firm has gained an excellent standing and is building up a representative professional business. Mr. Lankford is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and is an effective exponent of its principles. In December, 1905, he was elected mayor of Douglas, without opposition, the large vote cast indicating the high esteem in which he is held in the community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, has advanced to the degree of Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Phi Kappa Society. He served two years as master of his Masonic lodge.

Latimer, William Alexander, a representative citizen of Augusta, Ga., was born in Abbeville county, S. C., Jan. 16, 1841, was reared on the homestead plantation and received his education in schools near his home, having been prepared to enter an advanced class in college, when the war between the states was inaugurated. His intrinsic loyalty to the Confederacy led him to sacrifice all other personal ambitions to go forth in defense of its cause. He left school and enlisted in the Seventh South Carolina volunteers which was one of the first commands to reach Virginia. He continued in service until the battles around Atlanta were in progress and in one of these engagements he received a severe wound. The effects of the injury were such that he was compelled to use crutches for more than three years thereafter. In September, 1867, Mr. Latimer removed to Augusta, where he secured a position as clerk in the office of Pearce and Wheelless, a cotton firm. He continued to be employed as clerk and bookkeeper until 1874, hav-

ing in the meanwhile by economy and energy, accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to enter business on his own account. In the autumn of 1874 he formed a partnership with William A. Garrett, under the firm name of Garrett & Latimer, and they built up a large and successful business as cotton factors, continuing to be thus associated until 1901, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time Mr. Latimer has employed his time in supervising his various interests and those of the corporations in which he is a director. He has time and again refused to accept candidacy for political office, yet he takes a lively interest in furthering the choice and election of the very best man to office and in aiding every enterprise tending to conserve the up-building and material prosperity of the city of his adoption. In 1873 he married Miss Eugenia Holmes of Augusta, known for her gracious presence, charity and sterling Christian character. Having no children, Mr. Latimer has been a father to his widowed sisters and their children. He is a Methodist in religion, and has contributed generously to that church and its institutions, as well as to the Young Men's Christian Association and other worthy institutions and objects looking to the education and elevation of the younger generation.

Launcelot, a post-hamlet in the southeastern part of Irwin county, is near the Coffee county line. Marion, on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, is the nearest station.

Laura, a post-hamlet of Union county, is about eight miles south-east of Blairsville. Culberson, N. C., is the nearest railroad station.



S. J. LORD.

Laurens Banking Company, which conducts a prosperous general banking business at Dublin, Laurens county, was organized in 1898 and is one of the substantial financial institutions of that section of the state, all of the interested principals being residents of Laurens county and citizens of worth and prominence. The bank is capitalized for \$25,000 and had a surplus of \$23,000 in 1905. H. H. Smith, president of the company, and H. A. Knight, the vice-president, are both natives of Laurens county. The cashier S. J. Lord, was born in Wilkinson county

but has his interests centralized in Laurens county. Of the personnel of the board of directors it may be said that C. W. Brantley

is engaged in the carriage and buggy business in Dublin; F. H. Rowe is a member of the Robinson Hardware Company, of Dublin. Dr. A. T. Summerlin has been a resident of Dublin for thirty years, being one of the leading physicians of the county and a native of Bulloch county; F. J. Garbutt is a member of the firm of T. W. Garbutt & Co., one of the largest lumber concerns in the state; H. A. Knight is also a representative merchant, as well as a farmer, and a native of Laurens county.

Laurens County was laid out in 1807 and portions of it were added to Pulaski in 1808 and 1809. It was named in honor of Lieut.-Col. John Laurens, who was killed near Combahee, S. C., during the Revolutionary war. It lies in the central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Johnson and Wilkinson, on the east by Johnson, Emanuel and Montgomery, on the south by Montgomery and Dodge and on the west by Dodge and Pulaski. It is well watered by the Oconee and its tributaries. The face of the country is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing good crops of cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, field and ground peas, sorghum, sugar-cane and the cereals. Grasses and all the forage crops receive considerable attention and vegetables and fruits of the best quality are raised. A great amount of lumber is made from the timber and numerous distilleries are engaged in manufacturing turpentine and rosin, which are shipped to Savannah. Dublin is the county seat, and is a manufacturing center of importance. Four railroads furnish transportation facilities to all parts of the county. The population, according to the census of 1900, was 25,908, a gain of 1,270 since 1890. Gen. David Blackshear, a native of Jones county, N. C., settled in this county in 1790. He was distinguished for bravery in the campaign against the Creek Indians during the war of 1812. This county was also the home of George M. Troup, who played so important a part in the history of Georgia.

Lavender, a post-village of Floyd county, is on the Central of Georgia railway, about ten miles northwest of Rome.

Lavilla, a post-hamlet of Houston county, is about twelve miles north of Perry and four miles from Byron, which is the nearest railroad station.

Lavonia, a town in Franklin county, is on a branch of the Southern railway that connects Elberton and Toccoa, and is a growing business center and shipping point. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1896. Bryant, its militia district, contained in 1900 a population of 2,093, of whom 699 were in the town. Being

located on a ridge leading from the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, it has a delightful summer climate. It has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, two banks, a business portion consisting of stores built for the most part of brick, a cotton oil mill, a large flour mill, a gin company, a brick works, large saw mills, two hotels, good schools and churches.

Lawrenceville, the county seat of Gwinnett county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1821 and in 1883 the charter was amended. It is on the Seaboard Air Line railway between Atlanta and Athens, and by a branch of the same system is connected with Loganville in Walton county, while the Lawrenceville railroad connects it with Suwanee on the Southern railway. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a court house, two banks, the Lawrenceville Manufacturing Company, the Southern Paper Mill and several successful business houses. The schools belong to the public school system of the state and churches of the leading denominations afford religious instruction to the people. In the court house square stands a monument with inscriptions on two sides. One reads: "This monument is erected by their friends to the memory of Captain James E. Winn and Sergt. Anthony Bates, Texan Volunteers of this village, who were taken in honorable combat at Goliad, Texas, and shot by order of the Mexican commander, March 27, 1830." The other inscription reads: "To the memory of Ensign Robert Lacy, Sergeant James C. Martin, and privates William M. Sims, John A. V. Tate, Robert T. Holland, James H. Holland, brothers; Henry W. Peden, James M. Allen, members of the Gwinnett Company of Mounted Volunteers, under the command of Captain H. Garmany, who were slain in battle with a party of Creek Indians, at Shepherd's Plantation in Stewart county, June 9th, 1836. Their remains rest beneath this monument." According to the United States census of 1900 the population of the town of Lawrenceville was 853 and of the entire Lawrenceville district 2,535.

Laws, Codification of.—(See Code of Laws).

Lawson, a post-village in the northeastern part of Colquitt county, is on Indian creek, not far from the Little river. The nearest railroad station is Lenox, on the Georgia Southern & Florida.

Lawson, Thomas G., was born in Putnam county and was educated in the common schools of the state and at Mercer university. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1861, 1863 and 1865;

was a member of the constitutional convention in 1877; judge of the superior court of the Ocmulgee circuit from 1878 to 1882; was elected representative in Congress in 1890, and reelected for each of the two following terms.

Lawton, Alexander Robert, quartermaster-general of the Confederate army during the latter part of the Civil war, was born in Beaufort district, S. C., Nov. 4, 1818. When sixteen years of age he entered the West Point military academy and graduated in 1839. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the First artillery, but resigned his commission in 1841 to enter the law school of Harvard university. After completing his course he settled at Savannah and practiced there until 1849. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1855-56 and to the senate in 1859-60. At the breaking out of the war he became colonel of the First Georgia volunteer regiment; was commissioned brigadier-general commanding the Georgia military district in 1861; was assigned to command of a brigade of six Georgia regiments; served with distinction in the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862 until appointed quartermaster-general in 1863, and held this position until the close of the war. He was a member of the Georgia legislature from 1870 to 1875; a member of the constitutional convention in 1877; president of the state electoral college in 1876, and chairman of the state delegations to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884. President Cleveland nominated him as minister to Russia in 1885, but as his political disabilities had not been removed he urged the withdrawal of the nomination. Congress hastened to remove the obstruction and he was appointed minister to Austria in April, 1887. He died in Savannah in 1896.



Lawton, Alexander Rudolf, of Savannah, is a leading member of the bar of Chatham county and first vice-president of the Central of Georgia Railway Company. He was born in Savannah, Aug. 9, 1858, and is a son of Alexander Robert and Sarah Hillhouse (Alexander) Lawton, the former of whom was born in St. Peter's parish, Beaufort district, S. C., Nov. 4, 1818, while the latter was born in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., Jan. 21, 1826. Joseph Lawton, great-grandfather of the subject of this re-

view, lived first on Edisto island, S. C., later removing to Beaufort

district, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a lieutenant in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Adam Alexander, maternal great-grandfather of Alexander Rudolf Lawton, resided at Sunbury, Liberty county, Ga., and served as surgeon-major in the Revolution. Alexander Rudolf Lawton was afforded exceptional educational advantages, both academic and professional. His earlier discipline was secured in the public schools of Savannah, the Institution Henon Ferté, in Paris, France, and in the Bellevue high school, Bellevue, Va., the last named being a private preparatory school. He then entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also took a course in the Eastman business college, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and his professional studies were prosecuted in the law departments of the University of Virginia and Harvard university. He was admitted to the bar in Savannah, in June, 1880, and on January 1, of the following year he entered a professional partnership with Henry C. Cunningham, under the firm name of Cunningham & Lawton. On Feb. 15, 1882, the firm was amplified in its personnel, Gen. Alexander Robert Lawton entering the same, while the title was changed to Lawton & Cunningham. This firm is now one of the leading law concerns of this section of the state, controlling a very large and important practice. For many years the firm has been general counsel for the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and the subject of this review became first vice-president of that corporation on July 1, 1904. In 1881 Mr. Lawton became a private in the Georgia Hussars, of Savannah, constituting a part of the First regiment of Georgia cavalry, and in the same he rose through the different grades of promotion, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant and adjutant, later becoming major and finally colonel of the First regiment of infantry, Georgia state troops. During the Spanish-American war he served as colonel of the First Georgia infantry, United States volunteers, from May 14 to Nov. 18, 1898, on which latter date the command was mustered out of the United States service. He resigned his office as colonel of the First infantry in November, 1900. He is identified with the Military service institution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Georgia Historical Society, the American historical association, the American academy of political and social science, the American geographical society and the Southern historical association. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church but since his marriage has affiliated with the Protestant

Episcopal church, of which his wife is a communicant. On April 27, 1882, Mr. Lawton was united in marriage to Miss Ella Stanly Beckwith, daughter of Rt. Rev. John W. and Ella (Brockenbrough) Beckwith, her father being bishop of the diocese of Georgia in the Protestant Episcopal church, with residence in the city of Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have two children, Alexander Robert (3d), born Aug. 16, 1884, and John Beckwith, born Oct. 19, 1886.

Lawtonville, or Lawton Station, is a town in Jenkins county, located on the Augusta & Millen division of the Central of Georgia railway, and in 1900 had a population of 150. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile interests, and does considerable shipping.

Lax, a town in the western part of Coffee county, is the terminus of Ocilla, Pinebloom & Valdosta railroad and in 1900 reported a population of 100. It is a trading and shipping point for that part of the county.

Lays, a post-village of Cherokee county, is on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railroad, about half-way between Canton and the Pickens county line.

Lead.—Galena, or lead ore, is found at a number of places in the Crystalline area, as well as in the Paleozoic formations in the extreme northwestern part of the state. At the Magruder mines, in Lincoln county, it is found in connection with gold, silver and chalcopyrite. It is also found in other gold mines in that locality, in the gold near Cartersville, and with silver and copper deposits west of the Cohutta mountains in Murray county. In Wilkes county it is found associated with quartz. Small quantities of it are known to exist in Habersham, Union, Fannin, Floyd, Hall, Bartow and Catoosa counties. In the last named county a small vein was exposed while excavating a cut for the Western & Atlantic railroad.

Leaf, a post-hamlet in the southeastern part of White county, is about ten miles from Cleveland and the same distance from Demorest, which is the nearest railroad station.

Leah, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Columbia county, is not far from the Little river. The nearest railroad station is in South Carolina, on the Charleston & Western Carolina road.

Leary, a town in the southeastern part of Calhoun county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Sept. 15, 1881. It is located on the Central of Georgia railway, about fifteen miles east of Arlington, and in 1900 reported a population of 396 in the town and 1,962 in the entire militia district. It has a money order post-

office, express and telegraph offices, some good stores, manufacturing establishments, schools, churches, etc.

Leathersville, a post-village of Lincoln county, with a population of 76, is about seven miles south of Lincolnton. Washington is the most convenient railroad station.

Leatherwood, a post-hamlet of Stephens county, is about ten miles southwest of Toccoa, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Le Conte, John, physician and educator, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Dec. 4, 1818, of Huguenot ancestry. His father, Louis Le Conte, was a distinguished naturalist, and from him the son inherited a love for scientific investigation. One of his early teachers was Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who prepared him for college, and in 1838 he graduated at the University of Georgia with high honors. In 1841 he received the degree of M. D. from the college of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and the following year began the practice of medicine in Savannah. In 1846 he was elected to the chair of physics and chemistry in the state university, where he remained until 1855, when he became professor of chemistry in the medical college in which he had graduated fourteen years before. He only remained one year in New York, resigning to accept the professorship of physics in the South Carolina college, at Columbia. During the war he had charge of the Confederate nitre works, with the rank of major. When the University of California was established in 1868 Dr. Le Conte was made professor of physics in that institution, and in 1876 became its president. He continued with that university until his death, which occurred at Berkeley, Cal., April 29, 1891. Dr. Le Conte was the author of a number of works on medical and scientific subjects. His most valuable production—"A Treatise on General Physics"—was destroyed while in manuscript, by the burning of Columbia in 1865, and he never found time to rewrite it.

Le Conte, Joseph, scientist and educator, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Feb. 26, 1823, and was a brother of Dr. John Le Conte. (q. v.) He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1841 with the degree of A. B., and four years later received the degree of M. D. from the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He then practiced medicine for some time in Macon, after which he became a special student under Louis Agassiz, in geology and zoölogy, in the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1851. He was then, successively, an assistant of Professor Agassiz in studying the coral formations

along the islands of the Florida coast; professor of natural sciences in Oglethorpe university; of geology and natural history in the University of Georgia; of geology and chemistry in the South Carolina college; chemist at the Confederate medical laboratory at Columbia, S. C., during the war; and professor of geology and natural history in the University of California. Professor Le Conte traveled extensively, examining the geological formations of various sections of the country. He was the author of several works on scientific subjects, all of which mark him as a man of profound research and extraordinary ability. His work on "Evolution and its Relations to Religious Thought," brought him into notice on both hemispheres, stirring up considerable opposition in some places and meeting with a hearty reception in others. It is used in some of the leading universities of the world, notably Harvard in this country and Oxford, England. Professor Le Conte died in 1901.

Lee County was laid out in 1826 and was named for Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. A part was set off to Muscogee and Marion in 1827, and at the same time it was enlarged by the addition of a part of Dooley. Parts were given to Randolph in 1828 and to Sumter in 1835. It is situated in the south-western part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Sumter county, on the east by Worth, on the south by Dougherty, and on the west by Terrell. It is drained by the Flint river and its branches and along their banks many factories are located. The lands are exceedingly fertile along the streams and produce plentiful crops of sweet and Irish potatoes, field and ground peas, cotton, sugarcane and the cereals. Some of the original yellow pine remains, and poplar, cypress, hickory and white oak line the banks of the streams. The production of lumber gives employment to many of the inhabitants of the county. Leesburg is the county seat and the center of the cotton trade. Smithville is in the midst of an extensive fruit district and thousands of barrels of pears are shipped from this city every year. Two lines of the Central of Georgia meet at Smithville, the Albany & Northern crosses the southeastern corner of the county and a division of the Sea Board Air line runs for a short distance through the southwestern portion. The population in 1900 was 10,344, showing an increase of 1,270 in ten years.

Leepope, a post-village in the southern part of Crawford county, is the first station of any consequence on the Southern railway north of Fort Valley. The population in 1900 was 47.

Leesburg, the county seat of Lee county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1872. It is located on the Central of Georgia railway between Smithville and Albany; has a court house valued at \$20,000, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some stores having a prosperous trade, and the Leesburg Gin Company, which does a thriving business. Between 2,000 and 3,000 bales of cotton are handled annually at Leesburg. There are in the corporate limits of the town 413 inhabitants, and in the whole district 1,949 people. The town has several churches and schools belonging to the public school system.

Lee's Cross Roads, near Tunnel Hill, was the scene of a skirmish, on May 2, 1864, between a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry and the Confederate forces stationed along the road to Ringgold, but the engagement was without important results to either side.

Lee and Gordon's Mills, located on Chickamauga creek, in Walker county, was the scene of some skirmishing in the military operations preceding the battle of Chickamauga. (q. v.)

Leet's Tanyard.—On Sept. 12, 1863, Wilder's mounted Federal brigade had a skirmish at Leet's tanyard with Col. John R. Hart's Sixth Georgia cavalry and Rucker's legion, in which the Confederates lost about 50 and the Federals 30 men. General Pegram of the Confederate army, complimented in strong terms the gallantry of the small force here engaged against the picked brigade of General Crittenden's corps. On March, 1864, after the retreat of the Federal forces from their attempt upon Dalton, General Wheeler with 600 men passed through Nickajack Gap and attempted the capture of an Indiana cavalry regiment at Leet's tanyard, but the Federals escaped, leaving in Wheeler's hands their camp, wagons and stores and a few prisoners.

Leland, a post-village of Mitchell county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about half-way between Camilla and Pelham. It is a trading center for the neighborhood and does some shipping.

Leliaton, a town in the southwest part of Coffee county, is at the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Ocilla, Pinebloom & Valdosta railways. In 1900 it had a population of 200. It has a money order postoffice, some good stores and small factories and is a shipping point of importance.

Lenas, a post-village in the northern part of Liberty county, is on a branch of the Cannouchee river. The population in 1900 was

86. It is the principal trading point in that part of the county. The nearest railroad station is Groveland, on the Seaboard Air Line.

Lenox, a town in the western part of Berrien county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 12, 1901. It is on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, about half-way between Tifton and Sparks, and in 1900 had a population of 109. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some mercantile and manufacturing enterprises and does considerable shipping.

Leo, a post-hamlet in the southern part of White county, is about half-way between Cleveland and Alto, the latter being the nearest railroad station.

Leoron, a post-hamlet of Columbia county, is about five miles east of Appling and eight northwest of Groveton, which is the nearest railroad station.

Leroy, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Appling county, is on the Little Satilla river, about eight miles north of Lacy, which is the nearest railway station.

Leslie, a town in Sumter county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 22, 1892. It is located on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about twelve miles southeast of Americus, and in 1900 had a population of 213. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some manufacturing enterprises, mercantile concerns, etc.

Lester, Rufus Ezekiel, lawyer and statesman, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1837, and was identified with the affairs of his native state all his life. He graduated at Mercer university as a member of the class of 1857, and two years later was admitted to the bar in Savannah. He had scarcely entered upon his professional career when the Civil war broke out and he subordinated all private interests to take up arms in behalf of the Confederate cause. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Georgia volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. C. C. Wilson, and was made adjutant of the regiment. Until the spring of 1863 he was with his command in Georgia, his regiment forming part of Walker's brigade. In the spring of 1863 Walker was ordered to Mississippi and Lieutenant Lester participated in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and other engagements of the Vicksburg campaign, rising to the position of brigade adjutant. He distinguished himself by his bravery at Chickamauga, where he was twice wounded, and was recommended for promotion. When the sur-

render came he was stationed at Macon, Ga., and after the war was over he resumed the practice of law at Savannah. During the reconstruction period he was a prominent figure in opposition to the policy of the national government. In 1868 he was elected to the state senate; was reëlected in 1871, 1877 and 1878, and during the last two terms was president of the senate. In 1880 he was the choice of many people for governor of Georgia. From 1883 to 1889 he served with distinction as mayor of Savannah, and his administrations have passed into history as among the best the city ever enjoyed. In 1888 he was elected representative in Congress from the first district of Georgia, and by successive reëlections he remained a member of that body until his death, which occurred on June 16, 1906, as the result of an accident that happened on the evening before. Mr. Lester was a strong and able lawyer and as an orator had few superiors, his eloquence and logic winning the plaudits of his friends and the respect of his opponents. While in Congress he was for the greater part of his service a member of the river and harbors committee. In his political affiliations he was an unswerving Democrat and was one of the admitted leaders of that party in his native state. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the United Confederate Veterans. On Nov. 9, 1859, Mr. Lester was united in marriage to Miss Laura Hines, daughter of James J. and Georgia (Bird) Hines of Burke county. To this union was born one daughter, Laura, who married Thomas J. Randolph.

Leverett, a post-hamlet of Lincoln county, is about seven miles east of Lincolnton, and not far from the Savannah river. The nearest railroad station is in South Carolina.

Lewis, Elijah Banks, was born in Dooly county in 1854. When very young he went with his family to Montezuma and was educated in the schools of Dooly and Macon counties. He was trained for a business life and engaged for a time in banking and mercantile pursuits. Owing to his interest in public affairs he was elected state senator in 1894; was chosen to represent his district in Congress in 1896, and has been reëlected at each succeeding election up to 1904.

Lewis, John W., physician and Confederate States senator, was a native Georgian. He was a firm friend of Gov. Joseph E. Brown and loaned him the money to attend the Yale law school. In the Democratic state convention of 1857 he received a few votes for the nomination for governor. At that convention Brown was

nominated, and after his election one of his first acts was to appoint Doctor Lewis superintendent of the Western & Atlantic railroad. In the organization of the Confederate States government Benjamin H. Hill and Robert Toombs were elected senators from Georgia, but Toombs preferred to remain in the field, and Governor Brown appointed Lewis to fill the vacancy. He was succeeded in November, 1862, by Herschel V. Johnson.

Lewiston, a post-village of Wilkinson county, is located on the Central of Georgia railway, not far from the Jones county line.

Lexington, the county seat of Oglethorpe county, is among the old towns of Georgia, having been first incorporated by act of legislature in 1806. It is the terminus of a branch railroad that connects at Crawford with the Athens division of the Georgia railway. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order post-office with rural free delivery, two banks, a court house valued at \$35,000, several good stores, an excellent system of schools and neat church edifices. In the Lexington district there were 1,960 people in 1900, of whom 635 lived in the town.

Lexsy, a post-village of Emanuel county, is on the Dover & Brewton division of the Central of Georgia railroad, about seven or eight miles northwest of Stillmore. The population in 1900 was 75.

Liberty, a post-hamlet in the extreme southeast corner of Mitchell county, is on Turkey creek, and is some eight miles northeast of Meigs, which is the nearest railroad station.

Liberty Boys.—(See Sons of Liberty).

Liberty Club.—Early in the Revolution discord arose in Georgia from the jealousy that existed between the civil and the military departments. This rivalry began with General McIntosh and Button Gwinnett, the latter of whom was defeated by John A. Treutlen for governor at the first election under the constitution of 1777, and who was afterward killed by McIntosh in a duel. In 1779 this jealousy led the members of Congress from Georgia to request General Washington to assign General McIntosh to duty somewhere outside his own state, in the hope that his absence would quiet matters there. But the departure of General McIntosh did not alleviate the dissensions. While the colony was disturbed by these conditions a party known as the Liberty Club was formed at Savannah and branches were established in the different counties. Their pretext was that their object was to support the civil authority and to prevent any infringement thereon by the military. In time the organization became so strong as to control pub-

lic appointments. As an evidence of the real aim of the party it is worthy of note that Governor Treutlen and the six members of the council who voted for the measures of the Liberty Club, with the exception of John Lindsay, afterward took protection under the British government.

Liberty County was formed from the parishes of St. John, St. Andrew and St. James in 1777. Its name is derived from the eagerness of its inhabitants to send a delegate to the Continental Congress before the rest of the province of Georgia had decided to join the other colonies in a fight for independence. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Bryan county, on the east by the Atlantic ocean and McIntosh county, on the south by McIntosh and Wayne, and on the west and northwest by Tattnall. The Altamaha river separates the county from Wayne on the south and numerous other streams cross the surface, making this an exceedingly well watered county. Many persons are engaged in catching fish, crabs and oysters, some of which are marketed at Savannah. The soil especially on the uplands, is fertile, the principal crops being corn, rice, Irish and sweet potatoes, chufas and sea island cotton. The ranges supply good pasturage for ten months of the year. Vegetables of every variety, peaches, grapes and melons are raised. About half the original forests still remain. They contain yellow pine, oak, palmetto, gum and cypress timber and the output of lumber and naval stores is large, the products being exported through Savannah. Hinesville is the county seat. The county is traversed by the Savannah & Jacksonville division of the Sea Board Air line railway, a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line system, the Darien & Western touches the southern border and the Glennville & Register runs near the western boundary. The population in 1900 was 13,093, a gain of 206 in ten years. Liberty county is rich in history. The town of Medway was settled in May, 1752. About a mile and a half from Medway church, General Screven was killed in a skirmish with the British and Tories in 1778. The county sent a delegate, Dr. Lyman Hall, to the Continental Congress before the other parishes decided to do so. He was afterwards one of the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence. James Powell, John Elliott, and James Maxwell were representatives from the county to the convention, which ratified the Federal constitution at Augusta in 1788 and no part of the country suffered more from Indian ravages in the period immediately following the Revolutionary war. Among the famous men who have lived within her borders, may be mentioned, Rev.

William McWhir, Rev. Moses Allen, pastor of the Medway church, who was drowned while attempting to escape from a British prison ship, Benjamin Baker, who attended General Oglethorpe on his St. Augustine campaign, and who later played an important part in the Revolution, Robert Sallette, William and Daniel Baker, and Gen. Daniel Stewart.

Liberty Pole.—The first liberty pole in Georgia was erected on June 4, 1775, the anniversary of King George III, who was born on June 4, 1738. It stood in front of Tondee's tavern in Savannah, and became a rallying point for the friends of independence. After it was raised two toasts were given—one to "The King" and the other to "American Liberty." On the 22nd of the same month, upon the occasion of the appointment of the Council of Safety, the union flag was hoisted upon the pole and thirteen patriotic toasts were drunk, one to each of the thirteen colonies, and each was followed by a salute from two pieces of artillery and martial music.

Libraries.—Probably the best known and most important library in the State of Georgia is that of the Historical Society, at Savannah, which contains several thousand volumes of well selected books and a large number of valuable manuscripts. The state library, in the capitol at Atlanta, is largely devoted to the legal literature of the state. However, in addition to statutes, digests, court reports, etc., it contains a large collection of books, maps and pamphlets relating to Georgia history. The leading educational institutions are all supplied with good working libraries. That of the state university at Athens numbers over 30,000 volumes, exclusive of the libraries maintained by the different department schools, especially the agricultural college at Dahlonga and the school of technology at Atlanta. The Emory college library contains about 30,000 volumes; that of Mercer university 12,000, and Shorter college 5,000. Other institutions possessing good libraries are the Wesleyan female college at Macon, the Agnes Scott institute at Decatur, the Lucy Cobb institute at Athens, the Brenau college at Gainesville, Monroe college at Forsyth, and the boys and girls high schools at Atlanta. Carnegie libraries have been established at Albany, Atlanta, Cordele, Dublin and Newnan, and the works in these libraries are for the free use of the people of the cities in which they are located. Macon has a public library and the Price free library; women's clubs conduct libraries at Covington and Lagrange; young men's associations at Augusta and Rome; a library association at Brunswick; at Washington is the Mary Willis library; and public libraries are maintained at Car-

roliton, Columbus, Elberton, Madison and Thomasville. Within recent years more attention has been paid to the subject of free libraries than ever before, and the next decade will in all probability see a marked increase in the number of towns reporting circulating libraries.

Liclog, a post-hamlet of Gilmer county, is near the base of Amicalola mountain, and about ten miles southeast of Ellijay, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Lifsey, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Pike county, is about half-way between Neal and Meansville, which are the most convenient railroad stations. The population in 1900 was 50.

Lilburn, a village of Gwinnett county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about ten miles west of Lawrenceville. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 43.

Lilly, a post-hamlet of Dooley county, is on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, about six miles northwest of Vienna.

Lilly Pond, a post-town of Gordon county, is on the Western & Atlantic railway, six miles south of Calhoun. The population in 1900 was 100. It is the principal trading and shipping point for that section of the county.

Limerick, a town in the eastern part of Liberty county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, not far from the Mt. Hope fork of the Medway river. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, and is the principal trading center and shipping point for that portion of the county.

Limitations.—Under the statutes of limitations suits must be brought on open accounts within four years; on promissory notes and bills within six years; on instruments under seal within twenty years, and for personal injury within two years. Adverse possession of real estate for seven years, under color of title, or for twenty years without color of title, will bar claims of all persons not laboring under legal disability. Minors have seven years in which to assert their rights after attaining their majority.

Linchburg, a post-hamlet of Putnam county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, about six or seven miles west of Eatonton.

Lincoln, Benjamin, Revolutionary general, who for a time commanded the American forces in Georgia, was a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Hingham, Jan. 24, 1733. When he was twenty-two years of age he was appointed adjutant in a regiment of militia commanded by his father, and later rose to the

rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1775 he was a member of the Provincial Congress; was appointed brigadier-general the following year, and was soon afterward made major-general of militia. From October, 1775, until late in the year 1778 he was with the army in the north, taking part in a number of engagements and always showing the highest qualities of generalship. In August, 1778, he was appointed to the command of the southern department and reached Charleston in December. Several months were spent in reorganizing and recruiting the army and in the spring of 1779 he began active operations. In connection with Count d'Estaing he attempted to drive the British from Savannah, but the attempt was unsuccessful. It has been claimed for Lincoln that if his suggestions had been heeded and his orders obeyed in this engagement the Americans would have been victorious. In May, 1780, he was compelled to surrender the city of Charleston to the overwhelming British force under Sir Henry Clinton, was captured and paroled until the following November, when he was exchanged. After that he was in command of a division of Washington's army until the close of the war. He was made secretary of war in 1781; commanded the forces that put down Shay's rebellion in 1786; was appointed collector of the port at Boston by President Washington; and was a member of the Massachusetts convention to ratify the Federal constitution. He was the author of several essays and pamphlets on the Indian question and kindred subjects; was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died on May 9, 1810.

Lincoln County was formed from part of Wilkes in 1796 and named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, who, for a time, commanded the American forces in the South during the Revolutionary war. It lies in the eastern part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Elbert county, from which it is separated by the Broad river, on the northeast and east by the State of South Carolina, on the south by Columbia and McDuffie counties, and on the west by Wilkes. The Savannah river flows along the northeastern border and the Little river forms the southern boundary. The surface of the country is rolling and in many places has been much worn by the streams. Along the water-courses the soil is productive and a system of scientific farming has lately been introduced, which is restoring the worn out lands to something like their original fertility. The proximity of the city of Augusta makes truck farming profitable in the southern part and quantities of fruits, berries, vegetables and melons are raised in that region.

Cotton, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, field and ground peas, sorghum, sugar-cane and the cereals are the principal productions. There are many acres of forest land in the county, the timber consisting of hickory, poplar, maple, dogwood and pine. Numerous sawmills are busy converting this timber into lumber for building and manufacturing purposes. The county contains some minerals and there is one gold mine that is quite noted. Lincolnton is the county seat. There is no railroad in the county, consequently there are no large towns, Lisbon, Amity and Goshen being the most important. The population in 1900 was 7,156, a gain of 1,016 in ten years. Lincoln county was the home of Col. John Dooly and his son Judge John M. Dooly.

Lincolnton, the county seat of Lincoln county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1817. This little town is without railroad connection and has had but little chance to grow. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and several good stores. The population according to the United States census of 1900, was 221. Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians are the leading Christian sects and the schools belong to the public school system.

Lindale, a city of Floyd county, is situated a few miles south of Rome in the Silver creek valley. The population in 1900 was 2,500. It is provided with a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and has fine shipping facilities through the Central of Georgia and Southern railways. One of the largest cotton mills in the South is located here. It is known as the Massachusetts mills, has about 100,000 spindles, nearly 4,000 looms and consumes over 40,000 bales of cotton annually.



Lindsey, John W., commissioner of pensions for the state of Georgia, an able member of the bar of the state, and an honored veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war, is specially well entitled to the office in which he is now serving with so much discrimination and appreciative zeal. He was born in Wilkinson county, Ga., Aug. 1, 1843, a son of Isaac and Martha (Moore) Lindsey, his father having been a successful planter. The colonel has made Wilkinson county his home throughout his en-

tire life, save for his period of residence in the state capital in

charge of his official duties. He was afforded the advantages of the schools of his native county and was still prosecuting his studies at the time when the Civil war was precipitated upon the divided nation. His loyalty to the southern cause was of no indefinite order, as was made manifest by his prompt and early enlistment in Company I, Third Georgia volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, having taken part in the many sanguinary engagements in which his command was involved. He was several times wounded, receiving his most serious injury at the battle of Spottsylvania, and proved himself a gallant, faithful and loyal soldier. The more gracious memories and associations of his military career are perpetuated through his membership in the United Confederate Veterans, and his official position brings him into the closest touch and sympathy with the Georgia veterans who so nobly represented their state in the ranks of the Confederate armies. At the close of the war Colonel Lindsey returned home to face the deplorable conditions that confronted all the south, devastated and broken by the ravages of the great internecine conflict. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of his native county and took up his residence in Irwinton, where he gained success and prestige as one of the leading representatives of his profession in that section of the state, controlling a large and lucrative practice in Wilkinson and adjoining counties. In 1884 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, his services in the connection meeting with such approval that he was elected as his own successor at the expiration of his first term. Thereafter he gave his undivided attention to his professional work until his appointment to the office of state commissioner of pensions, by Governor Candler, in 1899. He has since been retained in this important office, in which he has made a splendid reputation as a painstaking and efficient public officer. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and has shown an active and loyal interest in its cause. In 1869 Colonel Lindsey was united in marriage to Miss Julia Tucker, of Washington county, and they have five children, only two of whom are now living. Their son, Capt. Julian R., of the United States army, was graduated at West Point, after which he served several years as an instructor in the academy, and later was in active service in China and the Philippine islands. He is now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, with the Fifteenth United States cavalry. The daughter, Miss Annie, is a skilled stenographer and is her father's assistant in his official work.

Lindsey, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Washington county, is about five miles northwest of Warthen, which is the nearest railroad station.

Link, a post-hamlet in the northwestern part of Stewart county, is about seven miles west of Louvale, which is the nearest railroad station.

Linton, a town in the southern part of Hancock county, was originally called Buffalo, but the name was changed by act of the legislature on Dec. 13, 1858. It is about fifteen miles east of Milledgeville, and twelve miles south of Sparta. The population in 1900 was 176.

Linwood, a post-village of Bartow county, is on the Western & Atlantic railroad a few miles north of Kingston, and is known also by the name of Hall's Station. A town of the same name in Walker county was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 18, 1901.

Lipscomb, Andrew Agate, clergyman, author and educator, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 16, 1816. He was educated at the Georgetown military academy, and a classical school in Washington, and at the age of eighteen years entered the Methodist ministry, soon becoming widely known as the "Boy Preacher." After several years in the ministry he turned his attention to school work; founded the Metropolitan institute for young ladies at Montgomery, Ala., but the buildings were destroyed by fire; became president of the female college at Tuskegee, Ala., but resigned on account of failing health, and was preparing to go abroad when he was offered and accepted the chancellorship of the University of Georgia. This position he ably filled for fourteen years, the institution making great progress under his management. He next became the professor of art and criticism in Vanderbilt university, where he remained until his health again gave way, and he returned to his home in Athens, Ga. He wrote much for religious publications and magazines, and was considered one of the best Shakesperian critics in the country. He died Nov. 23, 1890.

Lisbon.—The original name of this place was the "Town of Lincoln." It is located in the extreme northern part of Lincoln county at the mouth of Broad river, and was founded during the colonial period. On the opposite side of Broad river the town of Petersburg was established some time later and as it grew Lisbon waned. But the weak town outlived the strong one. Petersburg has long since disappeared, while Lisbon is still a post village. In 1900 the population was 47. The nearest railway station is Mount

Carmel, S. C., on the line of the Charleston & Western Carolina road.

Lithia Springs, a town in the northeastern part of Douglas county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 20, 1893. It is on the division of the Southern railway that runs from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., and in 1900 had a population of 330. It takes its name from the salt or lithia springs there and is a popular health resort. From the money order postoffice there are several free delivery routes to the rural districts, the town has express and telegraph service, some good mercantile establishments, hotels, etc.

The town was formerly called "Salt Springs," and under this name it appears in the records of the Civil war as being the scene of a skirmish on Oct. 1, 1864, between Hood's rear column and the Federal advance, but the engagement was without important results to either side.

Lithonia, a town in the southeastern part of Dekalb county, located on the Georgia railroad, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1856. In the town and vicinity are great quantities of gneiss, and the stone quarries are a great source of revenue to the companies operating them. Lithonia has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a bank, mercantile establishments having a good trade, good school and church privileges, and in 1900 reported a population of 1,208, that of the entire militia district being 2,548. At the beginning of Stoneman's raid, July 28, 1864, there was skirmishing at this point in the effort to delay the Federal advance.



Little, James C., has been identified with mercantile interests in Louisville, Jefferson county, for nearly two score years, being now president of the important mercantile concern conducted under the corporate title of the Little & Clark Company. He is one of the representative citizens and influential business men of Jefferson county, and the record of his career bears evidence of his valiant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He was born on his father's plantation, in this county,

Feb. 7, 1846, and is a son of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Cain) Little, the former of whom was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 8,

1816, and the latter in Jefferson county, Jan. 4, 1823. Robert P. Little was a prosperous and influential planter of Jefferson county, which he represented in the state legislature two terms. His death occurred on Dec. 16, 1878. His widow long survived him, her death occurring Nov. 7, 1900. James C. Little attended school in his native county, both before and after the Civil war. On Aug. 4, 1863, at the age of seventeen years, he tendered his aid in upholding the cause of the Confederacy, enlisting as a private in Company F, Eighth Georgia cavalry, which was assigned to Deering's brigade, in the division commanded by Gen. William Henry Lee. He was in active service with his regiment in Virginia until the close of the war, having taken part in a number of spirited engagements, and left the ranks, at Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865. In 1866 he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Louisville, where he has ever since maintained his home. Since 1869 he has been independently engaged in the general mercantile trade, and for twenty-five years he has been associated with Samuel M. Clark in this line of enterprise. The Little & Clark Company was incorporated in February, 1904, Mr. Little becoming president and Mr. Clark vice-president, and the concern is widely known as the largest mercantile house in Jefferson county, its business being very extensively disseminated throughout this section and conducted according to the strictest principles of equity, so that its popularity is of the most unequivocal order. Mr. Little is also president of the Louisville & Wadley Railroad Company, vice-president of the Louisville Manufacturing Company, and is possessed of extensive plantation interests in Jefferson county. He is a man of distinctive business acumen and initiative ability, as is evidenced in the character and scope of the enterprises with which he is identified, and he is one of the popular and valued citizens of his native county. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and is an elder in the Presbyterian church. In May, 1872, Mr. Little was united in marriage to Miss Mary Virginia Fleming, of Columbus, Ga. She died in 1886, survived by the following children: William F., of Louisville; Eunice, wife of J. R. Williams; Edith, wife of Frederick J. Atkinson; and Emma, still at the paternal home. In November, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Little to Miss Nellie Patterson, of Louisville, and they have four children—Augustus P., Malcolm E., Robert P. and Martha B.

Little, William, secretary to Governor Reynolds, had formerly been a surgeon in the British navy. He has been described as ambitious and unscrupulous, dictating alike to the governor and

the people. Notwithstanding this he managed to retain the confidence of the governor, who refused to remove him when petitioned to do so by the council. Little, as clerk of the assembly, clerk of the general court, agent and commissioner for the Indians, justice of the peace, and some other offices, acquired almost unlimited power, which he used to his own personal advantage. When Governor Ellis arrived at Savannah, Feb. 16, 1757, Little was burnt in effigy by the people whom he had outraged.



Little, William, ex-member of the state senate and known as the most extensive landed proprietor of Jefferson county, has been long and prominently identified with plantation interests and has done a very large real-estate business, in which he still continues, maintaining his home and business headquarters in Louisville, in which thriving village he also conducts a large horse and mule market. Mr. Little has been resident of Jefferson county from the time of his nativity, his birth having oc-

curred on the home plantation of his parents, May 19, 1851. He is a son of Hon. Robert P. and Elizabeth (Cain) Little, concerning whom more specific mention is made in this publication in the sketch of their elder son, James C. Little. William Little grew to maturity under the sturdy and invigorating influences which ever compass life on the farm and completed his educational training in Louisville academy. He has continued to be intimately identified with the planting industry from his youth to the present day and is now the largest tax-payer on farming lands in Jefferson county. He has been distinctively a man of affairs, his enterprise and initiative ability having led him into wide fields of business and his interests being large, varied and important. He has perhaps been a larger operator as a dealer in real estate than any other citizen of Jefferson county. Through his efforts much has been done to forward the general prosperity and to bring the agricultural industry in this section to its present high status. He has had unbounded confidence in the lasting value of Georgia soil, and he has shown the courage of his convictions along this line by buying up lands when offered at a low price, holding and improving the properties, finally selling at an advanced and fully justified figure. He is to-day the largest owner of farm lands in his

native county, having three large plantations, with an aggregate area of 4,596 acres. On his lands he has produced as high as 400 bales of cotton in one year and his annual real-estate transactions have averaged more than 10,000 acres bought and sold. Much of his land, which he purchased a number of years ago for three dollars an acre, is now worth from fifteen to twenty-five dollars an acre. Properties of this sort which he has held for several years would not produce one bale of cotton to ten acres when he secured possession, but he has brought the productiveness of the same tracts up to an average of one bale of cotton for each acre, having brought scientific methods into requisition in fertilizing and reviving the soil. In 1896 he retired from the active work of his plantations, which he has placed in charge of capable overseers, and he has since maintained his home in Louisville while supervising his various real-estate and capitalistic interests and conducting a large and successful market for mules and horses. In politics Mr. Little has never swerved from his appreciative allegiance to the Democratic party. He represented his county in the lower house of the state legislature one term and his district in the state senate one term of four years, proving a discriminating and faithful legislator and doing all in his power to further the best interests of the state at large, but especially those of his own county and district. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, in which Mrs. Little also is a zealous and devoted worker, and they are prominent in the social life of the community, their circle of friends being circumscribed only by that of their acquaintanceship. On Nov. 19, 1875, Mr. Little was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Rosier, who died Jan. 5, 1877, leaving no children. On Oct. 9, 1878, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth B. Dixon, and they have five children, viz.: Julia D., wife of Hon. Charles N. Ramsey, a member of the state legislature at the present time; Mary D., the wife of J. W. Clark; and Robert W., Elizabeth, and Roger Dixon, at the parental home.

Little Ogeechee River.—This stream rises near the center of Effingham county and flows southeast, through that county and Chatham, until it empties into Ossabaw sound. Along this river there was almost constant skirmishing during the early days of December, 1864, as the Federal army was advancing upon Savannah.

Liverpool, a post-hamlet of Forsyth county, is about six miles southwest of Cumming and not far from the Cherokee county line. Suwanee is the most convenient railroad station.

Livingston, Leonidas Felix, was born in Newton county in 1832, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He attended the common schools and on arriving at maturity engaged in farming. He was a private in the Confederate army from August, 1861, to May, 1865; served in both branches of the state legislature; was vice-president of the state agricultural society for eleven years; president of the same association for four years; was elected representative in Congress as a Democrat in 1890, and reelected to the same position at each election up to 1904.

Lizella, a village of Bibb county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, not far from the Crawford county line. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, an express office, some mercantile interests, and does considerable shipping. The population in 1900 was 64.

Local Option.—(See Temperance Laws).



Lochrane, Osborne A., was one of the most genial and magnetic of men, as well as one of the most learned and accomplished of legal scholars, and it may be gravely doubted if his superior as an advocate before the jury has ever appeared in this state. Such was his happy faculty for weaving poetic sentiment and Irish humor into the fabric of his arguments that he easily made his hearers captive to the mesmeric charm of his eloquence. But he was equally at home in any public arena which

brought his wonderful oratory and rare powers of mind into full play, and some of his occasional speeches and addresses have been preserved as models of exquisite English. Judge Lochrane exemplified his Irish lineage in his impassioned appeals as well as in his racy anecdotes and lightning like displays of repartee, and the combination of qualities which he possessed made him the idol of his fellow citizens. Had he chosen the arena of public life for the exercise of his brilliant gifts there is no telling to what heights of distinction he might have reached. He preferred the congenial labors of the law to the most tempting seductions which the forum of politics could offer him and he remained in the professional harness throughout his entire career. Judge Lochrane was born in County Armagh, Ireland, Aug. 22, 1829, the son of Dr. Edward Lochrane, an eminent physician, from whom he derived many of

his distinguishing mental traits. Equipped with the best educational outfit which the university life of his native country could give him, the ambitious young Irish lad, feeling that his oppressed birthland offered him no prospects commensurate with his cravings for usefulness and distinction, came over to America at the age of eighteen and finally, after many buffetings and adventures, located in Athens, Ga., where he became a clerk in a drug store. This kind of work was not in the least suited to the tastes of the future jurist, nor was it at all in accord with the rosy anticipations which filled his mind when he sailed from the shores of Ireland, but it was the best he could do under the circumstances and it enabled him to keep body and soul together until he could find better employment. While still engaged at his post behind the counter, he managed to make the acquaintance of the best people of the cultured town and to improve his opportunities for showing the outside world what was really in him. Many of the college students became strongly attached to the young drug clerk and as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held on the campus he was elected an honorary member of the Phi Kappa society. Every moment which he could spare from his work was devoted to his mental culture and many were the compositions both in prose and verse which he produced in the solitude of his room, when the inspiration to write seized him. Being chosen on one occasion as an anniversary temperance orator he acquitted himself with such marked success in this initial effort that he was encouraged to take up the study of law. After duly equipping himself at odd intervals he was admitted to the bar at Watkinsville, Ga., at the spring term of the court of 1850. Chief-Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin was one of the number of entranced listeners who enjoyed Judge Lochrane's temperance speech and he strongly urged the young orator to turn his attention to the law, assuring him that success awaited him in this direction. How completely his prediction was verified may be noticed from the fact that Judge Lochrane was eventually elevated to the same high judicial bench on which the chief justice then sat. Judge Lochrane's first achievement as an orator before the temperance society in Athens was soon followed by another as orator of St. Patrick's Day in Savannah, and with the prestige gained from this second success, he located in Macon, Ga., for the practice of his profession, and soon became distinguished as one of the foremost young lawyers of the state. At the beginning of the war Judge Lochrane was elevated to the superior court bench and was given the first appointment

made under the Confederate government. On the bench he developed marked judicial powers, showing an equipoise of mind and an acumen for penetrating to the marrow of every issue in dispute, wholly unsuspected by those who had witnessed his triumphs as an advocate, and in this capacity also was shown his uncompromising courage and his robust strength of character, traits which were always manifest in his dealings with men, but never more strikingly apparent than when he assumed the ermine to sit in judgment upon his fellows. Shortly after the war he resigned his judicial office and took an active part in reorganizing civil government. Though an ardent friend of the South, he took the course which was the least popular at the time, but which seemed to him the wisest in the end, and by making use of his influence at Washington he succeeded in softening many of the hardships of reconstruction. When the state capital was located in Atlanta Judge Lochrane transferred his place of residence to that city and was shortly afterward made judge of the Atlanta circuit, but soon resigned the place and accepted an appointment from Governor Bullock to the bench of the supreme court. Though his career as associate justice in this august tribunal was comparatively short, it was conspicuously able and some of the clearest decisions handed down during this period came from his scholarly pen. Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley is quoted as saying that he never knew a mind in which fancy and logic were more happily yoked together than in the mind of this brilliantly gifted jurist. On retiring from the bench Judge Lochrane resumed the active practice of his profession in Atlanta, and until the time of his death was constantly engaged in the courts, devoting himself exclusively to civil business and figuring in many important cases. The following extract from his commencement address which he delivered at the University of Georgia in 1879, and which evoked the warmest encomiums from such competent authorities as Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, is an example of his style of oratory: "The most unhappy men on this continent are those who have sacrificed most to fill conspicuous positions. The heart burnings and envies of public life are too often the results of ambition. What a sorrowful lesson of the instability of human grandeur and ambition may be found at the feet of the weeping Empress of Chiselhurst. Just as the star of the prince imperial was rising to the zenith, like a flash from Heaven, it falls to the ground; just as he was gathering round him the hopes of empire the assegai of the savage hurls him to the dust. Born on the steps

of a throne, amid the blazing of bonfires and congratulations of kings, he fell in the jungles of an African wilderness without a friend to close his eyes; born to rule over thirty millions of people, he was deserted by all and went into the chill of death without the pressure of a friendly hand. Although royalty carried flowers to deck his bier, and princes were his pall bearers, and marshalls knelt by his coffin, and cabinet ministers bowed their heads, and his empress mother clung over him in an agony of grief, alas, the glory of his life had passed, and out of the mass of sorrowing friends, his spirit floated away, leaving to earth but a crimson memory. Life's teachings admonish us that the pathway of ambition has many thorns, and the purest happiness oftenest springs from the efforts of those who sow for the harvesting of peace and joy at home. And this lies at your feet in your own state, although she has suffered by desolation, although millions of her property has been swept into ruin and thousands of her bravest been hurried to their graves; although Georgia has been weakened and bled at every pore; although she has been impoverished and dismantled; although she has been ridden through and trampled over by armies; although she has seen in folded sleep her most gallant sons, and spirit arms reach to her from the mound of battle fields, she still has the softest skies and the most genial climate, and the richest lands and the most inviting hopes to give to her children. And this is not the hour to forget her. The Roman who bought the land Hannibal's tent was spread upon when his legions were encamped before the very gates of Rome, exhibited the spirit of confidence and pride of country which distinguishes the great patriot. Although disaster stared him in the face, and the bravest hearts were trembling at the future destiny of their country and from the Pincian hill, the enemy, like clouds could be seen piled around, charged with the thunder of death and desolation, and the earth was reeling with the roll and tramp of armies, his heart was untouched with fear of her future. He knew that Rome would survive the tempest of the hour, and her future would be radiant with the splendid triumphs of an august prosperity, and confident of that future whose dawn he felt would soon redden the east, he never dreamed of abandoning her fortunes or abandoning her destiny. This was more than patriotism. It was the heroism of glory. It was sowing a rich heritage of example on the banks of the Tiber for the emulation of the world. One of the mistakes men make is their leaning on too sanguine expectations without labor, waiting for the honors to pursue them, scarcely reaching out

their hands to gather the fortunes that cluster at their feet. Well did one of the old poets of Salamanca express the thought:

If man come not to gather
The roses where they stand,
They fade away among the foliage—
They cannot seek his hand.

And if you do not come to the honors of life they cannot go to you; if you don't come to gather the roses they will fade upon their stems and their leaves be scattered to the ground. The rose of fortune Georgia holds out to you is rich with hope and sentiment, and in its folded leaves are more honors for her sons than there is in the rose of England, the lily of France or the nettle leaf of Holstein. Then come together in close and solemn resolve to stand by her destiny and soon the tide will run rich and riotous through the jewelled arches of hope, flushed with her prosperity; soon will come into her borders newer and stronger elements of wealth; manufactories will spring from her bosom and the hum of industry resound throughout her borders; the glorious names of her present statesmen will take the places of those who have gone up higher into glory, and will soon behold her banner waving to the sky. Come spirit of our Empire State, come from your rivers that seek the sea, from the waves that wash your shores and run up to kiss your sands, come from the air that floats over your mountain tops; come from

Lakes where the pearls lie hid
And caves where the gems are sleeping;

come, spirit of glorious ancestry, from beyond the cedars and the stars; come from the history that wraps you in its robes of light, and let me invoke the memories that hang around you like the mantle of Elijah and will be the ascension robes of your new destiny. Touch the chords in these young hearts, these proud representatives of your future fame, that they may rise in the majesty of their love and clasp you with a stronger and holier faith, and raise monuments to your glory higher than the towers of Baalbec. Let them warm to the fires of an intenser love, and brighten with the light of a more splendid glory; let them swear around the altar to be still fonder and still prouder that they were Georgians. As an adopted son who has felt the sunshine of your skies, who has been honored with your citizenship and with positions far beyond his merits, I bow to the majesty of your glory, here in

the temple of your fame, and to your spirit I would breathe out the fondest affection and pour prayers upon your pathway; I would clothe you with light, and bathe you in a rain of summer meteors; I would crown your head with laurels, and place the palm of victory in your hands; I would lift every shadow from your heart and make rejoicing go through your valleys like a song. Land of my adoption, where the loved sleep folded in the embraces of your flowers, would that today it were my destiny to increase the flood tide of your glory, as it will be mine to share your fortunes; for when my few more years tremble to their close I would sleep beneath your soil, where the drip of April tears might fall upon my grave and the sunshine of your skies would warm Southern flowers to blossom upon my breast."

Judge Lochrane was twice married. His first wife was Miss Victoria Lamar, daughter of Henry G. Lamar, of Macon, Ga., and though several children were born to them none of them reached maturity. His second wife was Miss Josephine Freeman, daughter of Maj. James Freeman, and seven children were the result of their union, of whom four survive. Judge Lochrane died at his home in Atlanta, June 17, 1887, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and the following editorial, which appeared in the Constitution the morning after his death, shows the sense of loss which was felt in the community over the untimely taking off of the great jurist: "Judge Lochrane gave a national reputation to the Georgia bar. As chief-justice of the supreme court, his decisions were marked by profound erudition and commanding mastery of the subjects involved, and in style they were singularly lucid and instructive. All yesterday Judge Lochrane's death was the talk of every hour. It was not confined to mansion or justice seat, but it was talked of in busy workshop, in the rooms where the spindle and looms never cease, for everyone knew the genial, lovable, companionable gentleman. All had words of kindness for the dead, sorrow for those bereaved; and the many who had in their trouble and tribulation felt the soft hand of the kind judge went out yesterday to his late home and stood for a moment silently by his coffin. 'When you can weep over a man,' said an old citizen, 'you can put it down that a good man has fallen.' Many a man shed tears yesterday when he read of Judge Lochrane's death; and so it is all over. Forty years have swung by since the young Irishman landed at New York and looked out on a new world where he had but few acquaintances and tonight the great man full of honors and wealth lies with eyes closed and hands folded,

dead. Forty years of rich and full life, forty years of strugglings and loving and winning and losing, of work that furrowed the brow, of pleasures that lightened the heart, of strenuous endeavor, of princely *bonne homie*; forty years of the fever called living, and at last, rest. Forty years of such joyous and brimming life as it is given few men to live. All that remains of the forty years of conflict and pleasure, all worth counting in this night through which the morning breaks, is that he found in them the peace that passeth understanding, and the faith that can make pleasant even the valley and the shadow of death."

Lockhart, a post-hamlet of Lincoln county, is on Little river, a few miles from its mouth. The nearest railroad station is on the Charleston & Western Carolina, on the opposite side of the Savannah river.

Lockhart's Place, Skirmish, 1779.—(See Buck Head Creek).

Loco, a post-hamlet of Lincoln county, is about six miles south of Lincolnton. Washington is the most convenient railroad station.

Locust Grove, an incorporated town in the southeastern part of Henry county, is located on the main line of the Southern railway, about eight miles from McDonough. It has a money order post-office, from which several free delivery routes supply mail to the surrounding country, express and telegraph offices, a number of good mercantile concerns, and is an important shipping point. The population in 1900 was 254.

Loftin, a post-hamlet in the northwest corner of Heard county, is not far from the state line. Clem, on the Central of Georgia railroad, fifteen miles to the northeast, is the nearest station.

Logan, a post-hamlet in the northeastern part of Catoosa county, is about equally distant from Ringgold and Cohutta, which are the nearest railroad stations.

Loganville, a town in the western part of Walton county, is the terminus of a short branch railroad to Lawrenceville, and was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1887. It has express and telegraph office, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a bank, several stores, and the school and church privileges are good. The town had 431 inhabitants in 1900.

Lollie, a post-hamlet of Laurens county, is about ten miles southeast of Dublin and two miles from Minter, the latter being the nearest railroad station.

Lone Oak, a town in the northwestern part of Meriwether county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Nov. 15, 1901.

The population the preceding year was 111. Hogansville is the nearest railroad station.

Long, Crawford W., one of Georgia's eminent physicians, was born at Danielsville, Madison county, Nov. 1, 1815. In 1835 he graduated at the University of Georgia (then known as Franklin college) and four years later received the degree of M. D. in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He began practice at Jefferson, but subsequently removed to Athens. Although other physicians have claimed the discovery of anæsthetics, that honor unquestionably belongs to Dr. Long, who used ether to deaden pain while performing a surgical operation in the spring of 1842. Dr. Long died at the bedside of one of his patients in Athens on June 16, 1878. During his professional career of almost forty years he was recognized as one of the most progressive physicians in the state, and the medical society of Athens adopted resolutions after his death setting forth their belief in the claim of Dr. Long to be the discoverer of ether as an anæsthetic.

Longcane, a post-hamlet of Troup county, is on the Atlanta & West Point railroad, about eight miles southwest of Lagrange.



Longino, John T., M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Fairburn, Campbell county, where he also conducts a well equipped drug store, was born on the homestead plantation, near his present residence town, July 20, 1869. He is a son of George F. and Fannie E. (Wilson) Longino, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Campbell county and now reside in Fairburn, the father having retired from active business. He was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, hav-

ing served as a member of the Thirtieth Georgia volunteer infantry, and being held a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, during the last year of the war. Doctor Longino completed the curriculum of the common schools, including a course in the high school at Palmetto, and then entered upon the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession, being matriculated finally in the Southern medical college at Atlanta, and graduated in the same as a member of the class of 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Fairburn, where he has built up a large and representative pa-

tronage, and also conducts a drug store. He is known as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the town; is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party; served four years as mayor of Fairburn, and in 1904 was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, of which body he is a member at the time of this writing. He is a member of the Georgia medical association; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, as well as the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Dr. Longino is a bachelor.

Longstreet, also called Coley Station, a village in Pulaski county is on the Southern railway, about four miles northwest of Cochran. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and in 1900 reported a population of 79.

Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin, lawyer, author and educator, was born at Augusta, Sept. 22, 1790. In 1813 he graduated at Yale college, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He began practice at Greensboro; was elected to the legislature in 1821, and the following year was elected circuit judge. After a short period on the bench he resumed the practice of law, locating in Augusta, where he established the *Sentinel*. This paper was consolidated with the *Chronicle* in 1838 and Judge Longstreet gave up the law to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. Upon the retirement of Ignatius Few from the presidency of Emory college Judge Longstreet succeeded him and remained president of the institution until 1848. He was a brilliant and versatile writer, his productions embracing religious, legal and humorous subjects. His stories delineating Georgia life and character have been the delight of three generations. He died at Oxford, Miss., Sept. 9, 1870.

Lookout Mountain is an elevation in the northwestern part of Georgia, extending almost to the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., and became a prominent point in the military operations of the Federal and Confederate armies in the fall of 1863. After the occupation of Chattanooga, on September 8th, the Confederates took a position near the southern base of this mountain, on the Georgia side, where some sharp skirmishing occurred on the following day as Rosecrans was pushing forward his advance under the impression that Bragg was retreating in the direction of Dalton.



Looney, George C., principal of the Sunny South institute, a private school of high grade, located at 97 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Carnesville, Franklin county, Ga., Feb. 6, 1836. His father, Judge Noah Looney, was a son of Robert and Betsey (Quinn) Looney, and a nephew of John Looney, both Robert and John having been soldiers of the Revolution, belonging to the patriot band of Col. Ben Cleveland, whose successful destruction of Ferguson's command of British and Tories at

King's Mountain had an important effect in determining the conclusion of the war in the south. Professor Looney's mother, Frances Cleveland (McNeil) Looney, was the granddaughter of Rev. John Cleveland, a clergyman of the Baptist church and a brother of Col. Ben Cleveland, whose monument was unveiled in Greenville, S. C., Oct. 7, 1880, at the centennial celebration of the important and heroic battle above mentioned. A peculiar family characteristic of both the Looneys and Clevelands was the fitness and tact for teaching which they developed early in Georgia and South Carolina. Abednego Franklin, son of Mary Cleveland, who was a sister of Col. Ben Cleveland and a cousin of Frances Cleveland Looney, was the founder of Franklin college at Athens, now the University of Georgia. In the records of the Cleveland family it is also stated that it was in the early settlement of Georgia that a teacher by the name of Looney established one of the first schools taught on Georgia soil. It is quite natural, therefore, that the three sons of an intermarriage between the Looney and Cleveland families, Morgan H., George Cleveland and Martin V., should have become prominent teachers from their earliest manhood. The lives of many of the most successful men of the south, in all the learned professions and of the various southern states, attest the superiority of the training received from these educators. George C., the subject of this sketch, was in charge of a very excellent school at Palmetto, Ga., with many young men in attendance, when the war between the north and south was precipitated. Early in 1862 his "boys" and other young men of the vicinity organized a cavalry company and elected him their captain. They at once went into camp at what was then called Big Shanty, reported to Governor Brown, who instructed the company to remain there and

drill for service until he should make a call for cavalry volunteers. They had not long to wait until Col. W. F. Lawton, of Albany, Ga., was authorized to raise a cavalry regiment, the Second Georgia cavalry, into which Captain Looney's company was taken, as Company I. But a short time elapsed till they were a part of Forrest's brigade, with the Third and Fourth Georgia and Eighth and Tenth Texas cavalry regiments. Before the close of the war Captain Looney had become the commander of the regiment, and Capt. Sim Zellars, a most gallant young soldier, had command of the famous invincible old Company I. Upon Johnston's surrender Colonel Looney received paroles for himself and regiment, at Salisbury, N. C., and at once resumed his status as a quiet citizen of Georgia. After a happy month with parents, brothers and sisters at home, he exchanged his military titles for the old, familiar, much-abused but honorable appellation of "professor," and opened a school at Fayetteville, Ga., which had been rendered famous before the war by his brothers and himself and which was known as Fayetteville seminary. From this institution, both before and after the war, went forth many prominent men and women into prosperous and successful high life, and from it he acquired mostly the reputation as an educator that clings to him to-day. He has been thrice married,—first, to Miss Maggie Tomlinson, a cousin of Samuel Taliaferro and of Judge Adam S. Poole, of Fulton county, and they became the parents of one child, Sarah Frances, who is now teaching in a very fine school near Atlanta. His second marriage was to Miss Evelyn Camp, granddaughter of John and Sarah (Jennings) Camp and a niece of Narcissa Jennings Bryant, all of Virginia. Of the several children of this union only one is living, Mrs. Eva Cleveland Thorton, who is a successful teacher in Atlanta. His present wife, Mrs. Minnie Looney, whose fine ability as a teacher and disciplinarian, renders teaching a pleasure to her husband, her school and herself, was a widow at the time of her marriage to Professor Looney, having at the time two little daughters, Lois and Eunice Ellis. Mrs. Looney is the daughter of J. W. and N. M. (Bishop) Duffee, who are highly respected and popular residents of Campbell county, residing near Fairburn. Professor Looney still retains unimpaired his activity, vivacity and enthusiasm in the school room and puts, perhaps more than ever, his whole soul into his work—that of encouraging, lecturing to, leading and educating young men and women for useful and happy lives.

Lorane, a village in the northwestern part of Bibb county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, has a money order postoffice, with

rural free delivery, some mercantile interests, and is a shipping point for that section.

Lost Mountain, (see Kennesaw Mountain).

Lothair, a village in the northern part of Montgomery county, reported a population of 160 in 1900. It is a short distance south of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad, upon which there is a station of the same name. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for that portion of the county.



Lott, Warren, who has been judge of the court of ordinary of Ware county for more than twenty years and who is one of the influential and honored citizens of Waycross, has passed his entire life in this county, where he has been prominent in business and civic affairs for many years. He was born Oct. 20, 1853, a son of Dr. Daniel and Susan (Mobley) Lott, the former born in Ware county, March 9, 1828, and the latter in Appling county, June 3, 1829. Dr. Daniel Lott was educated in the schools of

his native county and finally took up the study of dentistry under an able preceptor, becoming a skilled workman in this profession, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years at Waresboro, where he remained until November 1871, when he retired from practice and removed to what is now the thriving little city of Waycross. His was the first family to locate here and he laid out the town, owning the greater portion of the land on which the same was platted. Here he engaged in the real-estate business, also owned several saw mills which he put into operation and then sold the plants. He died in Waycross June 24, 1880, his widow surviving until July 16, 1892. In 1852 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, served one year and was then elected to the state senate, of which he was a member one term. After the Civil war he served a short time as ordinary of the county. He was a man of sterling character, prominent and influential in local affairs. At the inception of the war he went forth as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy, as a private in the Fourth Georgia cavalry. Shortly after his enlistment, however, he was elected judge of the inferior court, and through assuming the duties of this office he was exempt from military service. It was largely through his efforts that the county seat of Ware county was transferred from

Waresboro to Waycross, to which latter town, of which he was the virtual founder, he donated the first court-house, and otherwise gave evidence of his liberality and public spirit. In his family were six children, namely: Mrs. S. J. Lightsey now resides in Keyssville, Fla.; John A. resides in Waycross; Warren is the subject of this sketch; Mrs. J. S. Sharp also resides in Waycross; Walter T. died at the age of forty years; and Joel resides in Waycross. Judge Warren Lott secured his early education in the schools of Ware county and for a short time attended an academy at Valdosta, Lowndes county. In 1873, in partnership with his brother John A., he engaged in the general merchandise business in Waycross, retiring from this enterprise one year later. Upon the incorporation of the village, in 1873, he was elected its first clerk and treasurer, and he also served three terms as clerk of the superior court of the county, having been first elected in 1877. In 1882-3 he represented the county in the state legislature, having been elected on the local prohibition issue. He introduced and carried to enactment the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ware county. In 1885 he was elected judge of the court of ordinary, and he has since remained incumbent of this office giving a most admirable administration. By virtue of this office he is also chairman of the board of county commissioners. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, has attained the grade of Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and is a charter member and past chancellor of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. He is vice-president of the Bank of Waycross; is a member of the furniture and undertaking firm of Lott, Fain & Co.; also of Lott & Peabody, general fire insurance; a director of the South Atlantic Car Company, and a member of the city board of education. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. On June 29, 1881, Judge Lott was united in marriage to Miss Hattie J. Williams, daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. and Sarah F. (Hicks) Williams, of Waycross. Her father was long engaged in the practice of medicine in Ware county and died in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow still maintains her home in Waycross. Judge and Mrs. Lott became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Warren, Jr., is a cadet in the United States military academy, at West Point; Mabel died at the age of four years; Edith is attending college, and Clyde is attending school in Waycross; Benjamin Williams died at the age of three years; and Arthur and John Henry remain at the parental home and are attending the local schools.

Loudberg, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Wilkes county, is about five miles east of Ficklin, which is the nearest railroad station.



Loudermilk, Doctor W., who is now living practically retired in Adairsville, Bartow county, was for many years actively identified with agricultural pursuits, after which he engaged in the hardware business in Adairsville, continuing identified with this line of enterprise until 1900. He is a citizen of sterling character and served four terms as mayor of Adairsville. Mr. Loudermilk was born in Blairsville, Union county, Ga., Dec. 19, 1833, was named for a physician, signs his name "D. W." and is familiarly known as "Doc." He is a son of George Washington and Mary (Knox) Loudermilk, the former of whom was born in Virginia, in 1753, and the latter in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1812. The father was a valiant soldier of the Continental ranks in the war of the Revolution, having been a private under General Washington. His grandfather also served in Washington's army. At this juncture it may be said most consistently that the subject of this sketch well upheld the military prestige of the family name, rendering loyal service in the cause of the Confederacy in the war between the states. On March 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-sixth Georgia infantry, and continued in service until the close of the war, having been mustered out in March, 1865, shortly before the final surrender. In 1863 he was promoted second lieutenant of his company. He took part in a number of important engagements, among which may be mentioned Cumberland Gap and the battles of Vicksburg. He was captured May 16, 1863, at Baker's creek, and was sent to Johnston's island, in Lake Erie, where he was held a prisoner until Feb. 10, 1865, when he was released. He then joined a division of the Confederate forces in Atlanta, and was thus in continuous service from the time of enlistment, though held in captivity for more than a year. Mr. Loudermilk was reared to manhood in his native county, in whose schools he received his early educational training. After the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until 1891, and he still owns valuable plantation property, in Bartow county. In the year 1886 he located in Adairsville, where he en-

gaged in the retail hardware and implement business, meeting with success and continuing actively concerned in the enterprise until 1900, when he disposed of his interests, having since lived retired, enjoying the fruits of former toils and endeavors. He is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party; in 1891 was elected mayor of Adairsville, giving a most acceptable administration and being three times elected as his own successor. He was thus in service at the head of the municipal government for four successive terms and was again tendered the nomination, but declined the same. He was also for some time a member of the city council. He and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist church and he is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans. On Nov. 30, 1859, Mr. Loudermilk was united in marriage to Miss Roxie Loveless, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Nicks) Loveless, of Bartow county, and she died without issue. On Sept. 28, 1869, he wedded Miss Mary Ann Loveless, a cousin of his first wife. They have no children.

Loudsville, a post-village of White county, is about seven miles northwest of Cleveland and not far from Rock mountain. Clarkesville is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 100.

Louise, a post-hamlet in the eastern part of Troup county, is on the Atlanta & West Point railroad, about ten miles from Lagrange.

Louisville, the county seat of Jefferson county, was chartered by act of the legislature in 1786. It is the terminus of the Louisville & Wadley railroad, which connects it with the Central of Georgia railway at Wadley. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order post-office with rural free delivery, a court house valued at \$10,000, two banks, some good business houses, and among its other industries, the Louisville Manufacturing Company, which makes fertilizers and cotton seed oil and meal. The schools belong to the public school system and several denominations are represented by churches. Artesian wells furnish the people with good healthful water. Louisville was the capital of Georgia from 1795 until 1804, and the court house is built of the material which formerly composed the state house. According to the census of 1900 there was in the Louisville district a population of 1,574, of whom 1,009 lived in the town.

A slight skirmish occurred here on the last day of November, 1864. Some Federal foraging parties were driven into camp by a small force of Wheeler's cavalry. Colonel Langley was sent out with four regiments and after the exchange of a few shots the Con-

federates slowly retired. The casualties were trifling on either side.

Louvale, an incorporated town in the northern part of Stewart county, reported a population of 53 in 1900. It is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, has a money order postoffice, an express office, some mercantile interests, and does considerable shipping.

Love, Peter E., was born near Dublin in 1818. After graduating at Franklin college, he studied medicine in Philadelphia, then read law and was admitted to practice at Thomasville in 1839. He was made solicitor-general of the southern circuit in 1843; state senator in 1849; elected judge in 1853, and in 1858 was elected representative in Congress as a Democrat, but retired with the other Georgia Congressmen in January, 1861, when the ordinance of secession was passed.

Lovejoy's Station, a town in the Southern part of Clayton county, is on the main line of the Central of Georgia railroad and in 1900 reported a population of 250. It has a money order postoffice which supplies mail to the surrounding rural districts by free delivery routes, express and telegraph offices, mercantile establishments, schools belonging to the public school system, good church advantages and does considerable shipping.

On June 29, 1864, General McCook, with a force of Federal cavalry, struck Lovejoy's Station, where he captured some 300 Confederate prisoners. He then tore up a portion of the railroad track and destroyed some rolling stock. While engaged in this work he was vigorously attacked by Ross' brigade of Wheeler's cavalry and driven off with a loss of 20 in killed and wounded and 50 captured. (See McCook's raid). In August following General Kilpatrick made a raid through this section of the state and on the 20th was defeated at Lovejoy's by a small detachment of infantry and W. H. Jackson's cavalry. During the night of Sept. 1, 1864, Hardee, who covered the Confederate rear in the evacuation of Atlanta, fell back to Lovejoy's Station, where a slight skirmish occurred with the Federal advance on the 2nd, but finding that he could not cut Hardee's forces off from the main body of Hood's army, he withdrew to Atlanta.

Lovell, Edward Francis, who is engaged in the hardware business in Savannah, is a native of that city, where he was born July 9, 1847. He is a son of Edward and Mary Adams (Bates) Lovell. His father was born in Medway, Norfolk county, Mass., the town being now known as Millis, March 4, 1816, and the mother was born Dec. 21, 1814. Edward Lovell became a promi-

nent business man and representative citizen of Savannah, where both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives. He was a staunch upholder of the cause of the Confederacy in the Civil



war as a member of Company A, Chatham siege artillery. His grandfather, Nathaniel Lovell, was a patriot soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather, Hopestill Lovell, took part in the French and Indian war of 1745. The family was founded in New England in the early colonial epoch. Edward Francis Lovell was reared and educated in Savannah and has here passed his entire life, being now numbered among the representative business men of the city. On July 9, 1864,

his seventeenth birthday anniversary, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Symons' Georgia reserves, with which he continued in service until the close of the war between the states, receiving his parole on May 1, 1865. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. On April 5, 1870, Mr. Lovell was united in marriage to Miss Emily Williams Dasher, daughter of Israel and Mary Magdeline (Williams) Dasher, of Savannah, and of the four children of this union three are living, namely: Mary Laura, Edward Francis, Jr., and Gilbert Mays. Frank Dasher, the third in order of birth, died in infancy.

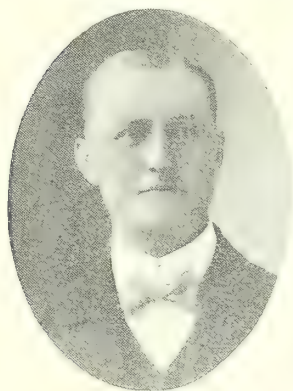
Lovers' Leap.—A short distance above the city of Columbus, overlooking the Chattahoochee river, is a bold cliff that bears the romantic name of "Lovers' Leap." In former times the region was inhabited by the two tribes of Indians known as the Cussetas and the Cowetas and the name was given to the point on account of the following legend: Mohina, daughter of the Cusseta chief, was betrothed to Young Eagle, the son of the chief of the Cowetas. But there was serious rivalry and lack of friendship between the tribes and some of the young Cusseta braves resented the notion of their chief's lovely daughter becoming the bride of a Coweta. A party of these braves followed the maiden to the trysting-place and while she was exchanging vows with her lover the infuriated band suddenly appeared before the happy pair. They fled, love and fear adding wings to their flight, but they did not notice care-

fully the course they took until they stood upon the summit of this cliff. Here was a dilemma. In close pursuit were a number of the most intrepid of the Cusseta braves, bent upon Young Eagle's death, while in front were the raging waters of the Chattahoochee. Choosing union in death to separation the lovers clung to each other and sprang over the precipice into the seething torrent just as the foremost of the pursuers with uplifted tomahawk was about to strike. The pursuers bore the sad tidings to Mohina's father and it is said that he soon afterward died of a broken spirit.

Lovett, an incorporated town of Laurens county, is on the Wrightsville & Tennille railroad, not far from the Johnson county line. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 114.

Lowndes County was created from Irwin in 1825. A part was taken from it and added to Thomas the following year. It was named for William Jones Lowndes, of South Carolina, who, while a member of Congress heartily advocated the second war with England and opposed the first charter of the United States bank. It lies in the southern part of the state, being bounded on the north by Berrien county, on the east by Clinch and Echols, on the south by the State of Florida, and on the west by the county of Brooks. The Allapaha, Withlacoochee and Little rivers, with their tributaries, water the county. There are also numerous ponds, some of which have an area of six square miles, all the streams and ponds being well supplied with fish, while the forests abound in small game. The lands are of the pine and hummock classes, each abundantly producing all the staple crops of this section. Some of the best Georgia cane-syrup is made in this county. Most of the cotton is of the sea-island variety. Lumber and naval stores are important articles of commerce, a number of saw-mills and turpentine distilleries being kept constantly at work. Transportation facilities are good. Five lines of railroad radiate from Valdosta, which is the county seat and the commercial and manufacturing center. Hahira, Ousley, Melrose, Olympia, Lake Park and Naylor are important towns. Troupville, the former county seat, located near the confluence of the Withlacoochee and Little rivers, has almost ceased to exist. Near it may be seen the remains of an ancient town, the history of which is veiled in mystery. The population in 1900 was 20,036, a gain of 4,934 in ten years, which speaks well for the natural resources of the county.

Lowry, a post-village of Fayette county, is on the Southern railway, about ten miles south of Fayetteville.



Lowry, William P., a representative business man and citizen of Louisville, Jefferson county, was born in the city of Selma, Ala., March 4, 1869. He is a son of Rev. Dr. William J. and Margaret (Bell) Lowry, the former of whom was born in Greensboro, Ga., and the latter in Starkville, Miss. Doctor Lowry was reared to maturity in Georgia, became a prominent and influential clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died Nov. 10, 1878, at the age of thirty-eight years, having been at the time pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Louisville, Ky. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Selma, at the time of birth of the subject of this review. When the latter was but three years of age, in 1872, his mother died, and he was but eight years old when his father also passed away. He was then taken into the home of his grandfather, Prof. William Strong Lowry, of Due West, S. C., where he was a teacher of Latin and French in Erskine college. Here the orphan lad was reared and educated, graduating at Erskine college as a member of the class of 1887 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was but eighteen years of age at the time, and the ensuing few years he devoted to teaching in the schools of South Carolina. In 1891 he took up his residence in Louisville, Ga., where he was employed as a clerk until 1896, when he engaged in the hardware business, also handling vehicles, agricultural implements, etc., in which he has since continued, having built up a large and representative trade, and broadened his field of activity by identifying himself with other lines of enterprise. On March 12, 1903, he was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Middle Georgia Cotton Company, which has its headquarters at Sandersville, and of which he has been vice-president from the start. He is also a member of the directorate of the Bank of Louisville, and is known as a reliable, progressive and loyal citizen and business man. Mr. Lowry is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and has served two terms as a member of the board of aldermen of Louisville. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a Royal Arch

Mason, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor of the Louisville Lodge.

Lucy Cobb Institute, for the education of young ladies, was founded through the efforts of Thomas R. R. Cobb and was first opened to the public in 1858. Just about this time Lucy Cobb, eldest daughter of the founder, died and the trustees by unanimous vote gave her name to the new college. The main building is an elegant home for the boarding pupils of the school. When the necessity arose for a new college chapel, many contributions were made by friends in Georgia and elsewhere of amounts ranging from five to five hundred dollars, Gen. Henry R. Jackson of Savannah being one of the most liberal contributors. As more money was needed in 1882, one of the young lady pupils wrote a modest letter to George I. Seney, of New York, who the year before had made a liberal gift to the Wesleyan College for young ladies at Macon, telling him of the needs of the Institute. He responded with a liberal gift and Seney-Stovall Chapel stands as a monument to Mr. Seney and the fair daughter of Georgia.

Ludovic, a post-hamlet of Bulloch county, is about five miles north of Arcola, which is the nearest railroad station.

Ludville, a post-village of Pickens county, with a population of 79 in 1900, is about ten miles southwest of Talking Rock, which is the nearest railroad station.

Luella, a village of Henry county, is on the Southern railway, ten miles southwest of McDonough. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, and in 1900 reported a population of 61.

Luke, a village of Wilcox county, with a population of 110, is about four miles southwest of Rebecca, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located.

Lula, an incorporated town in the eastern part of Hall county, is at the junction of two divisions of the Southern railway, and in 1900 reported a population of 217. It has a money order postoffice, from which a number of free delivery routes supply mail to the surrounding rural districts, express and telegraph offices, mercantile and shipping interests, schools, churches, etc.

Lulaton, a town in the southern part of Wayne county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about five miles east of Nahunta. The population in 1900 was 154. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile and manufacturing interests, and is a shipping point of considerable importance.

Lumber.—The production of lumber is one of the leading manufacturing industries of Georgia. According to the census of 1900 there were 1,254 establishments with an invested capital of \$11,802,716, employing 10,240 people, paying annually in wages \$2,344,523, and having an output valued at \$13,704,923. The basis for this great business is the well known long leaf pine, which is found in nearly all the counties south of the Crystalline area. Extensive forests of oak and hickory, interspersed with ash, walnut and poplar, are found along the mountain ranges in the northern part, in the southern tier of counties and in the Chattahoochee valley. Along the Atlantic coast is a strip about twenty miles wide and one hundred miles long in which are found forests of live oak, the timber from which is much sought by the great shipbuilding concerns of the country. In several localities is found the cypress, which is extensively used in the manufacture of shingles. There are some other hard woods, found in the forests and swamps, that in recent years have assumed commercial importance. Among these may be mentioned the persimmon, red and white bay, magnolia, gum and white holly or "Henderson wood." The last named when seasoned is almost as white as ivory, very hard and capable of receiving a high polish. It is coming into use in the place of ivory for the manufacture of piano keys. The red bay also takes a high polish and resembles mahogany. In 1890 there were 15,000,000 acres of pine timber still standing, with an estimated lumber product of 3,000 feet to the acre. Some idea of the magnitude of the export trade may be gained when it is stated that the two ports of Savannah and Brunswick alone export over 300,000,000 feet, or the timber from 1,000 acres of pine forest. At this rate it is only a question of a few years when the forests will entirely disappear. The Georgia yellow pine is much sought for in all the great markets of the world. It is durable, easily worked, ornamental, and for general building purposes has no superior anywhere. A recent writer on this subject says: "No other wood combines so many good qualities, and pine will always be the standard lumber of this country. The outside markets have not been systematically, or energetically, or properly looked after. The demand for pine could be increased in England, France, and in the countries south of us, and while this is being done we should learn to regard our pine forests as a lasting source of revenue, and guard them from ruthless spoliation, so that they may be left as a heritage to the future citizens of the commonwealth."

Lumber City, a town in the eastern part of Telfair county, is on the Ocmulgee river and the branch of the Southern railway that connects Macon and Brunswick. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1889 and, as its name indicates, has a large lumber business. It ships large quantities of lumber, turpentine and rosin over the railway and by steamboats plying the Ocmulgee and the Altamaha rivers, has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a branch bank of the Baxley Banking Company, several flourishing mercantile establishments, and both the town and vicinity are well supplied with schools and churches. By the census of 1900 the population was 760, and in the entire district there were 1,326 inhabitants.



Lummus, Ezra Franklin, president of the F. H. Lummus Sons Company, of Columbus, is one of the successful and influential business men of that city and stands at the head of an extensive manufacturing concern. He was born in the city of New York, March 27, 1855, and is a son of Franklin H. and Sarah Ann (Smith) Lummus, the former born in Wenham, Essex county, Mass., and the latter in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. The subject of this review received his educational discipline in the schools

of the national metropolis and at Stratford, Conn. At the age of fourteen years he took a position as clerk in the Mercantile National bank of New York city, later becoming bookkeeper in the Kings County bank, of the same city, holding each of these positions for two years. At the age of eighteen years he became assistant bookkeeper for the firm of H. O. Bernard & Co., manufacturers of straw hats, this also being a New York concern. He held this position two and one-half years, at the expiration of which he became bookkeeper for a Mr. Heuberer, a wholesale grain dealer in the city of Brooklyn. In 1879 he resigned this position and came to Georgia, taking up his residence in Juniper, Talbot county, where, in 1873, his father had established a cotton-gin factory. Both he and his brother, Louis E., were admitted to partnership in the business at the same time, the firm name becoming F. H. Lummus Sons & Co. Upon the death of the father, in 1896, Ezra F. succeeded him as head of the firm, and in the same year the business was incorporated under the present title of F. H. Lummus

Sons Company, the subject of this sketch being made president of the company and since remaining the incumbent of this executive office. In order to secure better shipping facilities the plant was removed from Juniper in 1899 to Columbus, where it now represents one of the leading manufacturing industries, and in its line is one of the most important concerns of the sort in the entire state. The plant covers six acres of ground and here are manufactured an annual average of 700 gins and 250 cotton presses. The company are builders of complete ginning systems, and also manufacture feeders, condensers, pneumatic cotton elevators, battery condensers, metal lint flues, screw conveyors, etc. The officers of the company are: E. F. Lummus, president; A. Illges, vice-president; L. E. Lummus, secretary and treasurer. Ezra F. Lummus is a valued member of the Columbus board of trade, is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. On Nov. 25, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Irene Wendt, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Vorhees) Wendt, of New York city, the former of whom is deceased and the latter now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Lummus. To this marriage have been born five children: Cora Estelle is the wife of C. C. Hartpence, of New Jersey; Franklin Edward was the next in order of birth; Ada Belle is the wife of O. E. Dooly, of Macon, Ga.; and the two younger children are Kenneth Roscoe and Marion.

Lumpkin, the county seat of Stewart county, is beautifully located on a high ridge commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The first house was built in August, 1830, and the town was incorporated on December 30th of that year. It is connected with Americus by a branch of the Seaboard Air Line railroad, has express and telegraph offices, a money order post office with rural free delivery, a court house, valued at \$22,000, a wagon and buggy factory, several prosperous mercantile establishments, two public cotton gins, a bank, and good public schools. Several denominations have churches in the town. According to the United States census for 1900, the militia district in which Lumpkin is situated had 3,563 inhabitants, of whom 1,470 lived in the town.

Lumpkin County was laid out from Cherokee, and organized in 1832. It was named for Hon. Wilson Lumpkin and is bounded on the north and northwest by Union county, on the east by White, on the southeast by Hall, on the southwest by Dawson and on the west by Dawson and Fannin. It is watered by the Etowah, Chesatee and Tesnatee rivers and a number of smaller streams. The

Blue Ridge runs through the county from northeast to southwest. The soil is fertile, especially along the rivers, and is easily cultivated, sweet and Irish potatoes, wheat and sorghum being the principal productions. Apples do well on the rich hillsides and are of a fine flavor. Peaches, pears, and quinces are also raised. The county lies in the gold belt, some of the mines having been worked for years. The Singleton mine, near Dahlonega, and the Calhoun on the Chestatee have yielded great quantities of gold. The famous lot, No. 1,052, which created such a sensation among gold seekers in the '30's, is on the Yahoola creek. Immediately east of the town of Dahlonega is a long and high range of hills, extending many miles to the southwest, which form the axis of the gold belt, being literally scarred with prospector's pits, cuts and tunnels. In numerous places streams have been diverted from their natural channels in order that the alluvium and gravel in their beds might be washed in the search for gold. Dahlonega is the county seat. The schools of the county are good, and a branch of the University of Georgia has been established at Dahlonega. The county is without railroad facilities. The population in 1900 was 7,433, a gain of 566 since 1890. On Sept. 15, 1864, a skirmish took place in Lumpkin county, between the Federal and the Confederate forces.

Lumpkin, John Henry, lawyer and legislator, was born in Oglethorpe county, June 13, 1812. After graduating at the State university, he attended Yale college, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1834. The following year he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature; was made solicitor general in 1838; was chosen to represent his district in Congress in 1842; was twice reelected; became judge of the superior court in 1849; was a member of the Charleston convention in 1850; was elected to Congress again in 1854, and in 1857 was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, but was defeated by a small majority. He died at Rome in 1860.

Lumpkin, Joseph Henry.—There was marked consistency in the elevation of Judge Lumpkin to the bench of the supreme court of the State of Georgia, in April, 1905, not alone on account of his high standing as a lawyer and as judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, but also by reason of the fact that his grandfather, Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin, in whose honor he was named, had the distinction of being the first chief justice of the supreme court of the state, while his cousin, Samuel Lumpkin, also served with marked ability on the supreme bench, the family name being one of the oldest and most illustrious in the annals of Georgia.

Judge Lumpkin was born in Athens, the seat of the University of Georgia. He was graduated in the university, with high honors, as a member of the class of 1875, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, having prosecuted his legal studies under effective preceptorship, in the city of Atlanta, whither he removed immediately after his graduation. "It was not long before he won recognition by his alertness, depth and thoroughness as a lawyer. He showed that he was not only master of the principles of the law but also clearly understood how to apply them. His firm grasp of these principles and his precision and impressiveness in presenting them marked him in early young manhood as a winner of lofty honors in the profession." In 1877 he was appointed assistant reporter of the supreme court of the state, and upon the resignation of the late Hon. Henry Jackson, he was appointed reporter of the supreme court, Jan. 14, 1882. Six years later, April 30, 1888, he resigned this office and resumed the active practice of his profession, building up a large and important practice in both the state and Federal courts. A reviewer has thus spoken of his career at the bar: "His familiarity with the judicial rulings of the supreme court made him a favorite oracle with the members of the bar throughout the state, and he was frequently called into consultation where important and far-reaching issues were involved. Among the noted cases in which he figured after returning to general practice was that of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars and bringing in question the determination of important legal issues affecting the rights of policy holders and the distribution of accrued profits. He was also employed as counsel in the Cotton States Life Insurance case, one of the most intricate issues ever tried in Georgia. In a number of criminal proceedings he has represented the attorney-general of the state and given aid to the solicitors in the prosecution of criminals. In one volume alone of the supreme-court decisions are reported twenty cases in which he figured." In September, 1893, upon the resignation of the late Hon. Marshall J. Clarke from the position of judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, Judge Lumpkin was appointed to fill the vacancy, and when the legislature assembled he was elected to fill the unexpired term, while in 1896 he was chosen by the legislature for the full term of four years. In 1900, the mode of election of judges of the superior court having been made by constitutional amendment, he was elected by the people for a term of four years from Jan. 1, 1901; and was again elected for a term of four years begin-

ing Jan. 1, 1905. Before the expiration of his term on the circuit bench he was honored with appointment to the exalted office of associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Judge Joseph R. Lamar, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on April 10, 1905. His record as a jurist has been marked with most unremitting devotion to the duties devolving upon him and his usefulness has been enhanced by his broad scholarship and culture, his thorough technical training, his keen grasp of the essentials of the science of jurisprudence and his powers of application and assimilation. Judge Lumpkin is arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He remains a bachelor.



Lumpkin, Samuel, was one in whose mortal tenement burned the flame of loftiest manhood. He was known as one of the distinguished citizens of Georgia and as a member of a family whose name has been one of prominence in the annals of American history. He was presiding justice of the supreme court of the state of Georgia at the time of his death, and no more consistent memorial can be entered in the present connection than that which was furnished in the report of the committee appointed to pre-

pare a tribute to his life, character and career for presentation to the supreme court, in whose proceedings the same is recorded. The memoir is here reproduced with but slight change: "Samuel Lumpkin was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1848. He was reared and educated in his native state. He came of excellent stock. The name of Lumpkin adds luster to the political annals of the state of Georgia, and to the records of the bench and bar of this commonwealth. One member of this illustrious family was John Lumpkin, great-grandfather of the late Justice Samuel Lumpkin. John Lumpkin was a man of force and ability such as one would expect to find as the progenitor of men like the Lumpkins. This John Lumpkin had nine sons, two of whom achieved marked distinction. They were Wilson Lumpkin, governor of Georgia and United States senator from the state, and Joseph Henry Lumpkin, first chief-justice of Georgia, whose judicial brilliance contributed so largely to our admirable system of jurisprudence. Their brother, Samuel Lumpkin, was the grandfather

of the late Justice Samuel Lumpkin, whose father, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, though he died at the early age of twenty-six years, had already won an enviable position at the bar of this state. The untimely death of this gifted man left young Samuel, then of tender years, to care for his widowed mother and his sister. The father's estate was not large, and no doubt this young son encountered great difficulties in carrying the responsibilities forced upon him by the loss of his father. His mother, formerly Miss Sarah Johnson, of Oglethorpe county, however, was an admirable woman, of fine discretion and earnest Christian character, highly fitted to rear and train her talented son. He bore manfully and bravely the responsibilities of early life, and if ever he grew tired or faltered in his trust, the secret died with him. To the day of her death the mother never ceased to 'praise God for the noble son given her,' and the testimony of the sister is, 'He was the best and noblest of brothers.' Those of us who knew him intimately knew of the tender affection and anxious solicitude which he ever manifested for both of them. We might pause here and profitably point a moral of well-nigh universal observation, that responsibilities are essential to the development of true manhood; and when to other responsibilities are added the care and support of mother and sister, how immeasurably potent in that development are such influences. Truly no man was ever completely great, nor can be, who did not love his mother. Young Samuel Lumpkin attended both the state university at Athens, and Mercer university at Penfield, Ga. He was an apt student and ranked easily among the leaders of his class. At the time of his graduation in the state university he was seventeen and one-half years old. He was graduated in 1866, with first honor, sharing it with Carlton Hillyer and Frank A. Lipscomb. The friends he made in college he retained through life, and it may be said no man ever valued friendship more or surpassed him in loyalty to that pure and precious relation. Following his graduation from college the young man taught school, both in Georgia and Mississippi, for a brief time. While engaged as a teacher he applied himself outside of school hours to the study of law, and in 1868 he was admitted to the bar in Lexington, Ga. His first partnership was with Col. Robert Hester, of Elberton, and he afterward became a partner of Col. C. T. Goode, during the years 1870-71, residing in Americus. In 1871 he returned to Lexington. About this time he was appointed a clerk in the house of representatives, the first public office he ever held. From this on until his death he was for the most part in public service. In 1872 he was ap-

pointed solicitor-general of the northern circuit. In 1877 he was elected to the state senate from his district. In 1884 he was elected by the legislature judge of the superior courts of the northern circuit, and in 1888 he was unanimously reelected. His elevation to the supreme bench took place in 1890, and seven years later he was appointed by the chief-justice as presiding justice of the second division, which position he held up to the time of his death. It will be noted from the foregoing that his legislative career covered only a brief period, but it was of sufficient length to demonstrate that he was an able and useful legislator. He served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the railroad committee, taking, in the latter capacity, a chief part in creating and establishing the railroad commission of this state, now still existing. As solicitor-general of the northern circuit he won great reputation as a fair, able and fearless prosecuting officer. He was exceedingly accurate and painstaking,—characteristics that indicated him in every walk of life. He made an admirable circuit judge, possessing executive ability and at all times administering the law impartially and wisely. He tempered justice with mercy. His charges to trial juries were models of clearness and were marked by a fairness of which the losing side could never justly complain. Another characteristic of this great judge was his readiness to certify to bills of exceptions imputing error in his official action. No lawyer, we believe, will say that Judge Lumpkin would not give a fair bill of exceptions. His judicial life as associate justice of the supreme court, the last scene of his official service, will ever be his life's crowning glory. He served on this bench with preëminent ability, justly winning reputation and renown. He was devoted to legal truth and followed his matured convictions wherever they led. He took no thought as to the effect of his decision upon friend or foe and was never concerned beyond the inquiry, 'what is the law?' but for this he was always deeply concerned. No case having a legal claim upon his attention was unworthy of his best labor nor so intricate his master mind could not untangle, simplify and solve it. He was vigorous, strong intellectually, persistent in purpose, steadfast in moral integrity, and untiring in the performance of duty. He possessed in a remarkable degree the power of statement, and that gift, coupled with his wonderful power of discrimination, analysis and condensation, made him truly a great judge in his day. His opinions, found in the Georgia Reports, volumes 86 to 117, render him secure of judicial immortality. He was married, Oct. 17, 1878, at Lexington, to Miss Kate Richardson, daugh-

ter of Walker Richardson and granddaughter of Col. A. M. Sanford, both of Alabama. Judge Lumpkin left no descendants, his only child, a son, having died at the age of four years. Mrs. Lumpkin survives her distinguished husband and is the recipient of sympathy from his multitude of friends throughout the state. She is a woman of rare attraction, and her gentle influence over her husband, no doubt, was most potent, contributing largely to his success. Judge Lumpkin recognized in her more than a helpmeet; she was his constant inspiration and he had the greatest admiration for her judgment and high sense of justice. He has been heard to say that he frequently discussed with her questions of abstract right and justice and was much aided in the solution of such questions as a result of these discussions. He was a most devoted husband. In this relation he showed his brightest and most attractive side. In the language of the broken-hearted widow, in a letter written to a member of this committee, 'He was always so cheerful, never despondent or discouraged; even during his last illness, through the long months of pain and suffering, he saw only the brightness ahead; his face always turned toward the sunshine.' And the committee may add, she has spoken truly, for he loved the light. This was characteristic of the man,—to look always toward the sunshine, ever and always in search of light, and those of us who knew him best, hopefully believe, as the shadow of death's wing shut all the sunlight of this life from his mortal eyes, on the 18th day of July, 1903, a new 'light' opened up to his immortal vision, eternal light which bringeth in and sustaineth the life everlasting." Justice Cobb responded to the committee's report on behalf of the court, which fully concurred in the report, a page of the minutes of the tribunal were devoted to the memory of the deceased brother and the proceedings were ordered published in the official reports.

Lumpkin, Thomas Beggs, general agent in Atlanta of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Sept. 10, 1868. At the age of fourteen years he removed to Athens, where he soon found employment. Coming to Atlanta in 1891 he engaged as traveling salesman with the wholesale dry-goods firm of Ridley-Ragan Company, remaining with them for thirteen years. During the last seven years of this time he was a junior partner. Retiring from this business in 1903 he took up life insurance, in which he has been very successful. He has never been an aspirant for any office, but has preferred to devote his time to his business and leave to others all political

ambitions. He is a member of the Piedmont Driving club and of the Athletic club of Atlanta.

Lumpkin, Wilson, one of Georgia's most noted sons, was born in Virginia, Jan. 14, 1783. While he was still very young the family removed to Oglethorpe county, Ga., where for a time he attended the common schools of the neighborhood, but his best education was obtained through assisting his father as clerk of the superior court. He entered politics very early in life, being elected to both branches of the state legislature before 1815, when he was elected to the lower house of Congress. In 1823 President Monroe selected him as a member of the commission to fix the boundary between Georgia and Florida; he was again elected to Congress in 1826; was reelected in 1828, and in 1831 was elected governor of the state. He was one of the first commissioners to serve under the Cherokee treaty and as a member of the board of public works, appointed by the Georgia legislature, he recommended the building of nearly all the lines of railroad now in operation in the state. He died at Athens, Dec. 28, 1870.

Lumpkin's Station, (now Munnerlyn) a few miles north of Milen, was the scene of a skirmish on Dec. 4, 1864, between the rear guard of the Fourteenth army corps and a small force of Confederate cavalry. The Federals were engaged in tearing up the railroad, (then the Savannah & Augusta, but now a part of the Central of Georgia system) when the Confederates suddenly appeared and opened fire. No regular assault was attempted as the Federal force was too strong to encourage such a course, but by the sudden dash the work of destruction was stopped for the time being. After the exchange of a few shots, without important results to either side, the Confederates withdrew.

Lunatic Asylum.—(See State Sanitarium).

Lupont, a post-village of Effingham county, is about five miles east of Egypt, which is the nearest railroad station.

Lusk, a post-hamlet of Fannin county, is about twelve miles southeast of Blueridge, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Luther, a post-village in the southeastern part of Warren county, is not far from the McDuffie county line. The nearest railroad station is Dearing, on the main line of the Georgia system. The population in 1900 was 49.

Luthersville, an incorporated town in the northern part of Meriwether county, is near the headwaters of Red Oak creek, and about eight miles from Grantville, which is the most convenient

railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and in 1900 reported a population of 209. It is the principal trading point in that part of the county.

Luxomni, a village in the southwestern part of Gwinnett county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, not far from the Dekalb county line. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile and shipping interests, etc.

Lyerly, a town in the southwestern part of Chattooga county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Sept. 29, 1891. It is located in the valley of the Chattooga river, at the junction of two branches of the Central of Georgia railway system, and in 1900 reported a population of 234 in the town and 729 in the district. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express service, a chair factory, a large flour mill, some good stores, schools and churches, and does a large shipping business.

Lynch, a post-hamlet in the northern part of White county, is located in the Nacoochee valley, about ten miles from Cleveland. Clarksville is the nearest railway station.

Lynch, George G., general superintendent of the Charleston & Western Carolina railroad, with headquarters in the city of Augusta, Ga., was born in Enfield, Halifax county, N. C., March 8, 1852, being a son of George G. and Emma (Whitaker) Lynch, the former of whom was born in Edgecombe county and the latter in Halifax county, that state. Prior to the Civil war the father was a special agent of the United States postoffice department, having held the position for many years. At the outbreak of the war he resigned and accepted a similar position with the Confederate government, serving most faithfully in that capacity until the close of the great conflict between the North and South. At the time of his death, which occurred on Dec. 28, 1886, he was general agent of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, his death occurring in Weldon, N. C., where his devoted wife also died, in 1883, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a nephew of Green Lynch, who served as a midshipman on the United States warship, "Constitution," in the War of 1812. Of the children of George G. and Emma (Whitaker) Lynch two sons and four daughters are living, namely: George G., subject of this review; Margaret C., wife of Albert L. Pierce, of Halifax, N. C.; Magdaline B., wife of L. B. Tilley, of Manchester, Va.; Mary Emma, wife of F. Overton, of Little Rock, Ark.; May C., wife of Benjamin F. Arrington, of Wilmington, N. C.; and Adolphus B., paymaster of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, with residence in Wilmington, N. C. George G.

Lynch, subject of this sketch, attended the schools of his native county until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he initiated his career in the railway service by taking the position of office boy in the employ of the old Wilmington & Weldon railroad, at Weldon. His father was at the time general agent of the road at that point. In 1869, after about a year's service, Mr. Lynch was promoted to the position of freight clerk in the same office, serving in this capacity until 1872, when he became a freight conductor on the road and two years later he was promoted to the position of passenger conductor, retaining this incumbency until May 20, 1881, when he was sent to Florence, S. C., as assistant master of transportation of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta and the Cheraw & Darlington railroads. In 1885 he was made trainmaster of the Columbia division of the Atlantic Coast Line, with headquarters at Florence. About five years later he became assistant superintendent of transportation, retaining this office and remaining a resident of Florence until July 1, 1902, when he was transferred to the city of Charleston, S. C., where he became superintendent of the Charleston district of the same system. He held this position until April 1, 1905, when he was promoted to his present responsible office. He has been in continuous railway service for nearly forty years and is a trusted, valued and able executive, popular in a most unqualified sense. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Commercial club of Augusta, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in St. John's church, Methodist Episcopal South, in Augusta. On Dec. 18, 1873, Mr. Lynch was united in marriage to Miss Florence Whitaker, of Halifax county, N. C. She died in July, 1886, leaving two children—Deleon and Ida E., the former now a passenger conductor on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, and the latter the wife of William S. Taylor, of Rocky Mount, N. C. On June 19, 1889, Mr. Lynch married Miss Clara M. Whitaker, a sister of his first wife, and they have two children—James M. and Adolphus B., both of whom are attending school.

Lynn, also called Danton Station, a post-hamlet of Tattnall county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about five miles west of Collins.

Lyon, Richard F., lawyer and politician, was born in 1817. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and soon won a place among the leading attorneys of the state. He was elected by the legislature to a place on the supreme bench in 1860, to succeed Judge

Benning. At the expiration of his term in 1866 he was succeeded by Judge Walker. He was a delegate to the national Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and to the stormy Democratic state convention of 1880. He continued to practice his profession at Macon until his death in 1892.

Lyons, the county seat of Toombs county, was reincorporated by act of the legislature in 1897. It is located on the Seaboard Air Line railroad between Americus and Savannah and has an active business in lumber, rosin and turpentine. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a bank, several successful business houses, schools and churches, and in 1900 the district had a population of 1,098, of whom 534 lived in the town.

Lytle, a village in the northeastern part of Walker county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, not far from the Catoosa county line. It is also called Battlefield Station, as it is opposite the Chickamauga national park. It has an international money order postoffice, a telegraph office, some mercantile interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 46.

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Mabel, a post-hamlet of Camden county, is on the peninsula between the Satilla and Little Satilla rivers, about seven miles east of Waverly, which is the nearest railroad station.

Mableton, a town in the southern part of Cobb county, reported a population of 200 in 1900. It is on the Southern railway, five miles east of Austell, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and is a trading center and shipping point for that section of the county.

Mabry, a post-hamlet of Carroll county, is about twelve miles southwest of Carrollton, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Miller county, is seven miles north-east of Colquitt, which is the nearest railroad station.

Maceo, a post-hamlet of Jenkins county, is about twelve miles southwest of Millen. Garfield, on the Millen & Southwestern, is the nearest railroad station.

Machen, an incorporated town of Jasper county, is at the junction of two divisions of the Central of Georgia railway system, and in 1900 reported a population of 210. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, telegraph and express service, and

is probably the most important town in the county, except Monticello.



Maclean, Malcolm, has been a resident of Savannah for forty-five years, rising to prominence and influence in business circles and having important interests at the present time, though he is living practically retired. He was born in Invernessshire, Scotland, March 17, 1837, and is a son of John and Anna Bella (Macdonald) Maclean, both of whom passed their entire lives in Scotland, being scions of two of the stanch old clans of the land of hills and heather. Malcolm Maclean was reared to maturity in

his native land, securing his earlier educational training under the tutorship of a private instructor and thereafter being a student in the Glasgow high school. In the autumn of 1855, as a youth of eighteen years, accompanied only by a distant kinsman, he set forth to seek his fortune in America, landing in New York city, where he soon afterward embarked on a brig which bore him to Florida. He located in Newport, that state, there being employed four years as clerk in a cotton warehouse. In 1860 he removed to Savannah, where he has since made his home and where he has so directed his energies as to attain unqualified success, the while retaining the implicit confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He manifested his insistent loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy at the inception of the Civil war, enlisting as a private, first in the Oglethorpe siege artillery, a company organized in the winter of 1861-62 for local defense, and commanded by Capt. John B. Gallie. When the company was disbanded Mr. Maclean enlisted on April 29, 1862, in Company C, Savannah volunteers, Eighteenth Georgia Battalion, and served with all of fidelity until the close of the great struggle which left to the south the record of a "lost cause." He rose to the rank of sergeant of his company, and during the entire period of his service escaped wounds until two days before the surrender of General Lee, when he was wounded in the engagement at Sailor's Creek, Virginia. He was there captured, being held a prisoner at Fort McHenry, Maryland, for several months. He signalized his continued interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the United Confederate Vet-

erans' Association. For two score years Mr. Maclean was a prominent cotton factor in Savannah, retiring from active connection with the cotton market in 1900. He is a member of the directorate of the Ocean Steamship Company; the Southwestern railway of Georgia; the Augusta & Savannah railroad; the Merchants' National bank, of Savannah; the Kinkaid Manufacturing Company and the Spalding Manufacturing Company, of Griffin, both of which operate cotton mills. He holds membership in the Savannah cotton exchange and the Savannah Yacht club; is a member of the board of managers of the Savannah hospital; a member and ex-president of the local St. Andrew's society; is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity; and belongs to the Independent Presbyterian church. On Dec. 2, 1875, Mr. Maclean was united in marriage to Miss Mary MacIntosh Mills, daughter of Capt. James and Nettie (Cope) Mills, who were well-known residents of Savannah, where they spent the closing years of their lives. Mrs. Maclean was summoned to her home beyond on Oct. 24, 1904, and is survived by seven children, viz.: Annie M., Edward M., Marion M., Cornelia S., Malcolm R., George M., and Charles M. James M., the first-born, died at the age of three years. Mrs. Maclean was a woman of noble attributes of character, gracious and kindly, and held a place in the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. The Mary Maclean Circle, King's Daughters, of Savannah, is named in her honor. She was a zealous member of the Independent Presbyterian church.

Macon, sometimes called the "Central City," because it is located very near the geographical center of the state, is the county seat of Bibb county and the fourth city of Georgia in population. Shortly after Fort Hawkins was built, in 1806, a Mr. Lyman, of Milledgeville, established a store there for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was the first house built outside the fort. Other settlers soon came and in a few years quite a village had grown up about the post. The place was called Fort Hawkins until about 1821, when it took the name of Newtown. When Bibb county was created, in December, 1822, commissioners were appointed to lay out the town of Macon, reserving four acres for public buildings. The first lots were sold in March, 1823, and the town was incorporated the same year. It was named for Hon. Nathaniel Macon, a prominent statesman of North Carolina. As first laid out it was all on the west side of the river, but in 1828 the Fort Hawkins property was sold and the next year Newtown

became part of Macon. The first steamboat arrived on Jan. 25, 1833, towing two barges loaded with freight, having made the trip from Darien in eight days, a feat that was hailed with delight by the press and the public, though the distance is now covered in as many hours. In 1900 Macon had a population of 23,272 in the city proper, and including the suburbs of East Macon and Vineville the population was 36,137. At that time there were forty-eight manufacturing establishments, employing 4,500 people. The manufactured products include cotton and knit goods, yarns, hosiery, iron, brass and bronze work, brick, machinery, cotton gins and presses, cotton seed oil, fertilizers, sash, doors and blinds, ice, candy, crackers, and many others. The city has nine railroads radiating in all directions, two national and six state banks, strong commercial houses that do a wholesale business over a large section of the state, good hotels, a fine fire department, waterworks, electric lights, a number of newspapers and periodicals, and an efficient street railway service. Besides the public school system Macon is the seat of several higher institutions of learning, notably the Mercer university, the Wesleyan female college, St. Stanislaus college, Mount de Sales academy, and the Ballard normal school for colored students. It is well supplied with churches and charitable institutions, among which is the state Academy for the Blind.

On July 30, 1864, an attack was made upon the city by General Stoneman, while that officer was on his famous raid, and again on Nov. 20th the place was threatened by Kilpatrick's cavalry, but the city was saved both times by the timely interference of General Wheeler. On April 20, 1865, Wilson's Federal cavalry occupied the city without resistance, the war being already practically at an end.

Macon County was created in 1837 and was named for Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, who served through the entire war of the Revolution as a private, declining promotion, and afterward made an enviable record as a legislator, both in the general assembly of his state and the Congress of the nation. The county is located southwest of the center of the state and is bounded on the north by Taylor and Crawford, on the east by Houston, on the southeast and south by Dooly, Sumter and Schley and on the west by Schley and Taylor. The surface is well watered by the Flint river and several of its tributaries and the soil is above the average in fertility. The crops usual to this part of the state are raised without difficulty, though the leading products

of the farms are cotton, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugarcane and vegetables of various kinds. Macon is the second largest peach-growing county in the state. In one season 450 carloads were shipped from the town of Marshallville alone. A little long leaf pine timber is left and there are some hard-woods, the latter being used chiefly for making fruit boxes and crates. Several canning and packing establishments do a good business and there are a number of flour mills along the Flint river, where there is an abundance of water-power. Over 20,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped from the county. Oglethorpe is the county seat, and Montezuma and Marshallville are thriving towns. The Fort Valley & Americus division of the Central of Georgia railroad runs through the county from north to south and a branch of the Atlantic & Birmingham runs southeast from Oglethorpe, giving good transportation facilities. In 1900 the population was 14,093, an increase of 910 during the preceding decade. At that time there were three high schools and 52 public schools in operation.



Madden, Dr. James M., was born in St. Marks, Fla., in July, 1840, and his early life was spent in his native state. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine at Newport, Fla., under the noted physician, Doctor Mataeu. A year or so later entered Tulane university, Louisiana, where he graduated with distinction. He practiced medicine but a short time when his country called him; he promptly answered the call, and was among the first to enlist. He was assigned a position in the hospital at

Richmond, Va., and later was transferred to Staunton. He was in the Sixty-ninth Virginia regiment, and remained at his post serving faithfully his country until the end came, when he with his comrades laid down their arms, overpowered, but not vanquished. Like many another saddened Confederate, he turned his face homeward and tried to retrieve the fortune lost. All was confusion in Florida and in other states at that time, but he had youth, strength and unbounded courage. He resumed his practice of medicine and soon fortune smiled upon him. He was a successful physician and surgeon. His practice extended far from home, and upon one of his visits to a patient in Waynesboro, Burke county, Ga., he met a charming young widow, Mrs. Maria Morris McIntosh. It was a

case of mutual attraction, and in a few months they married and moved to Brunswick, Ga. This was in 1868. From that time he made Brunswick his home. He gave up the practice of medicine, went into the banking business, in which he soon accumulated a handsome property and became one of the leading men in the city. He organized and became president of the Merchants and Traders bank, and held other positions of trust and honor. He was a man of handsome appearance, tall and finely proportioned. His manner was cordial and dignified, he was loyal to friends and appreciative of kindness. He invested heavily in real estate and was one of the wealthiest men in the city. Everything he touched seemed to prosper. His last two years were years of suffering. He attended John Hopkins hospital to be treated, but his health never returned. Just before the end he seemed better and went out for a drive. He seemed much brighter and stronger and his wife, who was his faithful nurse, was greatly encouraged and very hopeful. But the end came when they little dreamed. The drive that morning was fatal, as the horse became frightened and ran a short distance, throwing him out. He fell with much force and lived only a short time afterwards. He leaves a devoted wife and three children, Mrs. Samuel B. Hatcher, of Columbus, Ga., Mrs. Ralph B. Tupper, of Brunswick, Ga., and James Morris Madden, of Jacksonville, Fla. He was buried from the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. The unusually large and beautiful floral offerings lovingly testified the esteem of friends. The veterans paid their last farewell, and with furled banner and bowed heads followed him to his last resting place. One more of their number has "crossed over to rest under the shade of the trees."



Maddox, John Robert, is a representative member of the bar of Rockdale county, being engaged in the practice of his profession at Conyers, the county seat. He was born in that part of Newton county which is now included in Rockdale county, Ga., April 16, 1859, and is a son of Capt. Notley Warren and Rachel (Selfridge) Maddox. When he was about six years of age his parents removed from the farm to the village of Conyers, and in the local schools he was prepared for college, continuing his at-

tendance in the common schools, under able instructors, Prof. R.

A. Gilmer and Rev. John F. McClelland, until he had attained the age of fifteen years. His health proved delicate, however, and this prevented his entering college, his father sending him at the advice of Dr. C. H. Turner to the farm for the purpose of recuperating his energies. In his twentieth year he was for one year a student in the high school, and since that time he has been dependent upon his own resources, having been in a significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes. At the age of twenty-two years he became identified with the newspaper business in Conyers, associating himself with Col. Marcus DeWitt Irwin in the editing and publishing of the Conyers Solid South, in the columns of which, as Mr. Maddox himself expresses it, they "blew hot and cold" for a period of five years. The paper is still in publication, though under another title. For two years after disposing of his interest in this newspaper enterprise Mr. Maddox was not actively engaged in business. In 1887-8 he worked in a local printing office, and then became associated in the publication of the Rockdale Banner. On December 1, 1890, he was elected mayor of Conyers, remaining incumbent of this office two years. In September, 1893, he was admitted to the bar of Rockdale county, under Judge Richard H. Clarke. From 1893 until 1898 he was in the law office of and associated with Judge George W. Gleston, and then made his independent venture in the practical work of his chosen profession, for which he had well fortified himself. He is now associated in practice with Judge A. C. McCalla, and they maintain an office in the city of Atlanta as well as in Conyers. Mr. Maddox has been an earnest worker in his profession and his life has been characterized by absolute integrity and by a definite and worthy purpose. While his experiences have been varied, and often trying, they have served as developing agencies, and have conspired to bring to him a due measure of success in his continued endeavors. Representatives of both his father's and mother's families were found arrayed as valiant soldiers of the Confederacy during the Civil war, his father having been captain of Company G, Forty-second Georgia state troops. Mr. Maddox does not boast of extraordinary heroism on the part of his kinsmen but he feels a sense of pride in their unbroken devotion and inviolable loyalty to the Confederacy in the great conflict between the states. In August, 1875, Mr. Maddox united with the Presbyterian church in Conyers, and in September, 1895, he was ordained and installed as an elder in this church, being one of its zealous and valued members. His unequivocal allegiance is accorded to the Democratic party,

and he has been more or less active as a worker in the party ranks during the various campaigns. On Dec. 28, 1887, Mr. Maddox was united in marriage to Miss Ella Davidson, of Newton county, and she was summoned to the life eternal on Oct. 12, 1889. On June 15, 1893, he married Miss Mattie B. Thompson, of Amherst, Va., and she died on Aug. 11, 1894. On Sept. 23, 1896, Mr. Maddox married Mrs. Vannie (Fowler) Quigg, of Conyers, and they have two sons—Warren and Martin, twins, and a daughter, Rachel May.

Maddox, John W., representative in Congress, a prominent member of the bar of Rome, Floyd county, and an honored veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war, was born in Chattooga county, Ga., June 3, 1848, a son of George B. and Sarah A. (Dickson) Maddox, the former born in Greene county, and the latter in Dekalb county, Ga. Josiah E. Maddox, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Georgia and settled in Greene county in 1818. His father was a Continental soldier in the war of the Revolution. The maternal great-grandfathers of Mr. Maddox were both natives of North Carolina and active participants in the Revolution. John W. Maddox was reared to manhood in his native county and in his youth received a common-school education, which he has since effectively supplemented through individual study and wide experience with men and affairs. In August, 1863, when but fifteen years of age, he tendered his services in defense of the Confederacy by enlisting as a private in Company E, Sixth Georgia cavalry, with which he took part in the memorable battle of Chickamauga and the various other engagements of Gen. Joe Wheeler's cavalry until Feb. 14, 1865, when he received a wound that disqualified him for further service in the field, and was given his honorable discharge. After the war he was finally led to take up the study of law, for which he had a seemingly natural predilection. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1877, since which time the greater portion of his attention has been given to the work of his profession, in which he has been most successful, and he has been called to distinguished offices of public trust by the people of his native state. His unwavering allegiance has been given to the Democratic party from the time when he attained his majority. He served as mayor of Summerville, Chattooga county; was a member of the board of road and revenues of said county; was a representative of that county in the state legislature two terms; was state senator from the forty-second district one term; was district judge of the Rome

circuit six years; and represented the seventh district of the state in congress for twelve years, his last term ending in March, 1905. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Masonic order. On Aug. 15, 1872, Judge Maddox was married to Miss Frances Elizabeth, daughter of H. D. C. Edmondson, of Summerville, Ga., and the children of this union are as follows: Berta, wife of L. O. Hand, of Rome; G. E., engaged in the practice of law in that city; John D., a successful lawyer in Los Angeles, Cal.; Linton, an electrical engineer in Savannah; Frank R., a chemist, residing in Pulaski, Va.; James, attending school in Atlanta; and Robert, a student in the Rome schools.

Maddox, Robert F.—Atlanta was an enterprising town of some 15,000 inhabitants when Col. Robert Flournoy Maddox, attracted by the wide-awake spirit of the progressive young metropolis, came up from LaGrange to identify himself with the forces of development which were then busily at work at this place. If the change of residence was fortunate for Col. Maddox it was equally as fortunate for Atlanta, because in the person of this resourceful and robust business man Atlanta secured an important acquisition. Even before the war Col. Maddox was an active agent in promoting whatever promised to advance the welfare of the city, but it was not until after the war that his influential position in the world of finance enabled him to do his best work in this respect. Public-spirited and enterprising he was always ready to put aside his own personal interests to serve the cause of his fellow citizens, while out of his private means he always responded cheerfully and generously to every call which the community made upon him. Men like Col. Maddox have made Atlanta what she is today. They have blazed out her pathway of progress and have been her pillars of strength. Happy for Atlanta that she has had so many of them. Col. Maddox was born in Putnam county, Ga., on Jan. 3, 1829, of sturdy Scotch parentage. His father was Edward Maddox, an enterprising planter, who moved from Troup county to Putnam early in the century and married Mary F. Sale, of Lincoln county, Ga. Notley Maddox, his paternal grandfather, was an officer in the war for American independence. From his parents Col. Maddox acquired the traits of character which are usually strongly accentuated in the Scotch, viz., integrity, sturdiness and piety, and throughout his long career he illustrated them with peculiar force. On the farm he laid the foundations of the vigorous health, which he enjoyed for so many years of his life, and which enabled him to accomplish so many

difficult undertakings, requiring physical capacity of endurance as well as mental and moral equipment of the very highest order. He was given the benefit of excellent academic advantages, and he supplemented what he learned at school by keeping his eyes open and cultivating his powers of observation. He possessed the rare faculty of being able to assimilate what he learned, and when he started out in life he was well equipped for success. Locating in LaGrange, Ga., in 1851, he was shortly afterward elected sheriff, but subsequently gave up this office to become county treasurer. But his chief interests were centered in merchandising and he was more than ordinarily successful in conducting his business affairs. During his residence in LaGrange he served in the city council with such men as Benjamin H. Hill, John E. Morgan, Judge Bigbam and others who were destined some few years later to figure with prominence in state politics. Being impressed with the idea that Atlanta was the coming metropolis of the state, Col. Maddox made the place his home in 1858, and until the outbreak of the war in 1861 he was actively identified with the interests of his adopted home, having taken his place from the start in the forefront of Atlanta's enterprising business men. As soon as hostilities began he closed up his store with patriotic promptness and organized the Calhoun Guards, of which he was made captain. Shortly afterward Governor Brown placed him temporarily in charge of 6,000 troops at Camp McDonald. In 1862 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Georgia regiment and in 1863 colonel of the Third Georgia reserves. Intrepid as an officer, he was distinguished throughout his four years' service at the front by his uncompromising devotion to the cause of the South as well as by his daring gallantry in defense of the flag. On either side of the line there were few better soldiers than Col. Maddox and none braver. Returning to Atlanta at the close of the war he was confronted with the necessity of starting life anew without one cent of money in his pocket, but, undismayed by the outlook, he went to work with characteristic determination, resolved to pluck success from the ruins which everywhere confronted him, and how well he succeeded, let the story of his subsequent life tell. Rapidly getting on his feet again, he was elected in 1866 to represent Fulton county in the legislature, and while serving in this capacity, was appointed by Governor Jenkins as state agent to buy food for the destitute sufferers under an appropriation of \$200,000 made by the state, and in return for his faithful performance of this duty he received the cordial personal thanks of the

chief executive. Subsequently Col. Maddox rendered the city important service in both branches of the council, especially in the lower, where he served as chairman of the finance committee, and besides wiping out the city's floating debt, succeeded in reducing the rate of interest from 18 to 7 per cent. Until 1879 he was engaged in the cotton business, and dealt in such side lines as tobacco and fertilizers, but in 1879 he organized the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, which was eventually built up into one of the strongest financial institutions of the South and which he served as president until the time of his death. But while the banking business absorbed most of his time, he was interested in various other enterprises, all of which brought him successful results. From 1889 to 1891 he was president of the Atlanta and Florida railroad. Punctilious in all of his business engagements, he enjoyed the confidence of his business associates and the esteem of his fellow citizens. He never swerved from the path of the strictest rectitude, and though he accumulated an immense fortune there were no dirty shillings in the splendid legacy which he bequeathed to his children, no stain upon the honored record which he left behind him at the close of his long and useful career. In 1860 Col. Maddox was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Reynolds, daughter of Col. Permedus Reynolds, one of the leading citizens of Newton county. Mrs. Maddox died in 1890. Two children, both of whom survive, were the fruit of this union: Robert F., Jr., now vice-president of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, and Eula M., wife of Henry S. Jackson, son of the late Justice Howell Jackson of the United States supreme court bench. Col. Maddox died at his home in Atlanta on June 6, 1899, having reached his seventy-first year, and the entire community was plunged in the deepest grief over the loss occasioned by his death. He was an active member of the First Methodist church and was as liberal in his religious benefactions as in the support of public enterprises.

Maddox, Robert Foster, vice-president of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, Atlanta, was born in that city, April 4, 1870, and is a son of Col. Robert F. and Nancy (Reynolds) Maddox, the former of whom was born in LaGrange, Troup county, and the latter in Covington, Newton county, Ga. Notley Maddox, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution. Col. Robert F. Maddox, a sketch of whose life precedes this, was lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Georgia Volunteer infantry in the Civil war, and afterward be-

came one of Atlanta's most honored and influential citizens. In 1880 he founded the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, one of the solid and popular financial concerns of the city of Atlanta, and he



continued president of the bank until his death, June 6, 1899. Robert F. Maddox, the subject of this sketch, was afforded the advantages of the Atlanta schools and then attended the University of Georgia until 1887, when he was matriculated in famous old Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass. He has been identified with the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company since 1889, entering the same in the capacity of collector, and since that time he has advanced through all the executive grades to the position of which he is now

the incumbent, that of vice-president of the institution, while he also controls other capitalistic interests of much importance. He has served as a director in many of the fairs and expositions held in Atlanta and other parts of the South, and formerly served as vice-president of the Southern Inter-State fair association. In 1902-3 he was chairman of the executive council of the Georgia bankers' association, and he has been vice-president of the American bankers' association. He is president of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, treasurer of the Old Dominion Guano Company, treasurer of the associated charities of Atlanta, trustee of the Grady hospital and also the Atlanta medical college. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and is a member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal church South, of Atlanta. On June 12, 1895, Mr. Maddox was united in marriage to Miss Lollie Baxter, daughter of Nathaniel and Laura Lavender Baxter of Nashville, Tenn. They have two children, Robert Foster, Jr., and Nathan Baxter.

Madison, the county seat of Morgan county, is located near the center of the county, at the junction of the Atlanta & Augusta division of the Georgia railway and the Macon & Athens line of the Central of Georgia. It was incorporated as a city in 1866 and in 1890 its charter was amended. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the state, being located on a ridge which divides the waters of Hard Labor and Sugar creeks, the former flowing into the Appalachian river and the latter into the Oconee. Besides the county buildings there are express and telegraph service, a money

order postoffice with rural free delivery, three banks, a cotton compress, a large flour mill, factories turning out spokes, handles, soap, ice, cotton seed oil, fertilizers, a large creamery, electric light plant, water works and both public and private schools. Madison is the central market for the cotton of a considerable territory, handling as high as 20,000 bales a year in good seasons. Before the war the Methodist and Baptist denominations had each a college for young ladies here. They still have schools of advanced grades, and the Presbyterians have established an institution of similar character. The population in 1900 was 1,992 in the town proper, and that of the entire militia district was 2,888. In 1864 a raid of Federal cavalry was made through this part of the state and the Madison Cotton Mills, which were operated by steam power and had been doing successful business for some years, were destroyed by fire.

Madison County was laid out from Oglethorpe, Clarke, Jackson, Franklin and Elbert counties in 1811. It was enlarged by the addition of a part of Clarke in 1813; parts of Elbert and Franklin in 1819; a part of Franklin in 1823; of Clarke in 1829, and of Oglethorpe in 1831. It was named for James Madison, fourth president of the United States. It lies in the northeastern part of the state, and is bounded by Franklin and Banks counties on the north, Hart on the northeast, Elbert on the east, Oglethorpe on the south, Clarke on the southwest, and Jackson on the west. Several streams flow across the surface and the soil along their courses is very fertile. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, sweet and Irish potatoes, field and ground peas and some cotton are raised. Tobacco with proper attention, does well and all kinds of vegetables, fruits and berries thrive. The forests consist of the long leaf pine and various hardwoods common to the section. Gold has been found in Broad river, and iron, granite and quartz are common. The water-power is excellent but little is used. The Seaboard Air Line, and the Smithtonia, Danielsville & Carnesville railroads give good facilities for transportation. Danielsville is the county seat, Carlton, Comer, Dowdy, Colbert, Fort Lamar and Paoli are other towns. The population of the county in 1900 was 13,224, a gain of 2,200 since the census of 1890.

Madras, a village of Coweta county, is on the Atlanta & West Point railroad, about six miles northeast of Newnan. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, some mercantile concerns, and is a shipping point of some importance to that part of the county.

Maggie, a post-hamlet of Pike county, is on the Flint river, six or seven miles west of Reidsboro, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Magnesia.—In the northwestern part of the state there are large quantities of dolomite in the form of crystalline marbles and the hard magnesian limestones. This dolomite is a double carbonate of magnesia and lime and is used for the manufacture of magnesia and its various salts, which are extensively used in pharmaceutical preparations, but the deposits have not as yet become of any commercial importance.

Magnolia, a village of Mitchell county, is about eight miles east of Camilla. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located. (See Homerville).

Malatche, Indian Chief.—(See Musgrove, Mary).

Malbone, a post-village of Bartow county, is near the Etowah river, about half-way between Cartersville and Stilesboro, which are the nearest railroad stations.

Malden Branch, a post-village of Bryan county, reported a population of 62 in 1900. It is a little south of the Seaboard Air Line railway, about three miles east of Lanier, which is the nearest railroad station.

Mallory, a post-hamlet of Morgan county, is about seven miles north of Madison and four southwest of Apalachee, which is the nearest railroad station.



Manahan, Manning Willis, M. D., one of the prominent and able representatives of the homœopathic school of medicine in the state of Georgia, controls a large and prosperous professional business in the city of Atlanta, having his offices in the Grand Opera House building. He claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Hartland township, Huron county, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1859. He is a son of George W. and L. Sophia (Morse) Manahan, the former of whom was born

in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1812, and the latter in Venice, that county, March 18, 1818. The father died in East Orange, N. J., in February, 1891, and the mother died in Norwalk, Ohio, in September, 1894. The doctor's paternal grandfather was Thomas Manahan, who was born on Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1772, and

who died in Hartland, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1858. He married Violetta Silcox, who was born in Flanders, N. J., Jan. 7, 1779, being a daughter of Henry and Sally Silcox, who afterwards moved to what is now Elizabeth, N. J. She died in Norwalk, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1873. Her father distinguished himself during the Revolutionary war, as a trusted follower of the great Washington. He was a lineal descendant of Captain Luce, who was born in 1680 and who was an officer in the British army in the war of 1712 between England and France. Captain Luce died in 1765. L. Sophia (Morse) Manahan was a daughter of Judge Isaac Morse, who was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8, 1782, and who died at Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 14, 1864. Judge Morse was descended from Rev. Jedediah Morse, a distinguished clergyman of the Congregational church and prominent as a geographer. There were three brothers in this family, Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of telegraphy, and Sidney Edwards Morse, a prominent American journalist, inventor and geographer. Doctor Manahan was graduated in the classical course in the high school at Norwalk, Ohio, and later took a university course. In March, 1882, he was graduated in Cleveland Homœopathic hospital college, where he secured his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and also the first clinical prize, receiving honorable mention for a very high percentage in his class examinations. He has attained to distinction and prestige in his profession and has been engaged in the practice of the same in Atlanta since 1882. He is a member of the American institute of homœopathy, the Southern homœopathic medical association, and the Atlanta medical club. He is ex-president of the United States board of pension examiners at Atlanta; has been medical examiner for a number of life-insurance companies, and for a number of years has served as surgeon to the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident association of America, surgeon to Iowa State Traveling Men's association, also holding a similar position with the International Travelers association, of Dallas, Tex. He is a charter member of Gate City Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of Atlanta, and was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, but is tolerant and liberal in his religious views. On Sept. 21, 1881, Doctor Manahan was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Estelle Walker, daughter of George R. and Lucyra (Scott) Walker, of Norwalk, Ohio, where her father is a prominent attorney at law. Dr. and Mrs. Manahan became the parents of two children, both of whom are now deceased: George Leroy was born in Norwalk, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1883, and died in Pensacola, Fla., March 3, 1886;

Manning Maurice was born in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1885, and died July 26, 1888.

Manassas, a town in Tattnall county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about half-way between Collins and Hagan. The population in 1900 was 186. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, stores, schools, churches, etc., and is a shipping point of considerable importance.

Mandeville, a post-hamlet of Carroll county, is a station on the Central of Georgia railway, about half-way between Bremen and Carrollton.

Manganese.—One of the most important ores of manganese is pyrolusite, used in the preparation of oxygen gas, with which it parts at a red heat, and in the manufacture of glass. Another important form is psilomelane, an amorphous mineral, consisting chiefly of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese and the protoxide of barium. In both these forms manganese is found in the northwestern portion of the state. It is extensively mined in Bartow and Floyd counties and is found in deposits of less proportions in all the counties in the Paleozoic area. In the Cave Spring district the ores are found in connection with iron in several localities, the most important deposits of this character beginning in Polk county and extending eight or ten miles northeastward toward the Etowah river. Manganese and manganiferous iron also occur in the narrow Knox basin, west of Cave Spring, and at other places in the district. In the Barnsley district the ore is found in the deep red or chocolate colored loam on the low ridges along Tom's creek. Fifty tons were taken from one pit twenty feet deep in this belt. From a point west of Tunnelhill, in Whitfield county, a chain of manganese bearing ridges runs northeastward into Tennessee. Extensive openings have been made in the deposits along this chain about three miles from Tunnelhill by the Catoosa Mining Company. The annual output of the entire state varies from 3,000 to 10,000 tons, with a value of about \$6 to a ton.

Mann, James Tift, one of Georgia's promising young attorneys, is engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city of Albany, Dougherty county, where he was born on March 24, 1880. He is a son of W. D. and Irene (Tift) Mann, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Albany. The father is now engaged in the real estate business in Albany, and is a prominent and honored citizen of Dougherty county. The mother is a daughter of Col. Nelson Tift, the founder of Albany and for many years prominent

in Georgia affairs. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work. James T. Mann was a student for three years in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and then entered the law de-



partment of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900. He was admitted to the bar soon after leaving the university and has since been established in the practice of his profession in his native city, where he has won a high standing at the bar. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in behalf of which he is an active and effective worker. He is at the present time a member of the Georgia house of representatives, for the term

of 1905-6. In that body he occupies the important position of chairman of military affairs, and he rendered the people of his state a signal service as co-author and one of the champions of the bill abolishing negro militia. He also secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the state militia, in whose welfare he is much interested. In June, 1900, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fourth infantry, Georgia state troops, and in 1902 was promoted to the captaincy of his company. On Jan. 1, 1906, he was made lieutenant-colonel and judge advocate-general of the National Guard of Georgia. On the same date he was made city attorney of Albany. He is also a member of the Albany board of police commissioners and treasurer of the Albany chamber of commerce. In a fraternal way he belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in religious belief is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Manor, a village of Ware county, reported a population of 100 in 1900. It is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about five miles east of the Clinch county line, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and is a trading and shipping point for that part of the county.

Mansfield, a village in the eastern part of Newton county, is on the Covington & Milledgeville division of the Central of Georgia railroad. It has a money order postoffice, from which several routes supply mail to the surrounding rural districts, and is a trading and shipping center of some importance to that part of the

county. It was incorporated by act of the legislature on July 22, 1903.

Manufacturers' Association.—On May 7, 1895, a number of the leading manufacturers of the state met and formed an association for the purpose of advancing their interests by the following methods, as set forth in the resolutions at that time adopted: 1—Collection, compilation and distribution of reliable statistics and special information regarding the progress and possibilities of manufacturing in Georgia. 2—Education of the producer to an intelligent knowledge of the fact that the manufacturer is not, as the politician teaches, his enemy, but a friend who develops a home market for his product. 3—Equitable adjustment of freight and insurance rates. 4—Enactment of just and liberal laws for the protection of both private and corporate capital, and for the promotion of manufacturing in the state. 5—Promotion of a patriotic spirit among our people that shall encourage them to patronize home industries. Since its organization the association has done a great deal of work along the lines indicated and much of the advancement in the manufacturing industries is due to its efforts. (See Textile Manufacturers Association).

Manufacturing.—The first effort to get authentic statistics concerning the manufacturing interests of the United States was at the third national census in 1810. At that time the manufactured products of Georgia and the two Carolinas exceeded in both variety and value those of all the New England States. During the next fifty years, although the growth in this line in the Southern States was very great, the Eastern States forged to the front and became the manufacturing center of the country. In 1860 there were 1,890 establishments in Georgia, with a capital of \$10,890,875, in round numbers, and a product of nearly \$17,000,000. The decade from 1860 to 1870 witnessed the state ravaged by contending armies and involved in such disaster that for the time it would seem development was utterly impossible. Yet in 1870 the number of establishments had multiplied to 3,836 and the value of the output that year was over \$31,000,000. Many small industries, such as the manufacture of brooms, boxes and cooperage, had been started in various parts of the state, while in the larger cities were cotton and woolen mills, tanneries, iron works, sash and door factories, etc. Since the war the manufacturing interests have made steady progress. There has been no boom, but a constant growth that betokens stability. Old factories have been rehabilitated and new ones, equipped with the most approved appliances, have been

founded. According to the census of 1900 there were in the state 7,504 establishments, with an invested capital of \$89,789,656, the value of the annual product being \$106,654,527. The average number of employes was 83,842 and the amount paid in wages was \$20,290,071. The increase in the number of establishments over 1890 was 57 per cent, and the increase in the value of the product was nearly 55 per cent. In 1900 Georgia stood first in the production of turpentine and rosin and second in oil, cotton seed and cake. The principal articles of manufacture were cotton goods, timber products, iron and steel goods and vehicles. There were reported 194 establishments for the manufacture of iron and steel; 87 foundries and machine shops; 21 furniture factories; 99 sash and door factories; 32 car shops and 132 carriage and wagon factories. But the greatest increase was in the textile industries. In this line the growth from 1890 to 1900 was unparalleled in all parts of the country, but the most of it was in the cotton manufacturing interests of the South. In his report for the year 1901 the commissioner of agriculture says: "For the year from Sept. 1, 1899, to Sept. 1, 1900, the growth of the cotton industry in Georgia was beyond all precedent. Many new mills were put in operation and many others were in process of construction on Sept. 1, 1900. By Jan. 1, 1900, there were in operation in Georgia 75 mills with 913,346 spindles, and 21,903 looms. The value of these factories was \$15,614,000. By Sept. 1, 1900, there had been completed 12 new factories and 24 others were approaching completion." By the same report the 111 mills, when in full operation, would have 1,192,486 spindles and 26,645 looms. As an illustration of the growth of the cotton manufacturing industry the census of 1880 gave Georgia's consumption of cotton as 71,389 bales. In 1890 this had reached 145,859 bales and in 1900 it was 304,431 bales, or about one-fourth the entire crop of the state. As the production of cotton goods has gone forward the manufacture of textiles from wool has decreased. In 1870 there were 46 woolen mills in successful operation. With the decline in sheep-raising and a corresponding decrease in the native wool product this number of mills had decreased to 32 in 1880; to 18 in 1890, and to 14 in 1900. In 1890 there were four mills equipped for the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods and in 1900 the number had increased to 16. Most of these mills use both wool and cotton. Within late years a new industry of great importance to the farmers in the South has come into existence, viz.: the production of cotton seed oil and meal. A few years ago the only certain revenue the farmer

received from the cotton crop was from the lint. In 1860 the census department first took notice of cotton seed oil. In 1870 there were 26 establishments reporting its manufacture, with a product of \$2,205,610. In 1880 the number of mills had increased to 45 and in 1890 to 119, the product meanwhile having grown to the value of \$19,335,947. Of these mills 17 were located in Georgia. In 1900 there were 43 mills in the state, with a capital of \$4,098,668, employing 1,591 hands and turning out a product worth \$8,064,112. This was more than the product of the whole country in 1880. In addition to the articles already mentioned Georgia manufactures large quantities of flour and wheat products, brick, tile and pottery, roofing and paving materials, lime, cement, marble and granite monuments and ornamental stone for building purposes, canned goods, artificial ice, coffins, etc. No other state in the Union uses so large an amount of chemical fertilizer, much of which is manufactured at home. In 1880 there were only three fertilizer factories in the state, and these employed but 67 men. Reports from 41 establishments in the census of 1900 show a capital of \$6,663,618, a product of \$3,367,353, and 1,126 employes who received in wages \$293,887. This report was evidently very incomplete, as the commissioner of agriculture gives the number of establishments in October, 1899, at 110, besides 30 concerns from other states that maintained warehouses in Georgia. There is no reason why the progress in all lines of manufacture should not be greater in the future. The cost of living in the South is considerably less than at the North, as the expense of fuel and heavy winter clothing is almost eliminated. For this reason the laborer can live in comfort on less wages and at the same time not live in a manner inferior to his fellow-workmen in the Northern States.

Marble, a post-village of Colquitt county, is on the Georgia Northern railroad, about six miles northwest of Moultrie.

Marble.—Long before the white man learned the extent or value of the Georgia marble deposits the Cherokee Indian used the stone for making bowls and other utensils. The belt in which most of the marble is found is about sixty miles wide, along the region of contact between the Crystalline and Paleozoic areas. It enters the state from North Carolina, in Fannin county, and extends in a southwesterly direction through the counties of Gilmer, Pickens and Cherokee for almost a hundred miles. In the counties of Union and Habersham on the east of this belt some marble of the variegated variety is found, while on the west, in the counties of

Floyd, Gordon, Murray and Whitfield, there are semi-crystalline limestones, which in some respects resemble marble. In Catoosa are quarries from which are taken huge monoliths, suitable for columns, while near the town of Calhoun, Gordon county, are fine specimens of black and variegated marble. The first quarries were opened in Pickens county, not far from the town of Tate, in 1840. Four years later another quarry was opened about two miles east of Jasper, but after a short season was abandoned until 1854, when it was reopened and operated until the outbreak of the war in 1861. After the war it was worked for about two years, after which it was allowed to lie idle until 1885. It then passed into the hands of the Perseverance Marble Company, which equipped a plant with modern machinery and since then it has been one of the leading producers. Early quarrymen used explosives and the blasts shattered the stone so that much of it was wasted. In 1884 the Georgia Marble Company was organized with a capital of \$1,500,000. This company acquired control of some 7,000 acres of marble lands, constructed a railroad from the quarries to the Marietta & North Georgia railway, (Now the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern) shaped up the ragged holes, introduced channeling machines and takes out regularly shaped blocks, some of which weigh from eight to ten tons. The output of the quarries has steadily increased until the value of the annual product approximates \$1,000,000 and Georgia marble has come to be recognized all over the country as one of the most superior building stones known. Among the public buildings in which it has been used may be mentioned the Federal building at Boston; the state capitols of Minnesota and Rhode Island; St. Luke's Hospital, New York; the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, while numerous fine office buildings in various parts of the Union are either built of or decorated with the products of the Georgia quarries and mills. Georgia stands second only to Vermont as a marble producing state, and when it is considered that most of the former's progress has been made within the last twenty years, while Vermont has been in the business for a century, it is safe to predict that within another generation the first honors will travel southward and Georgia will rank second to none.

Marble Hill, a town in Pickens county, takes its name from the deposits of marble in the vicinity. It is about four miles east of Tate, which is the nearest railroad station, and in 1900 reported a population of 150. It has a money order postoffice and is the principal trading point for that part of the county.

Margret, a post-hamlet in the southeastern part of Fannin county, is on the Toccoa river, about fifteen miles from Blueridge, which is the nearest railroad station.

Marietta, the county seat of Cobb county, at an altitude of 1,100 above the sea level, blessed with pure water and a delightful climate and noted as a health resort, is located on the Western & Atlantic or State railroad, about twenty miles from Atlanta. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1834, and has long been noted as an enterprising city with a progressive population. It is lighted by electricity, has good hotels and boarding houses, prosperous commercial houses, express and telegraph offices, a money-order postoffice with rural free delivery, a court house valued at \$40,000, two banks and many fine residences. Among the manufacturing concerns are two chair factories, a paper mill, marble and granite works, ice factory, machine shops, and a knitting mill. One of the chair factories and the paper mill are said to be the largest concerns of the kind in the state. An electric railway connects Marietta with Atlanta and will soon be completed to Kennesaw Mountain, two and one half miles beyond the city. Before the war between the states the site of the Georgia military institute was at Marietta, and many of the young men trained in this school became officers of ability in the army of the Confederate States. Marietta has good schools and churches. There is a Confederate cemetery on the west side of the city and on the east side a National cemetery, both beautifully laid out and well-kept. In the National cemetery lie buried 10,000 Federal soldiers who lost their lives south of the Etowah in the campaign between Sherman and Johnston in 1864. In full view of Marietta stands double-peaked Kennesaw Mountain, from whose summit one can take in a magnificent view of the country, over which for six weeks the Union and Confederate armies met daily in skirmishes and pitched battles. (See Kennesaw Mountain). According to the United States census of 1900, the population of Marietta was 4,446, and that of the entire Marietta district was 7,814.

Marion County was laid out from Muscogee and Lee in 1827. Part of it was added to Crawford in 1827 and part to Muscogee two years later. It was named for Gen. Francis Marion, who did valiant service for the cause of independence during the Revolution. It lies in the western part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Talbot county, on the east by Taylor, Schley and Sumter, on the south and southwest by Webster, and on the west by Chattahoochee and Muscogee. There are no rivers in the

county, but it is crossed by a number of creeks, chiefly tributaries of the Chattahoochee and the Flint. The soil is productive. That in the southern part of the county was originally the best, but owing to lack of care in its cultivation, has been greatly reduced. The pine lands are now attracting much attention and this section is being rapidly settled. Cotton, corn, wheat, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar-cane, sorghum, fruits and vegetables are raised. There is still some pine and hardwood timber along the streams, but the lumber trade is very small. Buena Vista is the county seat, and trade center. Juniper is quite extensively engaged in manufacturing, and Brantley and Tazewell are growing towns. A branch of the Central of Georgia railroad system crosses the southern part of the county from east to west. The population in 1900 was 10,080, a gain of 2,352 in ten years. Some very remarkable Indian mounds are found in the county.



Marks, Charles F., of the Mulherin & Marks Shoe Company, of Augusta, of which he is president and treasurer, is one of the representative young business men of that city, which has been his home from the time of his birth, which here occurred on July 29, 1878. He is a son of David W. and Della V. (Roberts) Marks. He attended the public schools of Augusta and then took a course of study in the Hephzibah high school, at Hephzibah, this county. After leaving school he took a position as

bookkeeper in the cotton office of Alexander & Alexander, of Augusta, remaining with this concern for ten years, at the expiration of which, on June 1, 1904, he engaged in the retail shoe business, having purchased the stock and trade of the well known firm of William Mulherin's Sons & Co., at 870 Broad street. He immediately organized the business under the present title, becoming president and treasurer of the company, his associate in the flourishing enterprise being William J. Mulherin, who is vice-president and secretary. Mr. Marks gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and for five years was a member of the Oglethorpe light infantry. On Aug. 29, 1901, he was married to Miss Nellie R. Hightower, of Augusta.

Marks, David W., Jr., conducts a prosperous grocery business at 1023 Broad street, Augusta, carrying on the enterprise under the title of the Marks Grocery Company. He was born in Augusta, March 1, 1872, and is a son of Rev. David W. and Della V. (Roberts) Marks, both of whom were born in this city. Rev. Dr. Marks is a clergyman of the Baptist church and is now pastor of the Race Creek Baptist church, in Richmond county, maintaining his residence at Monte Sano, near Augusta. His devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in May 1902, and she is survived by five sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. The others are William B., Eugene F., Henry M. and Charles F. After completing a course in the Davidson grammar school, of Augusta, Mr. Marks here entered Osborn's business college, in which he was graduated. In his early business career he was identified with farming and later with the dairy business also, and since 1898 he has been engaged in the retail grocery business, having a well equipped and attractive establishment and catering to an excellent trade. He exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party and is a member of the Baptist church. On Dec. 29, 1895, Mr. Marks was united in marriage to Miss Katie Rebecca Pierce, daughter of James H. and Emma (Rambo) Pierce, of Richmond county, and they have three children—Edith Catharine, Pierce Eugene and Guy Harold.

Marks, William B., the able and popular manager of the Augusta Drug Company, one of the leading wholesale drug concerns of the city of Augusta, was an organizer of the company and is one of its principal stockholders. He was born in Augusta, March 22, 1862, and is a son of David W. and Della V. (Roberts) Marks, the former of whom was born in Augusta, Feb. 1, 1833, and the latter in Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 15, 1843. The father has passed his entire life in Richmond county, in and near Augusta. He now resides in his fine old homestead, Monte Sano, in the village of Sumerville, being a retired capitalist. His cherished and devoted wife passed away on the 8th of May, 1902, at the age of sixty-one years. During the Civil war David W. Marks was identified with the manufacturing of ammunition for the Confederate government, in the arsenal at Augusta. William B. Marks was graduated in that old and popular local institution, Richmond academy, at the age of eighteen years, and in 1883 he was graduated in the Georgia medical college, in Augusta, the medical department of the University of Georgia, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had no intention, however, of following the medical profession, having taken the

technical course in compliance with the wishes of his father. In 1885 he became a clerk in a drug store, where his knowledge of medicine soon enabled him to master the business in all its details, and he was made a licensed pharmacist. In 1897 he engaged in the drug business for himself, purchasing the entire interest of the late George J. Howard in the Howard & Willett Drug Company, wholesale and retail druggists. In 1900 he became one of the organizers of the Augusta Drug Company, his associates in the enterprise being John Phinizy and N. L. Willett, and he has since been general manager of the business, which is exclusively wholesale in its functions. Public-spirited and progressive as a business man and citizen, Mr. Marks takes a deep interest in local affairs, and his political allegiance is given unreservedly to the Democratic party. In his youth he was a member of the Clark light infantry, of Augusta. On Oct. 28, 1888, he wedded Miss Jennie Eugenia Summerau, of Augusta, and they have two children,—Ruth N. and Earl W.



Markwalter, Theodore, was born at Koenigswinter on the Rhine in the kingdom of Prussia, Jan. 28, 1820. His boyhood years were spent in the beautiful region of the Seven Mountains. He received the usual common school education which Germany requires of all her children. He, following family tradition, learned the stone-cutters trade, working in his father's quarry on the Wolkenburg; he also, as his forefathers had done, worked on the famous "Dom" of Cologne. In 1854 with his older brother,

he came to New York, working for a while on the Erie Canal. The year of 1855 found him in Charleston, S. C. In 1856 he was sent to Augusta, Ga. to cut and set the brown stone front of the National bank. The excellence of this work demonstrates his skill. On Dec. 23, 1857, at Hoboken, N. J. he was married to Fredrica Erdman of Waake, Hanover, Germany. He served during the war between the States in the army of the Confederacy, being stationed at Savannah. After the war, upon returning to his home, he began the task of rehabilitating his shattered business. He was progressive, and the love of his art was more to him than the substantial results of his labor. He was far in advance of his times. As a sculptor, his earliest work was the beautiful figure of the Good

Samaritan on the tomb of Doctor Mackey in the Augusta Cemetery. He modeled and executed the first marble statuary portraits in the South. The statue of Dr. Irvine was cut under his personal supervision, and it is to this fact that it owes its perfection. Among his notable works he erected the beautiful monument and exceptional statue of Alexander H. Stephens at Crawfordville, Ga., and also monuments to the Confederate Soldiers on Broad and Greene streets, Augusta. His customers usually extended to him their thanks for his painstaking care, and the excellence of his work. Theodore Markwalter died Aug. 6, 1896 in the love and esteem of the citizens of his adopted country. He was a true Mason, having attained the degree of Knight Templar. His uprightness and integrity of character are the priceless heirlooms to his surviving daughters, Dora (Mrs. Wm. F. Bowe) Augusta, Anna (Mrs. W. S. Pottinger) Savannah, and Josephine (Mrs. J. H. von Sprecken) Augusta.

Marlow, a town in the southwest part of Effingham county, reported a population of 150 in 1900. It is located on the Central of Georgia railroad, has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, and is an important commercial center for the neighborhood.

Marquis, a post-village of Dade county, is on the Chattanooga Southern railroad, about six or seven miles south of the state line.

Married Women.—A wife, owning property in her own right, may make contracts, sue and be sued in her own name, the same as an unmarried woman, so far as her separate estate is concerned, though she cannot bind her separate estate by going security for her husband, and any promise to pay his debts is void. Nor can she sell to her husband or trustee, except by order of the superior court. Where a creditor, having been duly notified, takes her property to satisfy a debt against the husband, she or her children may sue and recover. All the property possessed by a wife at the time of her marriage, and all she may subsequently acquire by inheritance, gift or purchase, shall vest in and belong solely to her, and can not be taken to satisfy any claim whatever against her husband. Her property is not liable for debts contracted by her while acting as the agent of her husband in making purchases for the ordinary support of herself and children, though by special contract she could bind her separate property for that purpose, while acting in her own capacity and not as her husband's agent. A married woman can dispose of her property by will. A wife and her chil-

dren are entitled to twelve months support out of her deceased husband's estate.

Marshallville, a town of Macon county, not far from the line of Houston, is located on one of the main branches of the Central of Georgia railway system and was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1866. It is in the second largest peach growing county of Georgia, and in one season there have been shipped from Marshallville 450 car loads, or 240,000 crates of peaches. The Elberta Crate Company is kept busy supplying crates for the fruit growers and shippers. This town is the home of Mr. Samuel B. Rumph, originator of the renowned Elberta peach, which was named for his wife, "Elberta." In easy sight of the veranda of his house are more than 80,000 peach trees, and on the same farm are raised grapes from which wines of fine quality are made. Marshallville has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice, a bank, several good mercantile establishments and many attractive homes. It also has a good high school, as well as schools of lower grade, and several good church buildings. According to the census of 1900, the population of the district was 2,888, of whom 879 lived within the corporate limits of the town.

Marthasville.—(See Atlanta).

Martin, a town in the northern part of Franklin county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Sept. 7, 1891. In 1900 it had a population of 160. It is on the Elberton & Toccoa division of the Southern railway, has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, and is an important trading and shipping point.



Martin, Charles C., general agent of the Seaboard Air Line railroad at Savannah, Ga., was born in Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 11, 1865. He is a son of the late Joseph Martin, former president of the First National bank of Huntsville, and a native of London, England, where he was reared to maturity, having come to America in the '50s. His wife, whose maiden name was Virginia O. White, and who also is deceased, was born in Virginia, of staunch old Revolutionary stock and patrician lineage. Charles C.

Martin was reared in his native city, in whose public schools he secured his early educational discipline, after which he attended

the Alabama State normal college, at Florence. In 1885 he initiated his railroad career, in Memphis, Tenn., as claim clerk in the office of the general freight agent of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, now a portion of the Southern railway system. Shortly afterward he was promoted to the office of chief clerk for the train-master of the same road, with headquarters at Tuscumbia, Ala., and in 1888 he became agent for the same line at Corinth, Miss. In 1889 he became agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad at Atlanta, Ga., and in 1892, upon the consolidation of the lines of the Southern railway—the Richmond & Danville, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and the Atlanta & Florida,—he was made general agent of the consolidated lines at Atlanta. In 1896 he came to Savannah as general agent of the Georgia & Alabama railroad, and in 1900 was made general agent of the consolidated lines of the Seaboard Air Line, in this city, which important position he still holds. His rise has been rapid and noteworthy, and attests his ability and discrimination as an executive. He is a member of the Savannah cotton exchange, board of trade, and chamber of commerce, the Oglethorpe club, the Savannah Yacht club, the Guards club, the Chatham Hunt club, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. For two years he has been chairman of the regatta committee of the Savannah Yacht club, in whose affairs he is enthusiastic. In politics he clings to the ancestral faith, being a stanch Democrat. On Oct. 6, 1883, Mr. Martin married Miss Ada Jamar, of Huntsville, Alabama, who died Dec. 29, 1900, leaving three children,—Charles C., Jr., Mamie Virginia, and Cora Jamar.



Martin, Clarence Datus, auditor of traffic of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and the Ocean Steamship Company, with headquarters in the city of Savannah, was born in Augusta, Richmond county, Ga., Feb. 6, 1876. He is a son of Orin Datus Davis Martin, who was born in Wytheville, Wythe county, Va., Aug. 10, 1837, and Adaline Martin, who was born in the city of Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1851. Col. John Martin, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, representing Caroline county in 1739-40, and King William county from 1753 to 1755, inclusive, being still a mem-

ber of the body at the time of his death, in 1756. The maternal great-grandfather of Orin D. D. Martin was Gen. Thomas Davis, of Fayetteville, N. C., who served as general of the Continental line during the Revolution. Clarence D. Martin was educated in the schools of his native city, and entered railway service on Feb. 15, 1892, since which time he has been consecutively the incumbent of the following named positions: to March 10, 1893, clerk in the auditor's office of the Georgia railroad; March 30, 1893, to Sept. 10, 1894, chief clerk freight department auditor's office, same road; Sept. 10, 1894, to Nov. 6, 1899, traveling auditor same road; Nov. 6, 1899 to Feb. 11, 1901, traveling auditor of the Atlanta & West Point railroad and The Western railway of Alabama; Feb. 11, 1901, to August 1st following, division traveling auditor of the Central of Georgia Railway Company; Aug. 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, general traveling auditor of same railroad and also of the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah; July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, freight and passenger accountant for same companies; and since that time to date of this writing, auditor of traffic for same companies. Mr. Martin is a member of the Presbyterian church.



Martin, Clarence H., one of the successful and popular members of the bar of Irwin county, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Ocilla, where he is also the incumbent of the office of city recorder. He was born in Edison, Calhoun county, Ga., April 6, 1875, a son of Rev. John W. and Emma (Hendry) Martin, the former born in Bethel, March 10, 1850, and the latter in Cuthbert, Randolph county, Ga., Sept. 21, 1852. The father is a prominent clergyman of the Missionary Baptist church. His father

is also a Baptist minister and is now eighty-seven years of age, and the mother is also living, aged eighty-six years. This venerable couple became the parents of six sons and seven daughters, all living except one daughter, Mrs. Esther Pope, who died in Texas, about fifteen years ago, and one son, Riley, who was robbed and murdered, near Bainbridge, Ga., about thirty years ago. The mother of the subject of this sketch is a daughter of Alexander B. Hendry, who was judge of the inferior court of Randolph county and was also a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, as was likewise his son Marion. Rev. John W. and Emma (Hendry)

Martin have six sons and one daughter. Clarence H. Martin was afforded the advantages of Cuthbert military college, after leaving which he entered the law department of the University of Georgia, where he was graduated June 16, 1897, at the age of twenty-two years, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and was admitted to the bar of his native state. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Ocilla, where he has met with marked success. He makes a specialty of commercial law and is attorney for several large corporations. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and is rendering efficient service as city recorder. He and his wife are prominent members of the Missionary Baptist church and for several years he was clerk and superintendent of the Sunday school of the church in Ocilla. He is a Master Mason and is keeper of records and seals and also master of finance in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. On Nov. 7, 1900, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Sarah L. Goethe, daughter of Dr. John E. and Susie (Lambert) Goethe, of Ocilla, and they have two children—Robert L. and Emma Sue.

Martin Institute, located at Jefferson, the county seat of Jackson county, was founded and endowed by William Martin, and is one of the oldest endowed schools in the state. For many years it has ranked as one of the best schools in Georgia and stands deservedly high as an educational institution. It is now a part of the public school system.

Martin, John, one of the early governors of Georgia, was born about 1730. The first mention of him in history was when Governor Wright appointed him naval officer at the port of Sunbury in 1761. He played an important part in Revolutionary affairs, being a member of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety in 1775; captain of artillery in 1781; subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the Georgia brigade and representative in the legislature. In 1782 he was chosen governor of the state and it was during his administration that the British evacuated Savannah. His term as governor expired Jan. 21, 1783, and ten days later he was elected treasurer of state. About the same time he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Cherokee Indians. The place and date of his death are not recorded.

Martindale, a post-hamlet of Walker county, is on the Central of Georgia railway, not far from the Chattooga county line.

Martinez, a post-village of Richmond county, is on the Charleston & Western Carolina railroad, about eight miles northwest of

Augusta, and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Martyn, Benjamin, secretary to the Georgia trustees during the life of the first charter, was an Englishman by birth and a man of high character and ability. He served the first year as secretary without remuneration. When some people were inclined to criticize the course of the trustees he wrote three works in their defense, viz: "An Impartial Inquiry into the State and Utility of the Province of Georgia," "Reasons for Establishing the Colony of Georgia," and an account showing the progress of the colony.

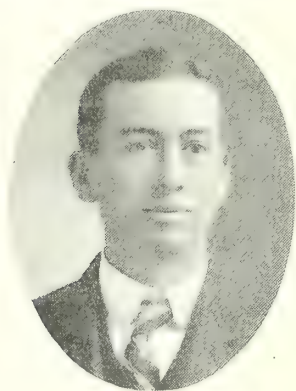
Mason, a post-village of Heard county, is not far from the Alabama line and is ten miles west of Franklin. Roanoke, Ala., is the nearest railroad station.

Masonic Orphans' Home.—(See Charitable Institutions).

Masons.—The history of Masonry—or more properly speaking the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons—in Georgia dates from the year 1735, when Lord Weymouth, the Grand Master of the Masons of England, issued a warrant to Roger Lacey to open a "particular" lodge in Savannah. This was named King Solomon's Lodge, of which Lacey served as master until 1757. Among its members were Noble Jones, Grey Elliott and Gen. Samuel Elbert, who figured prominently in the Revolution. There is a story to the effect that the first lodge of Masons in Georgia was held under a large live-oak tree, at Sunbury, and that General Oglethorpe presided as master. This tree died about 1870 and from the timber Masonic tools were made and distributed among various lodges, where they are preserved as relics. A chair of live-oak made from this old tree is in Solomon's Lodge at Savannah. At the close of the Revolution two lodges, King Solomon's and Hiram, held a convention at Savannah, in December, 1787, and elected "Grand Lodge" officers. Although these two lodges were chartered by two different authorities, the former by the Grand Lodge of England and the latter by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, there were no dissensions between them, however, and the Grand Lodge thus established became the supreme Masonic authority for the state. In 1820 the lodge records were destroyed by the great fire in Savannah and consequently but little is known of its transactions. The proceedings from 1820 to 1850 are out of print, with the exception of three or four years, and no authentic history of the order can be traced during that period, further than that it enjoyed a steady growth in numbers and importance. Its prosperity was interrupted by the Civil war and in the consequent depression

of business, the fostering of charitable institutions, etc., the Grand Lodge became so seriously involved financially that for a time the annual sessions were done away with, and the Grand Lodge met biennially in order to free the institution from debt. This was accomplished in a few years, a new era of prosperity came to the order and the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge were resumed. At the present time (1905) there are 470 lodges in the state, with a membership of about 25,000. Royal Arch chapters and commanderies of Knights Templars have been established in nearly all the larger towns, and the Scottish Rite is well represented in the citizenship of Georgia.

Massee, a post-village of Berrien county, is on the Nashville & Sparks railroad, about half-way between the two terminals. The population in 1900 was 100. It is an important trading and shipping point for that portion of the county.



Massee, Marion H., is one of the representative business men and honored citizens of Macon, where he is identified with industrial enterprises of wide scope and importance. He was born in Marshallville, Macon county, Ga., Dec. 31, 1869, and is a son of Oliver J. and Laura C. (Jordan) Massee, the former of whom was born near Marshallville, in 1849, and the latter near Reynolds, Taylor county, this state, in 1852. The paternal grandfather, Dr. D. W. Massee, came to Georgia from North Carolina, about the year 1827, having been a lad of seven years at the time. He became a successful planter and large slave-owner prior to the Civil war and was also an able physician and surgeon. He was a surgeon in the Confederate service and for a time in service professionally at Andersonville prison. The mother of the subject of this review, is a daughter of Henry Jordan, who likewise served valiantly as a soldier of the Confederacy. Her mother was a daughter of James Carson, who was prominent and influential in the Baptist church, having been one of the leading spirits in the "Missionary" wing when the separation from the "Primitive" Baptist organization took place, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Marion H. Massee was afforded the advantages of an excellent private school in his native town of Marshallville, the institution having been under the supervision of Prof. J. W. Frederick, and

he has duly profited in later years by the lessons gained under the direction of that wisest of all headmasters, experience. In 1888, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Macon, where he gained his initial experience in the lumber business, as an employe of the firm of Hendrix & Willingham. He made rapid advancement, finally becoming vice-president of the Willingham Sash & Door Company, which position he retained three years, at the expiration of which he sold his interest in the business, in 1900. He then became one of the interested principals in the Massee Lumber Company, the province of operations being enlarged and a reorganization taking place, under the title of the Massee & Felton Lumber Company, of which he was made president, an office which he still retains. From a small retail business this concern's enterprise has grown to be one of distinctive importance. The company now has a capital stock of \$280,000 and a surplus fund nearly as great. Its business extends into almost every state east of the Mississippi river, with an especially large trade along the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Massee is also president of the Redmond-Massee Fuel Company and vice-president of the Georgia Spool & Bobbin Company, both of Macon. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the now flourishing organization known as the Yellow Pine Sash, Door & Blind Manufacturers' association, and was its first president. He is aligned with the Democratic party, and while he takes no active or aggressive part in political affairs he never fails to vote on every question touching the general weal, always following the dictates of conscience in this respect, as in all other relations of life. He is a devoted adherent of the Missionary Baptist church, of which he has been a member since he was sixteen years of age. He makes his religion a part of his everyday life, ever endeavoring to observe the Bible motto, "Zealous in business, serving the Lord." Such lives must ever offer both lesson and incentive. On Nov. 13, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Massee to Miss Annie Laurie Cleveland, daughter of Thomas S. and Annie (Wright) Cleveland, of Wartrace, Tenn. Of the three children of this union two are living,—Thomas Cleveland and Marion Francis. Augustus Felton, the youngest, died in November, 1904, at the age of two years. Mrs. Massee is a niece of the late Judge Wright, of Rome, Ga., in the maternal line, and in the paternal line is descended from Jeremiah Cleveland, of South Carolina, who removed thence to Wartrace, nearly a century ago who was one of the promoters

in the building of the North Carolina & St. Louis railroad, from Nashville to Chattanooga, Tenn.



Massey, William Calhoun, is one of the representative business men and popular citizens of the capital city of Georgia and is a scion of ancestry long and prominently identified with the annals of American history. He was born in Madison, Morgan county, Ga., July 10, 1866, a son of Nathan and Mary Elizabeth (Calhoun) Massey, the former born in Greene county, Ga., June 29, 1807, and the latter, his fourth wife, in Abbeville district, S. C., June 22, 1821. The Massey family originated in Normandy,

where there is still a town bearing the name. Representatives of the family were participants in the wars under William the Conqueror, and upon them were conferred grants of land comprising the counties of Durham and Chester, Ireland, after the Norman conquest. Col. James Massey, for meritorious service in the English army, was elevated to the peerage, and the honor is still held by the head of that branch of the family resident at the ancient seat in Ireland. William Massey was one of the early colonists of Virginia. Gen. Elijah Massey and Maj. Thomas Massey were gallant soldiers of the American Revolution and close friends of General Washington. The Calhoun family has also been one illustrious in the history of America. Nathan Massey, the father of the subject of this review, was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Morgan county, Ga., where he removed from Greene county and became prominent in the affairs of the new county. He gained a competency and was one of the extensive planters of Morgan county, owning a number of fine tracts of land and also having mercantile interests in the city of Madison for a number of years. The Civil war resulted in the destruction or confiscation of a large portion of his estate, and he passed the closing years of his life in Fulton county. He was a zealous member of the Baptist church, as was also his father, Reuben Massey, and his integrity and honor were impregnable. His wife was a strict Presbyterian. Both were active in church work and in the upholding of charitable enterprises. Mr. Massey attained to the age of eighty-five years, his wife having been seventy-seven years old at her death. Nathan Massey was an appreciative and active member of the Masonic

fraternity, and aided in the establishing and upbuilding of various Baptist churches as well as the Georgia female college, at Madison, which flourished before the war. Owing to an ocular defect he was found ineligible for active service in the Confederate army, but he rendered effective aid to the cause, especially in caring for the families of soldiers and providing for the necessities of the ill and wounded soldiers, a number of whom they received into their own home. One of these was a relative, the poet Sidney Lanier, who was there restored to health after his release from a Federal prison. William C. Massey was afforded the advantages of the excellent public-school system of Atlanta, where he was reared to maturity, and he supplemented this by a course in business training. He finally determined to prepare himself for the work of expert shorthand reporting, and with this end in view perfected himself in both the Graham and Pitman systems and also devoted much time to collateral studies. Not finding an opening as official court reporter he engaged in special newspaper work for the local papers and also did much general reporting for various assemblies and proceedings where his services came into requisition. In 1893 he accepted the position of private secretary to H. M. Atkinson, the well known railroad magnate, and later he occupied a position in the United States civil service, in the war department, being assigned to duty in the office of the adjutant-general in the first Department of the Gulf, which was abolished after the Spanish-American war. He was tendered a position in the Philippines but determined to remain in Atlanta, and to follow the work of the profession for which he had fitted himself. With marked initiative talent he conceived the plan of gaining practical control of the general stenographic business in Atlanta, with a view to improving the service and bringing it up to the highest standard of efficiency. In 1904 he organized the Massey Reporting Company, modeled after large enterprises of the sort in the metropolitan centers but adapted to local needs. He has achieved splendid success and built up an important and representative business. He is known as an expert shorthand reporter and his services in this line have been in demand at many important conventions and in the reporting of notable public addresses. He is now the incumbent of the offices of commissioner of the Fulton superior court and the United States court of claims in Atlanta, and assistant official reporter of the Flint circuit, his technical services being of great value in these positions. Mr. Massey is a member of the National Shorthand reporters' association and is a member of its executive committee.

in Georgia. He was captain of that popular military organization, the Atlanta Grays, at the inception of the Spanish-American war, at which time it was held in readiness to enter the volunteer service of the United States, but was not called into requisition. Captain Massey was in the military service with the state troops from 1891 to 1900, when he resigned his commission as captain, after having made an admirable record. In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. On June 15, 1899, he was married to Miss Rosabel Jones, daughter of Dunwody and Cornelia (Ashley) Jones, of Atlanta, both representatives of distinguished families long established in America. Mrs. Massey was summoned to the life eternal on Dec. 15, 1904, leaving no children. She was a woman of gracious presence and marked culture and is deeply mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends.

Mat, a post-hamlet of Forsyth county, is on a branch of the Etowah river, about seven miles north of Cumming. Ball Ground is the most convenient railroad station.



Matheson, Kenneth Gordon, A. M., LL. D., president of the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, was born at Cheraw, S. C., July 28, 1864, a son of John F. and Mary E. Matheson, the former a native of Lochalsh, Scotland, and the latter born at Cheraw on Nov. 7, 1832. His great-great-grandfathers, Capt. William DeWitt and James Chapman, and four sons of the latter, James, Jr., John, William and Allan, were soldiers in the American army in the Revolutionary war. William and John were killed

at Camden, S. C., being regulars under Dekalb, and Allan, though very young, served as a trooper during the war. Martin DeWitt, a great-great-great-grandfather, although a very old man, also served in the war for independence. Allan Chapman married Eleanor, daughter of Capt. William DeWitt, and this couple were the great-grandparents of Doctor Matheson. Captain DeWitt was so active in his devotion to the cause of liberty that his house was burned by Tories, and it is related that on one occasion, while he was in the army, his wife and son, John DeWitt, then a boy of sixteen years of age, were accosted at their home by a party of British. When the boy resented some insolent remark addressed to his

mother he was struck on the head with a sword by an officer, inflicting a scar that he carried to his grave. Capt. William DeWitt became a man of prominence after the war and was elected high sheriff of the Cheraws. In 1782, when a treaty was signed, Governor Rutledge issued writs of election to General Marion, and Captain DeWitt was elected representative. Two years later he was elected senator. To accept these positions he had to resign the office of high sheriff, in which he was succeeded by Allan Chapman. Captain DeWitt married Mary Devonald, a woman of great beauty, whose father, Daniel Devonald, had an original grant of land and was a wealthy planter. Another maternal ancestor of Doctor Matheson was Dr. Thomas Graham, a member of the well known Graham family of Virginia and North Carolina. The original American representative of this family was an officer in the battle of Flodden Field in 1746, and came to this country soon afterward. The descendants of the Graham, DeWitt and Chapman families have occupied many positions of prominence in the Carolinas and Alabama. John F. Matheson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent banker, and an influential and much beloved citizen of Cheraw, where he continued to reside until his death in 1878. Doctor Matheson received his early education in the Cheraw academy, after which he entered the South Carolina military academy at Charleston, an institution locally known as the "Citadel," where for three years he was battalion adjutant. During this time he formed the acquaintance of Capt. Lyman Hall, recently graduated at West Point, and then adjutant of the military post at Charleston. Between the two grew up a friendship that remained unbroken until the death of Captain Hall on Aug. 16, 1905, being at that time president of the Georgia School of Technology. After leaving the "Citadel" Doctor Matheson was for three years commandant of cadets in the Georgia military college at Milledgeville, and for the succeeding two years held the position of assistant professor of English in the University of Tennessee. This place he resigned to accept that of commandant and professor of English in the Missouri military college at Mexico, Mo., the first genuine military school west of the Mississippi. He was offered the position of assistant superintendent of this school, but declined to enter Leland Stanford university, where he took a post-graduate course and was granted the degree of Master of Arts in 1897. The same year he came to Atlanta as assistant professor of English in the school of which he is now the executive head. Three months later he was raised to the full professorship. Since coming to

Atlanta he has done effective post graduate work in the University of Chicago and Columbia university, of New York. In the latter institution he completed all the residential requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. After the death of Captain Hall the trustees of the technological school voted to retain Doctor Matheson as chairman of the faculty for an indefinite period, and on June 21, 1906, he was unanimously elected to the presidency of the institution. Just the day before this election he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Washington and Lee university. Doctor Matheson is a Democrat in his political convictions and in religious matters he holds to the faith of the Presbyterian denomination, being now an elder in the North avenue Presbyterian church, (Southern) of Atlanta. On Dec. 27, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Seddon Fleet, daughter of Alexander Frederick and Belle (Seddon) Fleet, of Virginia, and they have three children: Belle Seddon, Kenneth Gordon and Frederick Graham, aged respectively six, four and one and a half years. (1906). Col. A. F. Fleet is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and during the Civil war was adjutant of General Wise's brigade. He is now superintendent of the Culver, Ind., military academy, a son, John S. Fleet, being assistant superintendent of the same school. Another son, Henry W., is a lieutenant in the regular army of the United States, and W. A. Fleet, is a Cecil Rhodes student at Oxford, England. Mrs. Matheson's mother is a niece of John Seddon, former secretary of war of the Confederate States. Doctor Matheson is a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity and the Auxilium club, of Atlanta.

Mathis, a post-hamlet of Rabun county, is on the Tallulah Falls railway, about seven miles south of Clayton.

Matlock, a post-village of Tattnall county, with a population of 48 in 1900, is about four miles southwest of Glennville, which is the nearest railroad station.

Matthews, a town in the northern part of Jefferson county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on August 1, 1904. The population in 1900 was 150. It has a money order postoffice, with a number of rural free delivery routes, is located on the line of the Augusta Southern railroad, and is the principal trading center and shipping point in that section of the county.

Matthews, George, one of the governors of Georgia under the constitution of 1777, was born in the year 1739, in Augusta county, Va., where his father, John Matthews, had settled upon coming from Ireland two years before. The son distinguished himself

in the wars with the Indians, and at the battle of Point Pleasant in October, 1774, commanded a company of Virginians, every man of whom was over six feet in height. This company, with those of Captains Shelby and Stewart, made the successful flank movement by way of Crooked creek that drove the Indians from the field. The following year he was made colonel of the Ninth Virginia regiment, and joined the American forces under Washington. He fought at Brandywine; was captured at the battle of Germantown; after his exchange he served with General Greene until the close of the war, and in 1785 removed to Georgia, locating at Goose Pond, on the Broad river in Oglethorpe county. In 1786, after only one year's residence in the state, he was elected governor to succeed Edward Telfair. In 1788, after Georgia had ratified the Federal constitution, he was elected a member of the First United States Congress. In November, 1793, he again succeeded Edward Telfair as governor, was reelected in 1794 and again in 1795. During his last term he approved the famous "Yazoo Land Act," and while he doubtless signed it with honest intentions the act always remained a blot upon his otherwise irreproachable public career. President Adams nominated him for governor of the Mississippi Territory, but recalled the appointment on account of the "Yazoo act." Matthews went to Washington to chastise the president, but the matter was compromised by Adams appointing Governor Matthews' son supervisor of public revenues in Georgia. In 1811 he was appointed by President Madison to negotiate a treaty for the annexation of Florida. He succeeded, but Madison refused to sanction the treaty and a second time Matthews started for Washington to inflict summary punishment upon the chief executive of the nation. On his way he was taken ill and died at Augusta, Augst 12, 1812.

Matthews' Bluff.—In the spring of 1781 Captains Johnston and McKay, with a small force of militia, were employed in watching the communication between the British posts at Augusta and Savannah. By concealing themselves along the swamps which bordered on the river they had succeeded in intercepting several boats and in capturing or destroying considerable quantities of stores or provisions in transit. Colonel Brown, commanding at Augusta, sent a detachment to drive the Americans away from the river. Johnston and McKay, learning of this movement, took a strong position at Matthews' Bluff, where a skirmish occurred about the middle of April. Although the British were superior in numbers they were defeated with a loss of sixteen men killed, among whom

was the commanding officer, and the rest were compelled to retreat to Augusta.

Mattison, William A.—The city of Augusta is fortunate in the personnel of its municipal officials, and one of the able representatives is Mr. Mattison, who is superintendent of streets and drains. He was born in Abbeville, S. C., Oct. 3, 1862, and is a son of Frank and Sarah (Mosely) Mattison, both of whom were likewise born in Abbeville district. The father, who was a planter by vocation, went forth in defense of the Confederate cause, as a member of a South Carolina regiment, and was killed in battle near the close of the war. His widow now resides in the home of her son William A., subject of this sketch. After the war she, in company with her three children, removed to Augusta, where she has since resided. Her elder daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Thomas Wallace and both are now deceased; Emma is the wife of Henry Starnes, of Augusta. The paternal grandfather, Archibald Mattison, was a native of Scotland, and he at one time owned an interest in Stone mountain, Ga. William A. Mattison received his entire educational discipline under the effective instruction of his mother, who is a woman of much culture and who devoted herself earnestly to the care and education of her children. The only son, owing to the death of his father, as noted, was early compelled to depend largely upon his own resources and to assist his widowed mother was his early ambition. When but eight years of age he secured employment as a driver of cattle and later he worked in a cotton mill. While yet in his 'teens he learned the machinist's trade, and was employed thereafter as a mechanic for several years. From 1890 to 1900 Mr. Mattison was engaged in the real-estate business in Augusta, and during this period he also conducted a grocery store, which he still owns. Prior to 1890 he was a member of the fire department of Augusta, and from 1900 to 1904 he was a member of the board of police commissioners. In January, 1904, he was appointed to his present office, in which he is giving a most satisfactory administration. He is a stanch Democrat, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of the World. On April 1, 1886, Mr. Mattison was married to Miss Willie Kilgore, of Athens, Ga. She died on Aug. 28, 1889, and on Jan. 25, 1892, he wedded Mrs. Marcella (Jones) Dinkins, of Aiken county, S. C. George F. Mattison is a son of the first marriage of the subject of this review, and Lula, daughter of Mrs. Mattison by her first marriage, is the wife of Jesse Sells, of Augusta.

Max, a post-hamlet of Talbot county, is about eight miles north-east of Talbotton, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Maxeys, a town in Oglethorpe county, is located on the Georgia railroad, about ten miles south of Crawford. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some manufacturing and mercantile interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 209.

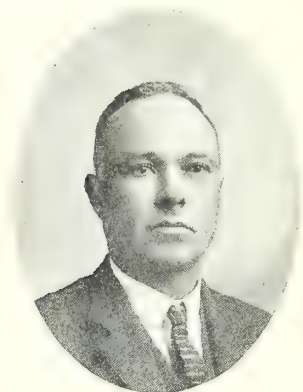
Maxwell, a village in the northern part of Jasper county, reported a population of 56 in 1900. It is a little west of Kelly, which is the nearest railroad station, has a money order postoffice, and is a trading point for the neighborhood.



Maxwell, Charles A., superintendent of the municipal canal and water works of the city of Augusta, was born on the Brandywine river, near the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., Oct. 14, 1844. He is a son of Hamilton and Elizabeth (Watson) Maxwell, the former of whom was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and the latter in Delaware county, Pa. In 1867 they removed from the state of Delaware to Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa., where they passed the remainder of their lives, the

father passing to his reward in 1891, and the mother's death occurred in 1901. Hamilton Maxwell was a cotton manufacturer, an able and honorable business man, and a worthy citizen. Charles A. Maxwell was educated in Genessee college, Lima, N. Y., and at the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as rodman with an engineering corps. He advanced to the position of leveler and finally to that of transit man, remaining in the employ of the company mentioned for a period of five years, during which he gained most valuable experience. He thereafter was employed one year as a bookkeeper in Philadelphia, and then identified himself with his father's cotton mill, at Conshohocken, being concerned in the management of the enterprise from 1867 until 1882. He then accepted a position as traveling representative for a yarn-commission house in Philadelphia, in whose interests he came to Augusta in 1886, made plans for and superintended the erection of a cotton mill here established by the firm. He remained manager of the mill for some time and has continuously maintained his home in Augusta. At the time of

the erection of the new postoffice building in Augusta Mr. Maxwell was employed in the office of its superintendent. Later he remodeled a cotton mill in this county, after which he had charge of the equipping of the power plant of the Augusta street railway. Since 1891 he has been in the service of the city government in various capacities, and has been superintendent of the canal and water works since 1895, being an able and popular official. He is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, is a Knight Templar Mason, and is a member of the American Water Works association. On June 6, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances C. Likens, of Wilmington, Del., and they have one daughter, Frances C., who remains a member of the home circle.



Maxwell, Thomas R., dealer in furniture, wholesale and retail, in the city of Augusta, was born on the homestead plantation, in Dublin county, N. C., Oct. 29, 1856, which county was also the birthplace of his parents, John and Catharine (Quinn) Maxwell, who there passed their entire lives. The father was a successful farmer and served during the Civil war as a soldier of the Confederacy. Thomas R. Maxwell attended school in a limited degree, but that he made good use of his opportunities and

gained much through individual study outside the schoolroom is evident when it is stated that at the age of twenty-one years he began teaching school. During his career as a pedagogue he greatly widened his scope of knowledge through well directed study and reading. For several years he taught in the schools of his native county during the winter months, passing the intervening summers on the farm and in the turpentine woods. In 1887 he located in Goldsboro, N. C., where he became manager of a small furniture store. On May 1, 1888, he took a clerical position in a furniture establishment in the city of Charleston, S. C., and in December following he removed to Augusta, where he engaged in the same line of trade on his own account, his sole capital at the time being \$320. By good management, progressive methods and fair dealing he has built up a large and prosperous business and attained to success of no equivocal order. In 1900 he erected one of the finest business blocks in the city, the same being located at 1030, 1032 and 1034 Broad street, the block having three large and finely

appointed business rooms, two of which he rents, the third being occupied by his furniture business which now represents one of the largest and most important enterprises of the sort in the city. He is also a stockholder in the large furniture house here conducted under the title of Thomas & Barton Company; is also interested in furniture stores in Columbus and Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., and in former years he had branch furniture stores in Charlotte, N. C., and Richmond, Va. In 1901 he erected his beautiful modern residence, in Summerville, a most attractive suburb of Augusta. He is a director of the National Exchange bank and the Merchants' bank, both of Augusta; is a member of the directorate of the O'Connor & Schweers Paint Company, and also of the Thomas & Barton Company, previously mentioned. Mr. Maxwell is the owner of a large amount of valuable realty in Augusta, including a number of residence properties. He is a Master Mason, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Travelers' Protective association and the Augusta Country club. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church South. On Oct. 5, 1892, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage to Miss Lula C. Dickerson, of LaGrange, Ga., and they have four children: Allan Q., Nina E., Edna, and Lula.

Maxwelton, a town in the northern part of Clayton county, reported a population of 165 in 1900. It is near the Southern and Central of Georgia railways and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Mayday, a post-hamlet of Echols county, is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, about fifteen miles east of Valdosta.

Mayfield, a town in Hancock county, is on the Macon & Camak division of the Georgia railroad, at the point where it crosses the Ogeechee river. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 93.

Mayhaw, a post-hamlet in the western part of Miller county, is about ten miles from Colquitt, which is the nearest railroad station.

Maysville, a town of northeast Georgia, partly in Banks and partly in Jackson county, is on a branch of the Southern railway connecting Athens with Lula. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1879, and in 1900 had a population of 453, of whom 309 lived in Banks county and the rest in Jackson. It has express and

telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a bank, several good commercial houses, schools and churches, and an oil mill doing an active and profitable business.

Mead, Cowles, was born in Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Ninth Congress but was unseated in December, 1805, by the successful contest of Thomas Spalding. In 1806 he was appointed secretary of the Mississippi Territory.

Means, Alexander, physician and educator, was born at Statesville, N. C., Feb. 6, 1801. He was educated at home and in a school conducted by Milton Ladd at Wilkesboro. At the age of fourteen years his education was finished so far as attending school was concerned, but he remained a student all his life. About 1816 he came to Georgia, walking the greater part of the way. He taught for a time in Greene county and later at Madison in Morgan county, where he began the study of medicine under Drs. Randolph and Walker. In 1825 he took a course of lectures in the Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky., after which he began practice in Putnam county, but after one year there formed a partnership with Dr. Henry Gaither at Covington, where he remained for six years. In the meantime he had united with the Methodist Episcopal church and in 1829 was licensed to preach. When the manual labor school was established at Covington by the Georgia conference in 1834, Dr. Means was elected the first rector, which position he held until the school was absorbed by Emory college four years later. He then took special courses in the old Pennsylvania college and the Jefferson medical college, and in 1840 was made professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the medical college at Augusta, where he remained for nineteen years, at the same time engaging in educational work elsewhere. In May, 1854 he was called to the presidency of Emory college, having served the previous year as president of the Masonic female college at Covington. He resigned the presidency of Emory in 1855 and in the summer of 1857 visited Europe, afterward serving for about twelve years as professor of chemistry in the Atlanta medical college. He was a member of the secession convention in 1861, and in 1868 was appointed the first state chemist of Georgia, a position he held until 1877. He was a preacher of rare eloquence and power and wrote a number of poems. He died on June 5, 1883.

Meansville, an incorporated town of Pike county, is on the Southern railroad, about five miles south of Zebulon, and in 1900 reported a population of 155. It has a money order postoffice, with

rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, and is an important shipping point.

Meda, a post-hamlet of Putnam county, is on the Covington & Milledgeville division of the Central of Georgia railway, about five miles south of Eatonton.

Medders, a post-hamlet of Appling county, is twelve miles due south of Baxley. Rockingham, on the Atlantic & Birmingham, is the nearest railroad station.

Medical Association.—In February, 1849, the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia caused to be published in the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal the following notice: "To the Physicians of Georgia.—The faculty of the Medical College of Georgia suggest to the medical profession of the state the propriety of organizing an association. Since the institution of the National or American association, our sister states, Alabama and South Carolina, have taken action on the subject. It is therefore proper to call a convention of the physicians of Georgia, to be held in the city of Augusta on Next Tuesday, February 20th; then to adopt such measures for the improvement and benefit of the profession as they may deem proper."

After the publication of this notice the medical society of Savannah suggested that the meeting be postponed one month and that Macon be appointed as the meeting place, as the postponement and more central location would be likely to result in a larger attendance. The Journal sent circulars to all its subscribers, notifying them of the change, and on March 20th eighty physicians, representing thirty-one counties, assembled in Macon. A committee, consisting of R. D. Arnold, J. M. Green, Thomas Hoxey, Charles West, H. J. Ogliby, R. J. Dickinson and J. M. Gordon, were appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted, and the following officers were then elected: L. D. Ford, president; R. D. Arnold and T. R. Lamar, vice-presidents; J. M. Green, corresponding secretary; C. T. Quintard, recording secretary. The name at that time adopted was "The Medical Society of the State of Georgia." Delegates were elected to represent the state in the American Medical association; a committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature on the utility of establishing a system of registration of marriages, births and deaths; another committee was authorized to address the profession at large on the advisability of forming auxiliary associations, etc., and the meeting adjourned to meet at Macon on the second Tuesday in April, 1850. Since then the

annual meetings have been migratory and have been held in nearly all the cities and larger towns of the state. In 1868 the constitution was amended so as to change the name to the "Medical Association of Georgia," under which it still pursues its labors. Through the influence of the association legislation has been enacted tending to promote the public health and regulate the practice of medicine. The year book issued by the organization is regarded as one of the best publications of its kind, and many of the ablest papers in the Journal of the American Medical association have been written by Georgia physicians.

A "Georgia Medical Society" was incorporated by the act of Dec. 12, 1804, with Noble W. Jones as president; John Irvine as vice-president; John Grimes as secretary, and Lemuel Kollock as treasurer. Although this organization had corresponding members all over the state the meetings were held monthly in Savannah, and never became more than local in its character, so far as active work was concerned. It continued in existence for about twenty-five years, when it became inactive, so that the state association really had its origin in the movement of 1849.

Medical College of Georgia.—On Dec. 20, 1828, the general assembly passed an act incorporating the "Medical Academy of Georgia," at Augusta, and providing for twenty-four trustees. The first meeting of the board was held on March 2, 1829, and the following May the name was changed to that of the "Medical Institute of Georgia." In 1833 the legislature voted an appropriation of \$10,000, at which time the name was changed to its present form. In 1873 it became a department of the state university. The lectures embrace the subjects usually treated in first class medical colleges, and many of the leading physicians of the South owe their professional education to this institution.

Medical Colleges.—Besides the medical schools specifically mentioned in this work others have been organized and conducted for a time, though they are no longer in existence. Perhaps the most noted of these was the Oglethorpe medical college, which was instituted at Savannah in 1855. During its career some of the most eminent physicians of that portion of the state were members of its faculty.

The Savannah Spring school of medicine was mentioned in the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal for the first time in 1856, indicating that it was organized about that time. According to the notice in the Journal the term extended from the middle of March

to the end of June. The fee or tuition was fifty dollars, in advance. But little of the history of this institution has been preserved.

The Savannah medical college was organized in 1853. The attendance the following year was forty-nine, and in 1855 twelve students were graduated. No record of this school after the year 1879 is obtainable.

Medical Society.—(See Medical Association).

Medway Church.—On March 20, 1630, a number of Congregationalists set sail from Plymouth, England, for America, in order to enjoy civil and religious liberty. After many tribulations they reached Charlestown and finally settled at a place called by the Indians Mattapan, but to which they gave the name of Dorchester, after the town in England from which several of their number emigrated. In 1695 others came over from Dorchester and on Feb. 2, 1696, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was celebrated for the first time in South Carolina. The congregation continued in South Carolina until the spring of 1752, when, because of the unhealthy surroundings and the quantity of lands becoming too small for the number of inhabitants, they decided to remove to Georgia. The following statement regarding this removal is taken from an old record-book of the church: "On Monday, ye 11th of May, anno 1752, three persons of our Society sett off from Beach Hill for Georgia, to view the lands there; and on Thursday, the 16th, arrived at Medway, the place proposed. After a few days' stay, having viewed Medway Swamp, and approving of it, and heard of large Quantities of good Lands adjoining, they returned home, with an account of what they had heard and seen. Upon which a Disposition to remove seemed to encrease among us, tho' opposed by several, and a Further Search was determined. A Petition was also drawn up, and signed by many, to be presented to the Council of Georgia, for a Reserve of a Quantity of Land for us, if approved of by the Searchers; and on Monday, ye 15th of June, 1752, five of the said Society set off for Medway, where they arrived on Thursday, the 25th, and continued their searches till the third of July, and got as good a satisfaction for the Time as could be expected, and returned from thence to Savanna with their Petition, and got a Grant of 22,400 acres of land, to be reserved for us eighteen months." (See Dissenters).

The settlement was commenced at Medway on May 16, 1752, some of the petitioners not caring to wait for the action of the entire congregation. Regarding this settlement James Habersham says in a letter to Benjamin Martyn, secretary of the board of

trustees: "In 1752, five persons, deputed by forty-three families, part of a congregation of Protestant dissenters, with their minister, in the neighboring province, had applied for lands to settle here, which was granted; and that it was expected that several more of their brethren would want to join them. Accordingly twenty-eight persons by their deputies petitioned the Board yesterday for lands, and received a satisfactory answer. * * * I really look upon these people moving here to be one of the most favourable circumstances that could befall the new colony. They are all inured to the climate, know how to begin new settlements, and will be an immediate benefit by increasing her products."

Such was the character of the men who founded the settlement at Medway, which was afterward known as Medway Church. It was located on the south side of the Medway river, in Liberty county, and about twenty-two miles south of Savannah. The first house of worship was built on Medway Neck. It was a temporary affair and was replaced by a new structure in 1754 at the Cross Paths, on the north side of the north branch of Newport Swamp—now called the North Newport river. This house was destroyed by fire in 1778 by a body of British soldiers under the command of Colonel Prevost. Another house was erected in 1792 and this remained standing for more than half a century.

Several times during the Revolution Medway Church was the scene of warfare. A large majority of the people in that section were intensely loyal to the American cause and were therefore fit objects for Tory hatred and persecution. In November, 1778, an expedition, made up of British regulars under Colonel Prevost and about 300 Indians and Tory refugees under the notorious McGirth, began to raid the settlements, leaving ruin and desolation in their wake. Col. John White, with about 100 men and two pieces of artillery, took a position at Medway Church, hoping to hold the invaders in check until he could be reinforced by Colonel Elbert, at Savannah. He took possession of a causeway, over which the British must pass, and stationed his cannon so as to command the road. About the time his arrangements were completed he was joined by a small force under Gen. James Screven. The first encounter occurred on the morning of the 24th about a mile and a half south of the church, where each side was trying to lay an ambush for the other. Here General Screven received a wound, from the effects of which he died the following day. White retreated to the church, but the enemy being five to his one, he was again driven from his position and fell back toward the Ogeechee

river. On this retreat he wrote a letter, apparently from Colonel Elbert, ordering him to fall back in such a way as to draw the British after him until a large force of cavalry already south of the Ogeechee could gain the rear and capture the whole force. This letter was dropped where it would be certain to find its way to Colonel Prevost and it had the effect of checking the pursuit. The British then contented themselves with burning the church and looting the settlement.

On June 27, 1779, Colonels Baker and Twiggs, of the Georgia militia, with a small force of volunteer cavalry, while marching toward Sunbury, fell in with a detachment of McGirth's men at Medway meeting-house. A short but sharp skirmish ensued in which the Tories were defeated, a number of them being made prisoners.

Meeks, a post-village of Johnson county, with a population of 55, is on the Wadley & Mount Vernon railroad, and is five miles south-east of Wrightsville.

Megahee, a post-hamlet of McDuffie county, is about four miles southwest of Dearing, which is the nearest railroad station.

Meigs, a town in the northwestern part of Thomas county, is located on a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line railway between Thomasville and Albany. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1889, and in 1900 it had in its corporate limits 617 inhabitants, and in its entire district 1,252. It is the shipping point for a considerable section of the county and deals in lumber, turpentine, rosin and sugar-cane syrup. It has a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, a bank, a number of stores having a good country trade, and the people have all the advantages derived from schools and churches.

Meikleham, Harry P., agent of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia Company, at Lindale, Floyd county, is one of the representative young business men of the state and is identified in an executive capacity with one of the most important industrial enterprises of this commonwealth, the cotton mills of the company mentioned being the largest and most modern in Georgia. The same company also founded the fine little city of Lindale, one of the busy and progressive industrial centers which well indicate the wonderful strides Georgia has made within the past decade. The mills of the company at Lindale were organized in 1895, as subsidiary to the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, of Lowell, Mass., and here a great commercial and industrial enterprise has been built up, surpassing in scope and importance even the most sanguine expectations of the

promoters. Concerning the agent of the company, the following pertinent article appeared in a special edition of the *Georgia Free Lance*, of Lindale, under date of June 17, 1905: "One could just as easily imprison a shadow and give it form as to conjure up a mental engraving of Capt. Harry P. Meikleham and put it before the eyes of the public; not that he is evanescent or variable but simply because he does not choose to be fathomed. One thing of a certainty may be said of him, and that is 'He is the only one.' It would take more argument than anyone has yet advanced to make those to whom the different phases of the man have presented themselves in business or social life believe that he is not all that their friendship and esteem have pictured him. Another thing is equally sure, and that is that since his administration as agent for the Massachusetts mills he has doubled their capacity and revealed their importance to the industrial interests of the country to a most remarkable degree. Not to know about the great mills of the Massachusetts Company at Lindale is to argue one's self very much unknown, indeed. Few men have so remarkable perspicacity as to men and affairs or so wonderful executive power in places that would stagger the ordinary run of men. While natural ability and experience count largely in Mr. Meikleham's peculiar adaptability for the management of so extensive an institution as the Massachusetts mills yet it must not be forgotten that he has had special training, having served seven years' apprenticeship in learning the business. It is not only to the Massachusetts mills that Mr. Meikleham's power of plan and execution have rendered such signal service, but also to this whole north Georgia section he has been a tremendous force of energy and progress. He is a staunch friend, a fearless foe. He is dependable in friendship, a staunch ally, a princely host, a careful and just discerner, a Cromwell in purpose, beloved and respected by all those who serve under his authority, a man whose comparative youth is brightly illumined with promise, a Virginia gentleman, a man of few words, quick actions and splendid deeds."

Meinhard, a post-town in the northern part of Chatham county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway and is about twelve miles from Savannah. It has telegraph and express offices, some mercantile concerns, and in 1900 had a population of 100.

Meldrim, a town in Effingham county, is eighteen miles from Savannah, at the junction of the Central of Georgia and Seaboard Air Line railways. The population in 1900 was 150. It has a

money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests and does a great deal of shipping.

Meldrim, Peter W., a prominent and influential member of the bar of Savannah and Chatham county, was born in that city, Dec. 4, 1848, and is a son of Ralph and Jane (Fawcett) Meldrim. He secured his earlier educational training in the schools of his native city, the Chatham academy and, under private tutor, after which he entered the University of Georgia, in the literary department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered the law department of the same institution immediately after his graduation and was graduated in the latter, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1869. In 1871 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Savannah since 1869 and is known as a man of high professional attainments, marked ability as a trial lawyer, a discriminating counsellor, and is held in high regard as a citizen of liberal and progressive attitude. He is an advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, has been an effective advocate of its cause and prominent in its councils. He served as a member of the lower house of the state legislature; as a member of the state senate for two terms; and gave a most vigorous and acceptable administration of the municipal government of Savannah during a two years' incumbency of the office of mayor, gaining the commendation and endorsement of all classes of citizens. Mr. Meldrim was between fifteen and sixteen years of age at the time of the march of Sherman to Savannah, and he reported for duty to William S. Chishom, captain of a local company of the Home Guards, being made a corporal in the same. He was with his company in the trenches in defense of Savannah at the time Sherman made his advance on the city. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Capital City, Oglethorpe, Hussars, and Savannah Yacht clubs. On June 30, 1881, Mr. Meldrim was united in marriage to Miss Frances P. Casey, daughter of Dr. Henry R. and Caroline (Harris) Casey, of Columbia county, Ga., and they have four children living, namely: Caroline Louise, Frances Casey, Sophie d'A., and Jane. Frances C. is now the wife of G. Noble Jones, of Savannah. Ralph Meldrim, the only son, died on March 19, 1906, at the age of twenty-one years.

Mell, Patrick Hues, clergyman and educator, was born at Walthourville, Liberty county, Ga., July 10, 1814. In 1833 he entered

Amherst college at Amherst, Mass., but left the institution two years later to become a teacher. In 1837 he returned to Georgia, where he engaged in teaching and also commenced preaching, having united with the North Newport Baptist church in 1832. In 1856 he was simultaneously elected president of Cherokee college; principal of the boys' high school at Columbus; principal of the Baptist female college at Talladega, Ala.; pastor of the Talladega Baptist church, and professor of ancient languages in the University of Georgia, but declined all except the last. About the same time he was elected president of the Georgia Baptist convention and served continuously until 1888. In 1858 Furman university of South Carolina conferred on him the degree of D. D. and in 1860 he was elected to the chair of ethics and metaphysics in the University of Georgia, holding it until it was abolished in 1872. When the citizens of Athens organized for defense in 1863 he was elected colonel, the chancellor and nearly all the students enrolling their names for military service. His command served until the close of the war. When the exercises of the university were resumed in 1866, he returned to his old position and subsequently was made chancellor of the institution, a position he filled with signal fidelity and ability. He died on Jan. 12, 1888.

Melrose, a town in the extreme southeast corner of Lowndes county, is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, and in 1900 had a population of 131. It has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice, some good stores, and does a good shipping business.

Melville, a post-hamlet of Pickens county, is about seven miles southwest of Jasper, which is the nearest railroad station.

Memorial Day.—The custom of placing flowers on the graves of Southern soldiers began immediately upon the closing of hostilities, in the early spring of 1865, and was first instituted by the ladies of Columbus, among whom Mrs. Mary A. Williams was prominent. Her husband, C. J. Williams, colonel of the First Georgia regulars, died in the spring of 1862 and was buried in the cemetery at Columbus. It is related of Mrs. Williams that she and her little daughter would frequently go to the cemetery and place flowers on his grave. One day the little girl asked her mother's permission to put flowers on the graves of other soldiers buried near by, and this incident suggested to the mother the idea of having one day in the year devoted to decorating, with appropriate ceremonies, the graves of the Confederate dead. At a meeting of ladies in Columbus she was appointed to write a letter to

the public on the subject, and accordingly her letter of March 12, 1866, was widely published. In this letter she said: "We cannot raise monumental shafts and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but can keep alive the memory of the debt we owe them, by dedicating at least one day in each year to embellishing their humble graves with flowers. Therefore we beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South to aid us in the effort to set apart a certain day to be observed, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and be handed down through time as a religious custom of the South, to wreath the graves of our martyred dead with flowers; and we propose the 26th of April as the day." The proposal of Mrs. Williams found favor with the Northern as well as the Southern people and the ceremony, if not the date, is now observed in every state in the Union. The general assembly of Georgia, by suitable legislation, set apart April 26th as a legal holiday, to be observed as Memorial day.

Menlo, one of the important towns of Chattooga county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on August 11, 1903. It is on the Chattanooga Southern railroad, near the Alabama line, in the midst of a fine farming and fruit growing district. Near the town are rich deposits of iron ore and some mineral springs noted for their medicinal properties. The town has a money order post-office, with several rural routes emanating from it, express and telegraph offices, and is the commercial center of the surrounding country.



Mercer, George A., one of Savannah's most honored and distinguished citizens, was born in that city, Feb. 9, 1835, and is the eldest son of Gen. Hugh Weedon and Mary S. (Anderson) Mercer. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, who married Lady Christina Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Traquier, of Scotland, and who was president of the Continental congress. The paternal great-grandfather of Col. George A. Mercer, was Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Continental

army, an intimate personal friend of General Washington. He was killed in the battle of Princeton, in a hand-to-hand conflict with the British grenadiers. Mary (Anderson) Mercer was the daughter of George Anderson, a prominent citizen and wealthy

cotton merchant of Savannah. A sketch of Gen. Hugh W. Mercer's life appears elsewhere in this work. George A. Mercer, the immediate subject of this review, was the eldest son of General Mercer. He received his preliminary education in Savannah and at the age of thirteen years was sent to the celebrated school of Mr. Russell, in New Haven, Conn. Returning to Savannah, he continued his studies under the tutorship of William T. Feay, a well known educator of the city at that time, and under such direction was prepared for college. In 1853 he entered the sophomore class of Princeton college, properly designated as the College of New Jersey, in matter of corporate title, and in that celebrated institution he was graduated in 1856, with the degree of Master of Arts. He attended the law school of the University of Virginia in 1857-8 and then made a European tour. Upon his return to Savannah he entered the law office of Loyd & Owens, and was admitted to the bar in that city in January, 1859. Thereafter he passed one year in the law office of the firm of Ward, Jackson & Jones, all men of note. He then entered into a professional co-partnership with George A. Gordon, then general counsel of the Central of Georgia railway. At the inception of the Civil war he entered the Confederate service as a corporal in the Republican Blues, of Savannah. In November, 1861, he was appointed to office in the department of the adjutant general, with the rank of captain and assistant adjutant general, and was attached to his father's command. He was later assigned to the Western Army, and upon the breaking up of General Walker's division he became adjutant of Smith's brigade, in the division commanded by Gen. Patrick Cleburne. At the end of the war he was ordered from the Tennessee river to report to Gen. Howell Cobb, at Macon, Ga., where he was captured by the forces under Major-General Wilson, but was soon afterward paroled. He returned to Savannah and, as soon as the courts were opened, resumed the practice of his profession, his business quickly becoming large and lucrative. In 1872 and 1874 he represented Chatham county in the state legislature. He was offered the position of federal judge for Georgia by President Arthur, between whom and himself a strong personal friendship existed, but he was compelled to decline the offer because he was asked to accept a nomination for Congress. He would have been elected without opposition, but he never at any time desired or sought to hold any political office, believing that success as a politician necessarily circumscribed independence of personal thought and action, which to him appeared the most desirable of

all earthly possessions. He determined to pursue the practice of his profession and to devote his energies to the betterment of his native city. He continued his interest in the military affairs of Savannah, and upon the reorganization of the commands became captain of his old war company, the Republican Blues, retaining this office fifteen years, within which time, unless absent from the city, he never missed a drill or meeting. He was then elected colonel of the First Volunteer regiment of Georgia, holding the office for nine years and being the ranking colonel of the state. Until his health became impaired Colonel Mercer always took a very active part in all local matters to the interest of Savannah. He was commodore of the Yacht club, member of the board of trustees of the meager salary then attached to the office. Later he was of Chatham academy, president of the Savannah medical society, and also the Savannah library association. He early became a member of the Georgia historical society, in the functions and literary work of which he experienced a deep and abiding interest. He was soon made one of the board of curators and then vice-president. Upon the death of President John Screven he was elected president of the society, in February, 1900, and has since remained the incumbent of this position, while he has also been the executive head of the society's valuable art adjunct, the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. Colonel Mercer's chief interest and energy, however, have been centered in the Savannah board of public education. He was elected a permanent member this board on Dec. 14, 1876; was vice-president from Nov. 8, 1880, to March 12, 1883, on which latter date he was chosen president, an office which he has continuously filled for more than twenty-two years, much longer than the tenure of any preceding president. In 1895 Colonel Mercer was afflicted with a nervous malady which has since incapacitated him for all professional or any other very active work. He married Miss Nannie Maury Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va., and they became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. Mrs. Mercer entered into eternal rest in June, 1885.

Mercer, Hugh Weedon, soldier and banker, was born at Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 27, 1808, and was a grandson of Gen. Hugh Mercer of Revolutionary renown. When he was sixteen years of age he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States military academy at West Point and graduated in 1828, in the class with Jefferson Davis, Gen. Robert E. Lee having graduated in the preceding year. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the

Second artillery; served at the artillery school for practice at Fortress Monroe; at the Augusta, Ga., arsenal; at Fort Mitchell, Ala.; at Savannah, and as aide-de-camp to General Scott, being promoted to first lieutenant on Oct. 10, 1834. On April 30, 1835, he resigned his commission in the army and settled at Savannah, where from 1835 to 1845 he was first lieutenant in the Chatham artillery. In 1841 he became cashier of the Planter's bank, of Savannah, and held that position until 1861, when he entered the Confederate service as colonel of the First Georgia volunteer regiment. In October, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and for the first three years of the war was in command at Savannah. In 1864 he was ordered with his brigade to Dalton and served with distinction in the commands of Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Hood in the military operations around Atlanta, his brigade winning the plaudits of the division commander, Gen. W. H. T. Walker, for its bravery at Kennesaw mountain. After the death of General Walker, General Mercer commanded the division until in the reorganization of the army its brigades were distributed to other commands. After the war he returned to Savannah, where he resumed his business as a banker. Subsequently he made a visit to Europe and died at Baden Baden, Germany, June 9, 1877.

Mercer, Jesse, Baptist minister and founder of Mercer university, was born on Dec. 16, 1769, in Halifax county, N. C. His father, Silas Mercer, was a Baptist minister of note and it is said that Jesse was immersed in his childhood in a barrel of water. At the age of nineteen years he married Sabrina Chives, and most of his education was obtained after his marriage. He was ordained to the ministry before he was twenty and began his labors as pastor of Sardis church, in Wilkes county. For nearly forty years he was pastor of the Phillips Mills church, now in Taliaferro county. He also served as pastor of Bethesda church, in Greene county; Powell's creek church, in Hancock county; organized a church at Eatonton in 1818 and was its pastor for six years; organized a church at Washington, in 1827, of which he was pastor until his death. In 1833 he purchased the Christian Index, published by Dr. Brantley in Philadelphia, removed it to Washington, where he conducted it until 1840, when it was turned over to the Baptist state convention and removed to Penfield. From 1795 to 1816 he was clerk of the Georgia Baptist association, and for the next twenty-three years was moderator. He was always active in missionary work and never missed an opportunity to ad-

vance the cause of education. He played an important part in the establishment of Mount Zion college, in Richmond county, contributed to the support of a Baptist college in the District of Columbia, and displayed so much zeal in the upbuilding of Mercer university that the institution was named in his honor. He is called the greatest of Georgia Baptist preachers. His death occurred on Sept. 6, 1841, about two months before he reached his seventy-second birthday. More than half a century he labored unceasingly in behalf of religion and education, and his influence is still felt in the state where the greater part of his long and useful life was passed.



Mercer, John Robert, of Dawson, Terrell county, a prominent farmer and business man, was born near Preston, Webster county, Ga., Oct. 31, 1854, a son of William H. and Mary E. (Boyd) Mercer, the former born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1830, and the latter in Edgefield county, S. C., in 1835. William H. Mercer was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war, having enlisted as a private and been promoted to corporal within the first year of his service, and later

was made orderly sergeant. Shortly afterward he was captured and was held as a prisoner until nearly the close of the war, when, with thirty-nine privates, he was exchanged. After the war he served nearly twenty years as tax collector of Webster county. His reputation for genial waggishness and wit has clung to him from his youth to the present and his friends greatly enjoy his good-humored jocularities and pleasing quips. He has devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits, but leased his lands a few years ago and has since lived retired, having reached the age of nearly four score years. John R. Mercer received limited educational training in the schools of Webster county, and continued to be identified with the operation of the home plantation until 1870, when he secured a position as salesman in the general store of his uncle, Phillip E. Boyd, of Leary, Calhoun county, and rose to the position of head clerk and buyer. In 1879 he removed to Dawson, where he was associated with his father-in-law, John B. Perry, in the private banking business until 1887. He then organized the First State bank of Dawson. In

1894 he retired from the active executive work of the bank, being succeeded by his nephew, J. Mercer Bell. He has been the largest original stockholder in all three of the banks of Dawson, and now owns the controlling interest in two,—the First State and the City National, being a director of each of these, as well as in all of the principal incorporated enterprises of Dawson, including the Dawson Compress & Storage Company, the Dawson Square Bale Gin & Mill Company, the Dawson Consolidated Grocery Company, the Farmers' Oil & Fertilizer Company, the Variety Works Company, and the Condray Power Company. He retains large farming interests in this section, is a dealer in real estate and extends loans on real estate security. He is a Democrat of the uncompromising type and he is now serving his third term as mayor of Dawson. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, of which Mrs. Mercer also is a devoted member. On Aug. 20, 1879, Mr. Mercer was united in marriage to Miss Ella R. Perry, daughter of John B. and Martha W. (Loge) Perry, of Warren county. They have no children, but it has been their pleasure to aid in the education of a large number of young folks, while to them is accorded the unreserved esteem of the entire community.

Mercer, Samuel, (sometimes written Marcer) was one of the bailiffs in the early days of the colony. He was an Englishman by birth. Like Thomas Causton he was guilty of misbehavior, the details of which are not stated, further than that he had "proved faithless to his trust." The records give but little account of his career.

Mercer University.—In 1828 Josiah Penfield, a deacon in the Savannah Baptist church, offered to give \$2,500 for the purpose of educating worthy young men for the ministry, provided the Baptist Convention would raise a similar sum. More than the required amount was subscribed by the delegates to the Milledgeville convention in March, 1829, a charter was obtained the following December, and in January, 1833, the school was opened with Rev. B. M. Sanders as principal. It was located in Greene county, where the village of Penfield now stands, and the buildings consisted of two double cabins, which answered for both school-rooms and dormitories. The school was called Mercer Institute, in honor of Rev. Jesse Mercer, who did a great deal toward placing the enterprise on a solid footing. His own donations amounted to something like \$40,000 and by his efforts and example others were induced to contribute to its support. In 1837 the

institution was chartered as a college and in May, 1838, the first board of trustees of Mercer university was elected. It was one of the few institutions of its kind that did not suspend operations during the Civil war. Toward the close of that conflict a resolution was adopted to admit dissabled Confederate soldiers without charge for tuition and a large number of young men availed themselves of this generous opportunity to acquire an education. About 1870 the city council of Macon offered to give nine acres of ground, in a desirable locality, and \$125,000 if the university should be removed to that city. The offer was accepted by the board of trustees and in October, 1871, the university was opened at Macon. Before the new buildings contemplated were all erected the panic of 1873 came on and caused a suspension of further operations in that direction, so that it was about 1880 before the school was comfortably quartered in its new location. The institution now has about a dozen good buildings, the main one of which is one of the finest school buildings in the South. The university embraces three departments: Liberal Arts, Theology, and Law, in each of which the course of study is arranged along the lines adopted by the leading universities of the country. Since its first opening over 1,000 young men have graduated at Mercer, many of whom have become noted in the ministry of the Baptist church, as well as in other lines of human activity.

Merchants' Bank, The, of McRae, Telfair county, was organized in 1897, with a capital stock of \$25,000 and with the following corps of officers: Thomas Eason, president; J. F. Cook, vice-president; L. L. Campbell, cashier. The bank was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1900, and its present officers are: H. E. Pritchett, president; E. F. McRae, vice-president; H. P. Whiddon, cashier; A. V. Whiddon, assistant cashier; Judge Max L. McRae, attorney. The president is a resident of Jacksonville, Fla., and the other officers reside in McRae. The bank is established in a substantial and attractive building of its own, at the corner of Oak street and Second avenue, and controls a large and representative business. From the official statement of the bank issued Jan. 9, 1906, the following items are secured: Time loans against collateral, \$73,205.56; banking house and fixtures, \$3,574.14; due from other banks and bankers, \$39,128.61; cash on hand, \$2,130.77; real estate, \$4,100. Total, \$122,142.08. Capital stock, \$15,000; surplus fund, \$10,455.89; dividends unpaid, \$1,360; individual deposits subject to check, \$68,525.11; time certificates of deposit, \$26,676.10; cashier's checks outstanding, \$124.98. Total, \$122,142.08.

Meridian, a post-village of McIntosh county, with a population of 47, is on the Darien & Western railroad, about six miles from Darien.

Meriwether, a post-town of Baldwin county, is eight miles northwest of Milledgeville, on the Central of Georgia railroad. It is the principal trading center for that part of the county and has important shipping interests. The population in 1900 was 127.

Meriwether County was created from Troup in December, 1827, and was named for David Meriwether, who was prominent in the early history of the state. It is located in the western part of the state and is bounded on the north by Coweta county, on the east by Spalding, Upson and Pike, on the south by Talbot and Harris and on the west by Troup. The land is well watered and the surface is undulating, the Pine Mountains adding a touch of the picturesque to the scenery. Cotton, wheat, potatoes, field and ground peas, sorghum, sugar-cane, vegetables and all kinds of fruits are raised, both for home consumption and for the market. Water-power is furnished by the Flint river and its affluents and along their banks are a number of factories. Gold, iron, asbestos and granite occur in various places. The gold mines, worked by primitive methods for forty years, have yielded well and lately they have been developed by modern methods until they now equal any in the state. The elegant church of St. Luke, at Columbus, is built of Meriwether county granite, which equals the celebrated Quincy granite in its polish. Immense quantities of this stone are shipped to various cities on the Atlantic seaboard. There are numerous mineral springs in the county, notably the Chalybeate, in the eastern part, the Warm Springs, six miles further west, and the Sulphur Spring, whose waters resemble the famous Indian Springs in Butts county. A mile east of Warm Springs is the Cold Spring, where the United States has established a fish hatchery. The present facilities for travel and shipping are somewhat limited, but railroads are under contemplation that will open the vast mineral and agricultural resources of the county. Greenville is the county seat. Woodbury, Oakland, Bullochville, Lutherville, Rocky-mount, Raleigh and Stinson are thriving villages. The population in 1900 was 23,339, an increase of 2,599 in ten years.

Meriwether, David, soldier and statesman, was born in Albemarle, Va., in 1755. He received a limited education, enough, however, to make him an enthusiastic and intelligent advocate of American interests when troubles arose with England. When the Revolutionary war broke out he entered the Colonial army

and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He was at the siege of Savannah in 1779 and was for a time a prisoner of war in the hands of the British. In 1785 he settled in Wilkes county, Ga., which he represented for several terms in the legislature, and in 1802 was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Taliaferro. He was reëlected to the two succeeding congresses; was a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Creek Indians in 1804; a presidential elector in 1812, and died near Athens on Nov. 16, 1822. A county in the western part of the state bears his name.

Meriwether, James, congressman, was a native of Wilkes county, where he received his education in the common schools. In 1824 he was elected to Congress and served one term as a representative.

Meriwether, James A., member of Congress, was a native of Georgia. In 1840 he took an active part in the campaign as a Whig and the same year was elected to the lower branch of Congress from the Eatonton district, where he lived. He served but one term.



Merrill, Joseph Hansel, a prominent lawyer and representative citizen of Thomasville, Thomas county, was born in that city, Oct. 12, 1862. He is a son of Joseph S. and Anna (Hall) Merrill, the former of whom was born in Meriwether county, Ga., Sept. 11, 1826, and the latter in Milledgeville, Ga., March 26, 1825. Joseph S. Merrill, who was graduated in Oglethorpe college, at Milledgeville, was a farmer and accountant by vocation. He died Oct. 1, 1896, at Thomasville. His father, Lemuel Mer-

rill, was graduated in the law department of Dartmouth college, Vt., and immediately afterward removed to Meriwether county, Ga., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Thomas Hartley, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, on the maternal side, was a resident of Berks county, Pa., and served three years as a colonel in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, at the close of which he was raised to the rank of general. He was a member of Congress for twelve years, then declining renomination. In 1896 a tablet to his memory was erected at York, Pa., by the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion. Mrs. Anna (Hall) Merrill is a niece of Iverson L. Harris, who was a member of the supreme court of Georgia from 1866 to 1870, inclusive. Joseph Hansel Merrill was graduated in the University of Georgia as a member of the class of 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered the university in 1878, in the junior year, and during both years of his student work in the institution he was awarded speaker's place in his class, on the strength of his standing. His preparatory discipline was secured in the Fletcher institute, in Thomasville. After leaving the university he was employed one year by a cotton buyer, and then did three years of very successful work as an instructor in a branch of the state university in Thomasville. In the meanwhile he had taken up the study of law, making rapid advancement in his technical reading and securing admission to the bar July 9, 1884, in Thomasville, which city has remained his home from the time of his birth. He has built up an excellent practice and is recognized as an able attorney and counselor at law. In October, 1902, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the southwestern division of the southern district of Georgia. He has been president of the Thomasville Real Estate & Improvement Company from the time of its organization, in 1888. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic principles as represented in the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson, but has never sought or held political office of any sort, except that he was a member of the national Sound Money Democratic convention of 1896 that nominated Palmer and Buckner. He became a member of the Presbyterian church in 1878, and has been a deacon in the same since 1898. He is identified with the American bar association and the Georgia bar association, and is affiliated with the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For fifteen years he was president of the Thomasville public library association, which now has 6,000 volumes and owns a real estate valued at \$8,000. He has been president of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association from the time of its organization, which institution now has a handsome building and large membership; and is a member of the state executive committee at the present time. In 1902 he was the alumni orator at the commencement observances of his alma mater, the University of Georgia. On Dec. 30, 1885, Mr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Mattie C. Pittman, who died on July 19, 1888, leaving one child, Martha E., born Dec. 25, 1886, and who was graduated with first honors of her class in the Agnes Scott institute, in 1905. On

Nov. 12, 1890, Mr. Merrill married Miss Blanche Tarwater, daughter of Hiram and Sallie (Lewis) Tarwater, the former of whom was born in Louisville, Ky., and the latter in Clarksville, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill became the parents of two children: Katherine, born May 4, 1892, and Elisabeth, born June 30, 1894, and died Dec. 2, 1898. A memorial to her was established by Mrs. Merrill in a building for the primary department, and a perpetual scholarship in Young's college, at Thomasville.

Merrillville, a post-village of Thomas county, is a station on the Fitzgerald & Thomasville division of the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, and is about twelve miles northeast of Thomasville. It was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 16, 1902.

Merritt, a post-hamlet of Emanuel county, is about four miles southeast of Summertown, which is the nearest railroad station.



Merritt, George Alexander, one of the representative members of the bar of Greene county, is established in practice in the city of Greensboro, of which he was formerly mayor. He was born in this county, Nov. 27, 1862, and is a son of John C. and Louisa F. (Burke) Merritt, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Greene county, from which the former went forth to do gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, while he was a well known and honored citizen of the county,

and prominent in local affairs of a public nature. After availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native county George A. Merritt was matriculated in the law department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the state in the same year and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Greensboro, having been identified with much of the important litigation in the county and Federal courts, and being known as a man of high professional attainments and a citizen of progressive and public-spirited ideas. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Democracy; served one year as mayor of Greensboro; two years as a member of the city council; and for a number of years has been secretary of the Democratic county committee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. In 1892 Mr. Mer-

ritt was united in marriage to Miss Lila Boswell, daughter of W. J. Boswell, of Penfield, Greene county, and she died in the following year.

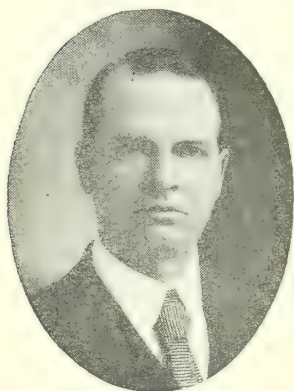


Merritt, Robert Lewis, is an able member of the Hancock county bar and is established in successful practice in Sparta. He was born in Monroe county, Ga., Aug. 24, 1867, and is a son of Capt. John R. and Mary Gayle (Lewis) Merritt, the former of whom was born in Monroe county and the latter in Hancock county. John R. Merritt was captain of Company A, Fourteenth Georgia volunteer infantry, in the Confederate service in the Civil war, making a record for gallantry and intrepid valor. He

is now living at Sparta. His wife died Feb. 22, 1905. Robert L. Merritt secured his early educational training in the schools of his native county, having been for some time a student in Hilliard institute, now the Banks Stevens institute in Forsyth. He read law under the preceptorship of Robert L. Berner, of that place, and was admitted to the bar on Sept. 8, 1888. He initiated the practice of his profession in Forsyth, whence he removed to Barnesville, Pike county, in 1889, there remaining in practice until 1896, when he located in Sparta, where he has built up a flourishing and important professional business. He was associated in practice with Thomas M. Hunt for five years after coming to Sparta, and since that time has conducted an individual practice. Mr. Merritt is a leader in the local ranks of the Democracy. In 1898 he was elected to represent Hancock county in the state legislature, being chosen as his own successor in 1900, and in 1902-3 he served as a member of the state senate, making an excellent record in both houses of the legislative body.

Merritt, William B., state school commissioner of Georgia, was born in Marion county, Ga., June 15, 1865. He is a son of the late Rev. William B. Merritt and Mary Jane (Bozeman) Merritt. His grandfather, Mickleberry Merritt, was a pioneer citizen and prominent official of Monroe county. The subject of this sketch secured his rudimentary education in the common schools of the district. The work of the schools was supplemented in the home circle, and his father's farm gave discipline in "nature study, manual training and agriculture." In the high schools of Friendship and Weston,

Ga., he was prepared to enter the junior class in Emory college, in which institution he was graduated in 1885. Mr. Merritt chose teaching as his profession, and promotions were offered as his



work became known. He was successively principal of schools at Ellaville, Richland, Zebulon, Montezuma and Columbus, Ga. He was reëlected at Columbus for the fifth year, but being offered the superintendency of the schools at Valdosta he accepted the position in 1895. He continued to fill this position for seven years and also held the office of county school commissioner of Lowndes county for two and one-half years. He was filling these two positions when elected to the office of state school commis-

sioner, in 1902. Of Professor Merritt it has well been said that he is a "progressive educator, his thorough equipment for his life work having been systematically secured in actual school experience," and he has made an impress upon the people as a "sincere, practical and thoroughly experienced educator and as a man of sterling worth and great force of character." In 1895 Professor Merritt was united in marriage to Miss Katie Pope, daughter of the late Judge James S. Pope, of Zebulon.

Merry, Arthur Holmes, member of the wholesale produce and provision firm of Hill & Merry and senior member of the firm of Merry Bros., manufacturers of brick, in the city of Augusta, was born in that city, Aug. 20, 1864. He is a son of Henry A. and Arabella V. (Holmes) Merry, the former of whom was born in Washington, Wilkes county, this state, in 1833, and the latter in Columbia county, in 1840. They now reside in Augusta, the father being a retired planter and merchant and a veteran soldier of the Confederate service in the Civil war. After a preparatory course in Augusta, Arthur H. Merry was matriculated in Emory college, Oxford, Ga., where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he assumed a clerical position in the office of the Polar Ice Company of Augusta, three months later taking a position as bookkeeper for the Augusta Brick Company. At the expiration of one year he became the Augusta representative of the celebrated Bradstreet Commercial Agency, serving as such from 1889 until 1893, in which latter year he associated himself with Audley Hill

in the wholesale produce and provision business, under the title of Hill & Merry, which still obtains, the firm standing as one of the leading concerns of the sort in Augusta. He is associated with his younger brothers, Ernest B. and Walter D., in the brick-manufacturing business, under the firm name of Merry Bros. The fine plant of the firm is located on the southeastern environs of the city and has an annual capacity for the output of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 brick. The headquarters of the firm of Hill & Merry are located in the Triangular block, in the best business section of Augusta. Mr. Merry is a member of the executive committee of the Georgia-Carolina Brick Manufacturers' association, and is secretary of the Mutual Fire Indemnity Association of America, an Augusta concern of most substantial and important sort. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and he and his wife are zealous members of St. John's church, Methodist Episcopal South, in which he is secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees, member of the board of stewards, and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. On Oct. 22, 1890, Mr. Merry was united in marriage to Miss May C. Pierce, daughter of Joseph B. and Sophia A. (Boardman) Pierce, of Hartford, Conn., the latter being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Merry have four sons, namely: Pierce, Kenneth Holmes, Arthur Brian, and Guy Hamilton, aged respectively at this writing, in 1905, thirteen, nine, two and a half years and eight months.

Mershon, a post-village in the northern part of Pierce county, with a population of 45, is on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, about ten miles west of Offerman.



Mertins, Frederick G., one of the leading merchant tailors and dealers in men's furnishing goods in the city of Augusta, was born in Rosenberg, western Prussia, Germany, on April 1, 1861, being a son of Gottfried and Wilhelmina (Kuhn) Mertins. On Aug. 20, 1872, when he was a lad of eleven years, Mr. Mertins came with his parents to America, the family first settling in Abbeville county, S. C., where they remained on a farm until Jan. 3, 1878, when they removed to Augusta, Ga., where the father still re-

sides, the devoted wife and mother having been summoned to the eternal life on June 28, 1905. Of the ten children the subject of

this sketch was the only son, and his seven surviving sisters are: Johanna Christina, now the wife of Czarnitzki Arnold; Laura, wife of Frederick Wilhelm Werner; Henrietta, wife of Charles Sancken; Ida, wife of Richard DeFlorin; Lena, wife of Henry Frey; Mary, wife of Louis Edebohls; and Bessie, wife of Sidney Elliott. Frederick G. Mertins secured his earlier educational training in his native land and supplemented this by attending the schools of Augusta after the removal of the family to this city. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had served a four years' apprenticeship at the baker's trade, and for three years he held the position of foreman in the bakery conducted by George Evers, of Augusta. He then retired from the work of this trade to learn that of merchant tailoring, under the able direction of his father, who was a skilled and practical operator in this line and at the time engaged in business in Augusta. The son has ever since been identified with the merchant-tailoring business in this city; has been successfully established in trade on his own account since 1890, and for the past ten years has also handled a select line of gentlemen's furnishing goods. He controls an extensive business in the merchant-tailoring department of his enterprise, keeping two solicitors constantly employed on the road, thus drawing his trade from a wide section of territory tributary to Augusta and extending into the states of North and South Carolina and Florida. His fine establishment in Augusta is located at 763 Broad street and he is also interested in a most prosperous merchant-tailoring business in Columbia, S. C., the same being conducted under the title of the F. G. Mertins Company. Mr. Mertins enjoys marked personal popularity in both the business and social circles of his home city, and is a loyal and progressive citizen. He exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party; he and his wife are members of St. Matthew's Lutheran church; he is a Knight Templar Mason; a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Knights of Pythias. On Aug. 20, 1895, Mr. Mertins was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Rosa Henderson, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Hardman) Henderson, of Augusta, and they have three children: Alma Ruth, Grace Hazel, and Frederick G., Jr.

Mesena, a town in the eastern part of Warren county, is on the Georgia railroad and in 1900 reported a population of 124. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, some mercantile concerns, and does considerable shipping.

Metasville, a post-village of Wilkes county, is on one of the branches of Fishing creek, about ten miles northeast of Washington, which is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 75. It is the principal trading point in that part of the county.

Metcalf, a town in Thomas county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Oct. 29, 1889. It is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, not far from the Florida state line, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, important commercial and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 259.

Methodist Orphans' Homes.—(See Charitable Institutions).



Methvin, Thomas Sears, president of the Methvin Hardware Company, conducting a prosperous and extensive wholesale and retail hardware business, with headquarters at 1123-5 Broad street, Columbus, was born on a farm in Clay county, Ga., Dec. 14, 1856, and is a son of William Truelock and Mary Jane (Sears) Methvin, the former of whom was born in Twiggs county, and the latter in Webster county, Ga. The father removed to Clay county prior to the Civil war and became one of the repre-

sentative agriculturists of that section of the state, holding that a man could find no better or more worthy vocation in life than to cling to the great basic art of tilling the soil and causing it to bring forth its increase. From that county he went forth to do valiant service as a soldier of the Confederacy, and after the close of the war he showed equal courage and determination in doing well his part in reviving the prostrate fortunes of his loved native state. He died in Clay county in March, 1902, honored of men and leaving the record of a useful and righteous life. He was a son of James Porter and Margaret (Burke) Methvin, both of whom were likewise natives of Georgia, where the respective families were early founded. His wife was a daughter of Wilson and Martha (Smith) Sears, both of whom were born in Georgia, where they passed their entire lives. Of the four living children of William T. and Mary J. (Sears) Methvin the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Willie Louise is now the wife of H. P. Graddy, of Quitman county; Estelle is the wife of J. W. Boyett, of the same county; and James V. is a resident of Birmingham, Ala. Thomas S. Methvin was reared on the home plantation, in Clay county,

where he received his preliminary educational training, later attending a boys' high school in Eufaula, Ala., where he remained a student until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. Thereafter he assisted in the work and management of the home plantation until he reached his legal majority. He was employed for the ensuing three years in the construction department of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line railroad, now a branch of the Southern system. At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Methvin located in Seneca, S. C., where he became associated with his brother in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of T. S. & E. W. Methvin. In 1883 nearly the entire town was destroyed by fire, and the firm of which Mr. Methvin was a member met with the loss of its store and business, with very little insurance indemnity. For a number of years thereafter Mr. Methvin was employed as a traveling salesman. From 1890 to 1897 he was engaged in the retail hardware business in Athens, Ga., and for the following nine years he was traveling representative of the King Hardware Company, of Atlanta. In April, 1906, he purchased the wholesale and retail hardware branch maintained by this company in the city of Columbus, reorganizing the concern as a stock company and incorporating the same under the laws of the state, as the Methvin Hardware Company, of which he is president. The house is one of the best equipped of the sort in the city and controls a large and representative trade throughout the territory tributary to Columbus as a distributing center. Mr. Methvin is a member of the Columbus board of trade, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Travelers' Protective association and the Fraternal Union. He is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of which the Democratic party stands exponent, and while resident of Athens, this state, he served as a member of the board of aldermen. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On Feb. 4, 1880, Mr. Methvin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Winter, daughter of Henry D. Winter, of Winterville, Ga., the town having been named in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Methvin have one son, William Eugene, who was born Aug. 9, 1895.

Metter, a town in the western part of Bulloch county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on August 17, 1903. It is on the Central of Georgia railroad, about twelve miles east of Stillmore. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, some manufacturing and mercantile inter-

ests, does a good shipping business, and in 1900 reported a population of 400.

Mexican War.—A number of Georgians fought with Houston to secure the independence of Texas. After its freedom had been obtained many were inclined to look with favor upon the project to annex the territory to the United States. Therefore, when the war department called upon the state, in the spring of 1846, to furnish a regiment of volunteer troops for twelve months' service in the war with Mexico the call met with a ready response. On June 14th eight companies, two from Columbus and the others from Savannah, Macon, Cobb, Griffin, Augusta and Sumter. respectively, were mustered in at Columbus by Governor Crawford and his aid, Colonel Hoxie. At that time another company was in course of formation at Columbus and one in Cherokee county. These two companies reported a few days later and on the 20th the regiment was organized with Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, as colonel; T. Y. Redd, lieutenant-colonel; Charles J. Williams, major; C. P. Hervey and John Forsyth, adjutants, and was immediately ordered to Mexico. It embarked on July 14th on the steamer "Fashion" at Mobile and six days later landed at Brazos Santiago. Although it did not take part in any of the engagements of the war, it rendered effective service and upon its return the legislature passed a resolution commending the men for their valor and patriotism. In addition to this regiment a battalion of volunteers was organized with I. G. Seymour as lieutenant-colonel, and a company of mounted men was also raised, which was commanded by Capt. John Loyall. In the regular army were several officers from Georgia who served with distinction in the Mexican war, some of them afterward rising to eminence in the Confederate army during the war between the States. Among them were James Longstreet, Lafayette McLaws, A. H. Colquitt, Goode Bryan, W. H. T. Walker and William J. Hardee. Maj. David E. Twiggs had distinguished himself before the war and served with Taylor and Scott from the beginning to the end. Col. James S. McIntosh was an officer in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war commanded the Fifth infantry. He was mortally wounded during a charge upon his regiment by the Mexican cavalry at Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847. In Quitman's brigade was a Georgia regiment which fought at Resaca, Palo Alto and Monterrey and marched with Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.



Meyer, Frederick Carl, stands at the head of the firm of F. C. Meyer & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hay, grain, feed, lime, cement, etc., in Augusta, and is one of the representative business men of the younger generation of that city, which has been his home from the time of his birth, Oct. 25, 1877. His parents, John Henry and Emma (Ludekens) Meyer, were born in Germany, but their marriage was solemnized in Augusta, Ga., where they still reside. Of their three children the subject of this sketch is the eldest, the others being Helen and Gretchen, the latter now the wife of Lester Pierce. Frederick C. Meyer secured his preparatory educational training in Richmond academy, in Augusta, and then entered the Georgia school of technology in Atlanta, where he remained a student for three years. In January, 1895, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the employ of W. M. Nixon, who conducted a large feed establishment in Augusta, and he continued to be associated with this enterprise for a period of six years, familiarizing himself with all details of the business. In 1900 he engaged in business for himself at 847 Broad street and has here built up a large and important trade in the lines noted in the opening sentence of this sketch. In 1905 Mr. Meyer erected a substantial new building on Calhoun street, for the accommodation of his rapidly expanding business. Here he has a warehouse 88 by 154 feet in dimensions, affording storage capacity for 100 car loads. The equipment throughout is of the best modern type and the firm of F. C. Meyer & Co. has gained high standing, indicating the enterprise and initiative ability of its founder and head. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, is a member of the First Presbyterian church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mica.—This term was originally used to distinguish many shining rocks and forms of earth. It is now applied to a group of minerals having certain characteristics in common, the most important of which is the perfect basic cleavage that allows the larger masses to be separated into thin, tough and shining plates. The most abundant of this group is Muscovite, a silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and potash, with some water and sometimes

fluorine. It is a constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss and mica-schist, and forms the greater part of the mica of commerce which is so widely used in the manufacture of stoves, and for a great many other economic purposes, even the dust and scraps having a market value. Large masses of Muscovite have been found at numerous places in the Crystalline area, but the deposits have not been developed to any considerable extent. It occurs in Rabun, Union, Habersham, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Cherokee, Paulding, Carroll, Jasper, Morgan, Oconee and Hall counties, and small deposits have been found in Webster. The mica beds in Hall county are said to be capable of producing very large sheets.



Michael, Moses G., one of the prominent and representative citizens and business men of Athens, is a native Georgian, having been born in Jefferson, Jackson county, Aug. 15, 1862, in the very midst of "wars and rumors of war." After a preparatory course in the public schools he entered the University of Georgia, being only thirteen years of age at the time of his matriculation, and three years later he was graduated in that distinguished institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. In

1882 he engaged in business in Athens, in company with his brother Simon, under the firm name of Michael Bros. These two able coadjutors have since been continuously engaged in promoting the interests of the prosperous enterprise thus established. Year by year their acumen, sagacity and business foresight have been rewarded with ever growing success, until the concern is now regarded as among the strongest and most stable houses in this section of the state. Mr. Michael has a high order of business talent, and in the commercial world he ranks as a man of mature judgment, wisdom and prudence. His energies, however, are by no means confined to the interests of the business mentioned, but are extended with equal success into other fields and enterprises. He is president of the Athens chamber of commerce and vice-president of the Athens Savings bank, one of the substantial and ably conducted financial institutions of the state. It is not alone in the business world that Moses G. Michael has made his impress. Recognized by all as a man of force and integrity, he has

often been called upon by his fellow citizens to serve them in public labors requiring judgment, executive ability and strong intelligence, and involving responsibility and decisive action. Always a close student of public questions, his aid has been frequently asked in determining party policies and in furthering plans for the economic and political welfare of his state. He is a man of earnest convictions; bold and outspoken on every public issue; has never been a negative or uncertain element in party action, nor ever shirked a public or political duty. The positions of honor and responsibility of which he has been incumbent indicate in no equivocal way the estimate in which he is held as a political factor. He was lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Allen D. Candler; was presidential elector for his district in 1904; is now chairman of the senatorial executive committee of the twenty-seventh district and a member of the Democratic executive committee of Clarke county. Broad in his mental grasp, safe in judgment, liberal in his views, Mr. Michael has rendered eminent service in the cause of the Democracy and has exhibited a patriotism as lofty and unselfish as it is modest and self-abnegating. In all matters pertaining to the moral and social development of the community he has at all times indicated a lively interest and taken an active part. Devoted in religion to the faith of his fathers, he is afflicted neither with bigotry nor intolerance but exercises a charity that is both benignant and kindly. For seventeen consecutive years he has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the Congregation of Israel at Athens, and has seen that work prosper from year to year. No public enterprise or worthy charity has ever been ignored by him, but his deeds in such connection have never been ostentatious or a factor for parade. Mr. Michael is a past worshipful master of Mount Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a past high priest of Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and he has been a representative of these bodies in the grand lodge and the grand chapter of the state. For two terms he was exalted ruler of Athens Lodge, No. 790, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is an enthusiastic member, having done much to bring the lodge to its present high plane. He has recently been appointed district deputy grand exalted ruler for the state, and is bending his energies to the promotion of the interests of that beneficent order. In private life, in business, in church work or in philanthropy his course has been characterized by urbanity, enthusiasm and resourcefulness, and he has merited and received the approbation of

his fellow citizens. Not yet in the prime of life, the best years of his productive energy lie before him.

Middleton, a post-village of Elbert county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, about six miles east of Elberton. It has a money order postoffice, with free delivery to the adjacent rural districts, express and telegraph offices, schools, stores, churches, etc.



Middleton, Edmund R., engaged in naval stores brokerage in Savannah, is one of the successful and honored business men of the city, where he has resided for the past twenty years. He was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1855, and is a son of William James and Mary Helen (McDonald) Middleton, both of whom were born and reared in Charleston. The genealogy of the Middleton family is traced back to the Middletons of Northumberland, England, the family being one of prominence and influence in

that locality. The McDonald family is of pure Scottish derivation. Col. Benjamin O. Williams, great-grandfather of Mary H. (McDonald) Middleton, was an officer of the colonial forces during the war of the Revolution and was twice elected governor of North Carolina. The branch of the Middleton family to which Edmund R. belongs was established in South Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century, settlement being made in the city of Charleston. Capt. P. F. Middleton, a skilled marine and civil engineer, was employed by the United States government to build the break-water jetties around Sullivan's island, near Charleston, thus protecting the coast from the aggressions of the sea. Edmund Ravenel Middleton took his preparatory course of study in King's Mountain military academy, at Yorkville, S. C., leaving this institution in 1872. In the following year he was matriculated in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and graduated in that institution in 1875, having devoted his attention specially to chemistry, geology and mineralogy. In 1885 he located in the city of Savannah and established himself as a broker of naval stores, and in this line of enterprise he has since continued, his success having been most unequivocal and gratifying. He has handled large amounts of money for the account of other dealers, and is known as a reliable, discriminating and progressive business man, commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact,

either in a business or social way. Concerning Mr. Middleton the cashier of the Merchants' National bank, of Savannah, has written as follows: "In all of our dealings with him he has shown himself at all times to be fair and correct in his business with the bank, careful and scrupulous in performing all his promises." In politics Mr. Middleton supports the Republican party so far as national issues are involved but in state and local affairs he is arrayed with the Democratic party. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. On Oct. 29, 1885, Mr. Middleton was united in marriage to Miss Belle Marion Henerey, the youngest daughter of John Talbird Henerey, who was one of the defenders of Fort Sumter during the bombardment and who was with General Lee's command at the time of the final surrender. The maiden name of his wife's mother was Selma Florence Talbird, and they were well known residents of Beaufort, S. C. Mrs. Middleton is a lineal descendant of the Talbots of Dublin, Ireland. The progenitor of the family in America was Henry Talbot, the eldest son of John Talbot, a knight baronet. Henry Talbot built the lighthouse on Tybee island, Ga., in 1747, under contract with the colonial government. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton have one daughter, Edmund Strong Middleton, who was born March 27, 1887.

Midland, a village of Muscogee county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, about ten miles north of Columbus. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, an express office, some mercantile concerns, and in 1900 reported a population of 71.

Midriver, a post-hamlet of Camden county, is in the middle of the big bend of the Satilla river. Gross, on the Atlantic Coast Line, is the nearest railroad station.

Midville, a town in the western part of Jenkins county, is at the junction of the Central of Georgia and the Midville, Swainsboro & Red Bluff railroads, and in 1900 reported a population of 275. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice, from which several free delivery routes supply mail to the surrounding rural districts, some mercantile and manufacturing concerns, and does a good shipping business.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Meriwether county, is about seven miles north of Greenville, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Milan, a village in Telfair county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about eight miles west of Helena. It has a money order

postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests, schools, churches, etc., and in 1900 reported a population of 112.



Miles, William Burtis, holds prestige as one of the most skilled and successful contractors and builders of Georgia, and no further evidence of his signal ability in his line of business is demanded than that afforded by the magnificent state capitol of Georgia, for the erection of which his firm were the contractors and of the building of which he had personal supervision. He came to Georgia for this purpose and has since maintained his residence and business headquarters in the city of Atlanta, where he is held

in high esteem as a citizen and as a progressive and public-spirited business man. Mr. Miles was born in West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, May 28, 1843, a son of Abram Cole Miles, who was born in Charlestown, West Virginia, in April, 1814, and Martha Jane (Miller) Miles, who was born in New York city, in 1816, both having been residents of West Liberty, Ohio, at the time of their death and the father having been a successful contractor and builder of the old Buckeye State. The subject of this review was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Ohio, passed his boyhood and youth in his native town, and learned the carpenter's trade under the able direction of his father. He was in the state of New York at the outbreak of the Civil war, and on Aug. 8, 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted as a private in the First New York sharpshooters, and was thereafter in active service until the close of the war. He took part in the engagements at Suffolk, Va., Mine Run, the battle of the Wilderness, siege of Petersburg and in many minor conflicts; was a member of General Grant's forces and present at the final surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox. At the battle of the Wilderness he was promoted to sergeant-major and he received his honorable discharge, in the city of Rochester, N. Y., May 3, 1865. After the close of his military career Mr. Miles located in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and initiated his career as an independent contractor and builder, soon gaining distinctive recognition. In 1882 he became associated with I. K. Cramer and Charles D. Horn, under the firm name of Miles, Cramer & Horn. Mr. Cramer retired in 1884, after which the firm of Miles & Horn continued in active and successful business until the death

of Mr. Horn, in August, 1887. In addition to the construction of many fine business blocks and private residences, the firm constructed a large number of court houses, school houses, churches and other public or semi-public buildings throughout Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, gaining a very high reputation and building up a business of magnificent proportions. In 1884 Miles & Horn secured the contract for the erection of the new capitol of the State of Georgia, in Atlanta, and in the autumn of that year Mr. Miles removed to this city, where he has since continued to maintain his home and business headquarters. The capitol building was completed in 1889, the death of his partner having occurred in the meanwhile, and the structure is an enduring monument to the scrupulous fidelity and marked technical ability of Mr. Miles, under whose personal supervision the building was erected. He has been very successful in his other professional operations throughout the south, where he has secured and completed many important contracts, and he has thoroughly identified himself with the business and civic interests of Atlanta. He is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and while he has not been a seeker of public office he served four years as a member of the Atlanta board of education—1897-1901. Since 1890 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Georgia school of technology. He is a deacon in the First Presbyterian church and is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. On Sept. 22, 1868, Mr. Miles was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Morehead, only daughter of George and Emeline E. (Hall) Morehead, of Putnam county, Ohio, and of this union have been born five children: William Herman was born in 1869 and died in 1882; Harry Hall was born in 1874 and maintains his home in Atlanta; Maud was born in 1875 and died in 1899. Bertha was born in 1883, and Herbert LeRoy, in 1895 and remains at the parental home.

Milford, a village of Baker county, is on Kiokee creek, about ten miles northwest of Newton. It has a money order postoffice, which supplies mail to the surrounding rural districts by a number of free delivery routes, is an important trading center, and in 1900 had a population of 78. Leary, eight miles northwest, is the nearest railroad station.

Milikin, Benjamin, editor and publisher of the *Jesup Sentinel*, is recognized as one of the leading business men and influential citizens of Wayne county. He was born in Appling county, Ga., Dec. 13, 1842, and is a son of Frederick S. and Malvina (Leggett) Milikin, the former of whom was born in Scarborough, Me., and the latter

in Georgia. The father was a farmer and mechanic and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Appling county. Benjamin Millikin has been the architect of his own fortunes and



has also been largely self-educated, being a man of strong intellectuality and forceful individuality. He attended the common schools of Appling and Liberty counties as opportunity afforded and was actively identified with agricultural pursuits at the time when the dark cloud of Civil war spread its grewsome pall over a divided nation. He loyally responded to the first call of the Confederacy, enlisting on Aug. 27, 1861, as a private in Company I, Twenty-seventh Georgia volunteer infantry, and serving with this command

until February, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, on account of wounds received in battle. In April, 1864, though he had been pronounced permanently disabled, he again entered the service, becoming captain of Company E, Symons' regiment, Sixth Georgia reserves. He was captured by Sherman's forces at the capitulation of Savannah and was finally taken to the Federal prison at Fort Delaware, where he was confined until June, 1865, when he was liberated, having stubbornly refused to secure freedom by taking the oath of allegiance prior to that time. His abiding interest in his old comrades is signified by his membership in and enthusiastic appreciation of the United Confederate Veterans, having been president of the Wayne county association of the same from the time of its organization to the present, also being the first and only commandant of Camp Harrison, No. 1125, of this noble order. In his youth Captain Milikin was for a time engaged in teaching school, having inaugurated his pedagogic efforts before he had attained to the age of twelve years and having been very successful. After the war he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he has since been identified, being the owner of a valuable landed estate, in Wayne and Appling counties. Since 1889 he has been editor and publisher of the Jesup Sentinel, which is the accredited organ of Wayne county and an excellent exponent of local interests. He is also associated with his son in the fertilizer, fencing and agricultural-implement business, in Jesup, and they also handle carriages, buggies, wagons, etc. The captain served as judge of the inferior court

of Appling county and was one of the first county commissioners of that county, where he also served as county school commissioner, having ever maintained a deep interest in educational affairs. He was president of the board of education of Wayne county, was the first president of the school board of Jesup, and at the present time is representing his county in the state legislature, having been elected in 1904, for a term of two years. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Jesup and has ever shown a loyal interest in all that touches the general welfare of the town and county. He was several times chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Wayne county and was later chairman of the Populist executive committee, having been the nominee of this party for representative of his district in Congress in 1896, and for comptroller-general in 1898. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and served ten years as worshipful master of Holmesville Lodge, No. 195, Free and Accepted Masons. On June 24, 1868, Captain Mili-kin was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hopps, daughter of Hon. Daniel G. and Frances (Bennett) Hopps, of Appling county, and of the fifteen children of this union eight are living.

Militia.—In early times, before the Indian title to the land was extinguished, every man capable of bearing arms was subject to call for military service. After the War of 1812 the militia laws underwent a radical revision. The state was divided into a number of military jurisdictions called captain's districts and consecutively numbered. In 1818 an act was passed providing for the organization of the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. Frequent musters were required and the officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, were to be assembled once each year, by regiments, to receive instruction from the adjutant-general in the exercises and discipline prescribed by Congress. Every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years was made subject to military duty and this system continued until the outbreak of the Confederate war. A similar system was followed after the war and encampments for instruction in tactics and discipline were frequently held, at which the presence of the entire force of state troops was required. The most notable of these instruction camps were at Meldrim, in July, 1897; at Griffin, in July of the same year, and the naval camp at St. Simon's sound, where 120 naval reserves received instruction on the old monitor "Passaic." Under the act of December, 1902, the term of enlistment was fixed at two years instead of one, as has been the rule prior to that time. When the law took effect there were about

5,000 men enrolled as members of the militia. These were divided into five regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one battalion of heavy artillery, four companies of light artillery, one naval battalion of two companies, one negro battalion of seven companies of infantry and one battery of light artillery. The minimum number in a company is forty men, with the usual quota of officers. Under the new law in case of a call for troops the governor is required to call the regiments as already organized. The military spirit is strong in Georgia and some of the best young men in the state belong to the militia. The social features of the armory and encampment offer inducements to many of them, but in case of emergency 4,000 men, the equal of any on the continent, could be placed in the field, fully armed and equipped, within a week.

Mill Creek. (See Dalton).

Milledge, John, governor and United States senator, was born in Savannah in 1757. He received a fine education and was completing his law studies under the King's attorney when the Revolution began. He was one of those who rifled the powder magazine at Savannah, some of the contents being used in the battle of Bunker Hill. When he was only twenty-three years old he was appointed attorney-general of the colony; later served as a member of the legislature; was elected to Congress in 1790, 1794, 1796 and 1800. In 1803 he was elected governor and at the close of his term was chosen United States senator. He resigned in 1809 and retired to his plantation. He presented to the state over 600 acres of land, upon which the state university is located, and was a leader in the opposition to the Yazoo land grants. He died Feb. 9, 1818. Milledgeville was named for him.

Milledgeville, the county seat of Baldwin county and former capital of the state, was named in honor of John Milledge, who served as governor from 1802 to 1806. It was during his administration that the town was laid out and the seat of government removed from Louisville. When the capital became permanently established at Atlanta in 1877 the old state-house was turned over to the cause of education and in 1880 the Middle Georgia military and agricultural college was opened within its walls. The Georgia normal and industrial college for girls is also at Milledgeville and the city has a fine system of public schools. Not only is it an educational center, but it is likewise of considerable importance in commercial circles. Being situated at the junction of two main divisions of the Central of Georgia and Georgia railways, it is a good shipping point and there are several manufacturing enterprises, among which

are an oil mill, a large flour mill and railroad shops. The city has three banks, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery routes emanating from it, express and telegraph service, an electric light plant, and an electric railway connects it with Midway, where the State Sanitarium is located, and which before the war was the site of Oglethorpe university. Several denominations have churches and in 1900 the population was 4,219.

Millen, the county seat of Jenkins county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1881. It is at the junction of two branches of the Central of Georgia railway system and is the northern terminus of the Millen & Southwestern. It has a money order post-office, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph service, a bank, a cotton seed oil mill, a cotton yarn mill with 5,000 spindles, a large fertilizer warehouse, several successful stores and good school and church privileges. The merchants of Millen handle annually about 10,000 bales of cotton. The population of the town was 411 in 1900, while that of the district in which it is located was 2,491.

Millen, John, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1804; educated a lawyer; served in Georgia legislature; and died near Savannah, Ga., Oct. 15th, 1843, about ten days after his election to a seat in the national house of representatives in the 28th Congress. The town of Millen, the county site of the new county of Jenkins, on the Central of Georgia railroad, between Savannah and Augusta, was named for him.

Millen's Grove.—(For skirmish here, see Shady Grove).

Miller, Andrew Jackson, who died at his home in the city of Augusta, Feb. 3, 1856, was one of the distinguished lawyers and honored citizens of Georgia and served two terms as president of the state senate, of which body he was a member at the time of his death. He was born at Point Petre, near St. Mary's, Camden county, Ga., March 21, 1806, and was a son of Thomas Harvey Miller, of Scotch descent, whose wife Mary Scott (Jackson) Miller, was likewise of Scotch extraction, her family having early been founded in America. Thomas Harvey Miller served as a captain in the war of 1812, under Col. E. F. Tattnall, Forty-third United States infantry, and under Generals Floyd and McIntosh. He was present at the capture of St. Mary's, Ga., by Admiral Cockburn, Jan. 23, 1815. His company was stationed in Camden county, pursuant to resolution of the state senate, Nov. 18, 1812, and well merited thanks were returned by resolution of the senate Dec. 12, 1815, to the officers and soldiers under General Floyd. Andrew

Jackson Miller attended an academic institution in Georgia until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, after which he passed one year in the United States military academy, at West Point, N. Y. After his return to Georgia he took up the study of law under effective preceptorship, being admitted to the bar in 1825 before required age, by special legislative act. He at once entered upon a successful practice, in Augusta, where he has made his home through the remainder of his life. In 1836 he was elected to represent Richmond county in the state legislature, and in 1838 was elected to the state senate, being thereafter continuously reelected until his death, and within this long service twice served as president of the senate. In 1853 he filled an unexpired term as judge of the superior courts of the middle circuit. He was president of the Medical College of Georgia, city attorney of Augusta, director of the Georgia Railroad Company, captain of the Oglethorpe infantry, and a zealous member of the Presbyterian church. The National Cyclopedia of American Biography speaks of him as follows: "During his twenty years of unbroken public service he was a controlling spirit in the state. He was one of those rounded and well balanced men of great abilities and resplendant virtues who mould the times in which they live. He was esteemed the most learned and industrious lawyer in a galaxy of legal giants. His research of cases was absolutely exhaustive, his discrimination unerring and his memory faultless and unfailing. No lapse of time made him forget and once to know was always to remember and use. Connected with his supreme legal power was a crystal sense of honor and conscience. In his long practice he prosecuted murderers but three times, and then on condition that if the evidence created doubt of guilt he would retire from the case or inform the jury. He became an oracle of law; he rose to his highest stature as a public leader. His public service was practical and illustrious. He was an effective pioneer in Georgia's system of railway improvements and one of the creators of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He was the author of and worked unceasingly for the just measure, now an almost universal law,—the protection of the rights of married women in the distribution of their estates he was a sagacious and trusted political leader. The Whig party had no more influential or wise adviser." In 1828 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miller to Miss Martha B. Olive, who was born in Columbia county, Ga., May 17, 1809, and who died on Oct. 9, 1880. They were the parents of ten children, of whom three are living.

Miller County was formed in 1856 from Early and Baker and was named for Andrew J. Miller. It is in the southwestern part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Baker and Early counties, on the east by Baker, on the south by Decatur, and on the west by Early. Spring creek and its tributaries drain the land and supply an abundance of fish. The surface is level and the soil is light. Much of the land is covered with the original pine timber and rosin, turpentine and lumber are the principal articles of trade. Cotton, corn, sugar-cane, and sweet potatoes are raised, and vegetables and melons do well. Colquitt is the county seat. Bait, Horn's Cross Roads, Mahaw, Pond Town, Spooner and Twilight are other settlements. The Georgia, Florida & Alabama railroad passes through the center of the county from north to south. The population in 1900 was 6,319, an increase of 2,639 in ten years.

Miller, Frank Harvey, of Augusta, one of the leading members of the Georgia bar and chancellor of the diocese of Georgia of the Protestant Episcopal church, was born in that city, Oct. 13, 1836, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Martha B. (Olive) Miller. A memoir of the father appearing in this publication, so that a recapitulation of the ancestral and personal data is not demanded in the present connection. Frank Harvey Miller prosecuted his studies at the academy of Richmond county at Augusta, and Villa school, Mount Zion, Ga., after which he was for two years a student in the University of Georgia. After leaving college he took up the study of law under the direction of his honored father, one of the distinguished members of the bar of the state, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1856. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since Feb. 15, 1856, in Augusta, practicing in all the state and Federal courts of Georgia, the Federal courts of South Carolina, and in the Supreme court of the United States. He is devoting his more advanced years specially to commercial and ecclesiastical law, being chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Georgia and one of the lay judges of the court of review of the fourth judicial department of the United States, as established by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is one of the most zealous churchmen in his native commonwealth and is locally identified with the historic old St. Paul's church, of Augusta. Mr. Miller is a staunch advocate of the basic principles of the Democratic party, but has never held office save that of commercial notary public. He is a member of the Georgia bar association, of which he was at one time president, and he is at the present time vice-president of the Augusta bar as-

sociation. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the local Masonic Hall. At the outbreak of the war between the states Mr. Miller ardently espoused the cause of the Confederacy. On Nov. 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Georgia infantry, of which he was made first lieutenant, and on Feb. 9, 1862, was promoted to the office of adjutant in this regiment. The regiment was mustered out on April 16, 1862, when the members of the organization entered the regular service. Soon afterward he was appointed acting assistant to the district attorney of the Confederate States and thus served until the close of the war. On July 6, 1859, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Julia Dyer Kitchen, daughter of William K. and Sarah Ann Kitchen, of New York city. They have five children, namely: William Kitchen, Bertha, Frank, Sarah and Julia.

Miller, James R., editor and publisher of the Statesboro News, and known as one of the most progressive citizens and influential business men of Bulloch county, stands out in bold relief as a type of the native sons of Georgia who have that spirit of enterprise which has brought such magnificent development and advancement to the Empire state of the south. He is in the very prime of life and yet is to be designated as one of the pioneers of the thriving little city of Statesboro, where he was born June 5, 1865. He is a son of Augustus B. Miller, who was born in this same county in 1836 and here passed the greater portion of his life. He died in the city of Savannah in 1894, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wallace, was born in that portion of Burke county which is now included in Jenkins county, in the year 1845, and her death occurred when she was but thirty years of age. Her father was ordinary of Burke county for seven years and was a man of influence in his community. Rev. Samuel Miller, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent pioneer clergyman of the Baptist church in Georgia, a man of fine intellectuality and one beloved by all who knew him. After his death the Baptist association of the state erected a monument to his memory, at his late home, in Macedonia, Bulloch county. Augustus B. Miller was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, having enlisted, Oct. 10, 1861, as a member of Company E, Fifth Georgia cavalry, which was assigned to the army commanded by General Johnston. He was on guard duty on the coast the greater portion of the time and received his honorable discharge in 1862, on account of impaired health which incapacitated him for farther field service. James R. Miller, the immediate subject

of this sketch, received very limited educational advantages in his boyhood, as the south was still suffering the great depression which followed upon the war between the states. He attended the district schools of his native county as opportunity afforded and thus gained the foundation for that broad and practical knowledge which he has gained through personal application and association with men and affairs. In 1884 he entered in the general merchandise business in Statesboro, but the business proved unsatisfactory and he retired from the same after the lapse of a period of six months. Thereafter he built up a profitable enterprise as a contractor and builder and operator of a saw mill. To him is given the credit and distinction of having erected more houses in Statesboro than has any other one man, there having been only thirteen houses in the village when he first engaged in business here. It is in large measure due to his initiative and unflagging energy that the town has made such rapid advancement, being now the metropolis as well as the county seat of Bulloch county. In 1892 Mr. Miller founded a newspaper called the Bulloch Times, but disposed of the same the following year. He then established the Statesboro Star, which he soon afterward consolidated with the Bulloch Herald, under the title of the Statesboro News, of which he has since been editor and publisher, the plant being well equipped and the paper maintained at a high standard. For the past three years Mr. Miller has financed the Bulloch county agricultural exhibit at the Georgia state fair and other fairs. On one occasion he secured second prize for his exhibit of agricultural products at the state fair, in Atlanta, there having been sixteen competitors. He has expended \$2,000 of his own money to bring the agricultural exhibits of his county up to so high a standard in such competition, and he conducts at his own expense an experimental farm for the benefit of the farmers of Bulloch and surrounding counties. At the last state fair he secured the first prize for the largest and best display of peas, having 144 varieties on exhibition. He also received first premium on his display of Georgia forage having 100 bales of hay, no two alike, and defeating the man who had won the blue ribbon in this line in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1904. He has won all prizes offered on sea-island cotton for the past three years and now has on hand 65 different varieties of Georgia oats, and 60 of wheat, while he is propagating 50 varieties of onions and other products on a similar basis. Premiums have been given him on rice and on twenty-seven varieties of potatoes. His farm, one of the model places of his section of the state, is conducted under his

general supervision by the aid of the most competent hired assistants, and has demonstrated what may be accomplished here by proper utilization of the conditions and means at hand. His example and his enterprise are well worthy of general emulation. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democracy stands sponsor and is prominent in the local councils of the same. On Nov. 29, 1888. Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Emma Aliff, who was born and reared in Bulloch county, a daughter of Frank and Sarah (Nevils) Aliff. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have eight children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: Walter, Frank, Bessie, Ruth, Grady, Grace, Katie Lee and Maude.

Miller, Dr. H. V. M., United States senator, was a noted southern leader in the campaign of 1856; was a delegate to the Southern commercial convention in 1856 and to the Georgia secession convention. On the organization of the Eighth Georgia regiment he was made surgeon and served through the war. He was a member of the reconstruction convention in 1867; was elected United States senator in 1868, but was not allowed to take his seat until the term for which he was elected had almost expired.

Millhaven, a post-village in the northwestern part of Screven county, is about ten miles east of Munnerlyn, which is the nearest railroad station.

Mills, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Whitfield county, is about six miles east of Redclay, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Milltown, a town in the southeast corner of Berrien county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 17, 1901. The population the previous year was 175. It has a money order postoffice, with several rural free delivery routes, some mercantile and manufacturing concerns, and is the terminus of a short railroad, called the Milltown Air Line, that connects with the Atlantic Coast Line at Naylor.

Millwood, a village of Ware county, with a population of 100 in 1900, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway near the Coffee county line. It has a money order postoffice, express office, some stores, and does considerable shipping.

Milner, an incorporated town of Pike county, is on the Central of Georgia railway, about six miles north of Barnesville. The population in 1900 was 445. It has a money order postoffice, from which a number of rural free delivery routes supply mail to the surrounding country, express and telegraph offices, good mercan-

tile establishments, some factories, schools churches, etc., and is one of the best shipping points between Griffin and Macon.

Milners Store, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Fayette county, is about two miles northwest of Kenwood, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Milton County was formed in 1857 from Cherokee, Forsyth and Cobb, and was named for John Milton, secretary of state of Georgia in 1789. It lies in the northern part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Cherokee county, on the east and north by Forsyth, on the southeast and south by Gwinnett, Dekalb and Fulton, on the west by Cobb, and on the northwest by Cherokee. The Chattahoochee river flows along the southern boundary, and tributaries of the Chattahoochee and Etowah rivers water the surface. The climate is healthful and the lands are fertile. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes and hay are the principal productions. There is plenty of timber, which is used for building purposes, and the county also contains deposits of building stone. Alpharetta is the county seat, and the only town of importance. There is no railway passing through the county, but the Southern runs close to the border line. The population in 1900 was 6,763, a gain of 555 since 1890.



Mims, Livingston, whose death occurred at his home in Atlanta on March 5, 1906, was for more than a quarter of a century a prominent figure in the business and civic life of Georgia's fair capital city. To say that he was a typical representative of the "Old South" is not to be taken as meaning that he had fallen behind in the march of progress. He possessed in a marked degree those elements of chivalry and hospitality that were such charming characteristics of the true southern gentleman of the ante-

bellum days, but at the same time his forcefulness and intellectual power were distinct factors in the development that followed the great internecine conflict. Major Mims was born at Edgefield, S. C., in January, 1830. When he was about five years old his parents removed to Mississippi and settled at the place now known as "County Line," about half-way between Crystal Springs and Terry. He was educated at Old Crystal Springs, adopted the law for his profession, and before he was twenty-one years of age was

admitted to the bar. While practicing his profession in Mississippi he formed the acquaintance of such men as Jefferson Davis, Sargent S. Prentiss, John A. Quitman, Henry S. Foote, Albert G. Brown and other brilliant celebrities that occupied the arena of public life at that time. For Jefferson Davis he formed an affection, born of the deepest conviction, and that affection lasted as long as life itself. After serving some time in the office of clerk of the supreme court Major Mims was elected to represent Hinds county in the Mississippi legislature from 1859 to 1861. When the Civil war began he joined the "Brown Rebels," which company he equipped with uniforms and named for Governor Brown, who was elected captain. He was attached to the staff of General Pemberton and was in the engagements at Jackson, Raymond, Champion's Hill and the siege of Vicksburg. After that city capitulated in 1863 he served for some time on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Between himself and General Johnston a stanch friendship grew up, which led to their becoming business partners after the war, and which lasted until the latter's death in 1891. In 1868 Major Mims went to New York, where he had a conference with President Beers, of the New York Life Insurance Company, which resulted in his being made the general manager for that company in the states of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. Upon returning home he formed a partnership with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gov. Ben. R. Humphreys, of Mississippi, under the firm name of J. E. Johnston & Co. Three offices were established with General Johnston at Savannah, Major Mims at Selma, Ala., and Governor Humphreys at Vicksburg. In 1877 the three offices were consolidated at Atlanta and Major Mims took up his residence in that city. About the same time Governor Humphreys died and General Johnston retired from the firm, leaving Major Mims manager of the business, which position he retained until his death. He was also the manager for several of the leading fire insurance companies and his knowledge of both life and fire insurance was thorough, which gave him a high standing in the councils of insurance men. He was one of the organizers of the Southeastern tariff association and served as its president from 1889 to 1894. In political matters he was a Democrat of the old school—one of the kind that has an abiding faith in the American people—and though he was never particularly active in Georgia politics he yielded in 1900 to the solicitations of his friends and became a candidate for mayor. He opened his campaign with a speech at the Grand opera house, delivered to the ladies of the

city. On this occasion he appeared in full evening dress—a costume never before worn by a candidate for office in Atlanta when he was to make a political speech. As an example of his quaint way of putting things the following utterance from that speech is worthy of preservation: “I do not know exactly the church to which I owe allegiance, as I am a contributor to several. My wife is a Christian Scientist, my daughter is an Episcopalian, my father was a Baptist, my mother was a Presbyterian, and I am a Confederate Veteran with inclinations to the Salvation Army.” His opponents in that campaign were Frank P. Rice, I. S. Mitchell and D. N. McCullough, and after a spirited contest he was elected by a handsome plurality. During his administration franchises were first assessed for taxation; \$200,000 of water works bonds were sold at a premium of \$10,000, although they bore only three and one-half per cent interest, a thing that has not happened before nor since; much of the street railway franchise legislation was carried through the council; the gross income tax of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company began; the debts of the former administration were paid and an addition made to the perpetual charter fund of the city. Without disparagement to other mayors of Atlanta it is safe to say that none has ever been more zealous in the discharge of his duties nor more intelligent in executing his obligations to the municipality, though all the time he was in office he found time to converse with his friends who happened to visit him, and never missed an opportunity to crack a joke or listen to an interesting anecdote. But it was in social matters that Major Mims was at his best. For twenty years he was president of the Capital City club, of which he was one of the charter members. At the head of this famous social organization he dispensed its hospitalities to three presidents of the United States—Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley—besides a number of cabinet officers, United States senators and governors of states. On such occasions the reputation of the club was fully maintained, for he was a host “to the manner born.” The hospitality of his home was proverbial and he loved its associations. For a period of twenty years he was away from Atlanta but twice: once in 1891, when he went to Washington, D. C., to attend the funeral of his old friend and comrade in arms, General Johnston, and again in 1901, when as mayor of the city he visited the exposition at Charleston, S. C., accompanied by the members of the city council and a large number of Atlanta’s citizens. When once asked why he did not travel more, he promptly responded: “What do I want to go away for? I have a nice home,

an attractive wife and daughter, my books, my chair, my slippers and my plain wholesome food, which is the best in the world to me. I won't go except when I have to go." This answer was characteristic of the man. He loved his family and his books, and found pleasure in the associations with both. Being a wide reader he was naturally a gifted and entertaining conversationalist. Although he was full of mirthfulness and enjoyed a good joke, his heart overflowed with the milk of human kindness and many citizens of Atlanta can bear testimony to his generous and well directed charity, which was always of the unostentatious kind. Major Mims was married three times. His first wife died about one year after their marriage; the second bore him a daughter, who is now the wife of Joseph E. Thompson, and died when that daughter was but a child. Mrs. Thompson was president of the Woman's Board of the great Cotton States Exposition held some years ago in Atlanta. In this capacity she showed such marked executive ability and such grace and largeness in entertainment that it did much to create a more united feeling between North and South and elicited much encomium. The third wife of Major Mims, and the one who survives him, was Miss Sue Harper, daughter of Col. W. C. Harper, a distinguished lawyer of Brandon, Miss. She is a descendant of that stanch old Scotch ancestry that fled to Ireland in an early day to escape religious persecution. Although a woman of great personal beauty, her physical charms are more than surpassed by her amiable disposition and intellectual attainments. Major Mims was a man of striking personal appearance and brilliant intellect, and for forty years this charming couple walked hand in hand down life's pathway, congenial in thoughts, tastes and desires, bestowing the blessings of their felicitous personalities upon all who came within the sphere of their influence. Major Mims' maternal grandmother was Eunice Burr, a near relative of Aaron Burr, and it is thought that it was from this branch of his ancestry that he inherited his handsomeness and brilliancy. Professor Silliman of Harvard university was of the same lineage. Major Mims was made the special protege of a Mrs. Davis, a sister of his mother, and with her took long horseback rides in his boyhood to the different educational institutions of Mississippi. She was a woman of rare attainments and doubtless wielded a great influence in cultivating in him the love for the good, the true and the beautiful, which in later years became such marked traits of his character. This Mrs. Davis was the "unknown admirer and relative" who placed the stone over Aaron Burr's grave at Princeton,

N. J. Upon the occasion of Major Mims' death the mayor of Atlanta, J. G. Woodward, ordered the city flag at half mast and had the city offices closed to give the officials and employes in the various departments an opportunity to attend the funeral. The following quotations, from the Atlanta Evening News of March 5, 1906, show the character of Major Mims and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen. "In the room occupied by the late Livingston Mims there is a marble slab over the mantelpiece with this motto painted upon it; 'The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.' The motto was original with Major Mims. He lived up to his motto. Major Mims was a lover of flowers and his large lawn on Peachtree street was laden with more beautiful flowers than any place in the city. He took great interest in Mrs. Mims' work and read every article she wrote. He sympathized entirely with his lovely wife in her chosen work and nothing interested him more. * * * While Major Mims was distinctly a product of the Old South, and while he attained the ripe age of seventy-six years, there was never an hour when he was not abreast of the times and never did he fail to fit into his modern environment. He managed successfully a great business and he made, when three score years and ten had silvered his hair, one of the best mayors Atlanta ever had. * * * But with all his manifold qualities we like to think of him as a rare and splendid type of the old-time Southerner, in whom gentle and tender emotions were mingled with courage and strength. He loved honor; he loved fidelity; he loved his fellow man. * * * But rarest of all exotics in his life, loveliest and most sweet and tender, has been the gentle flower that bloomed nearest his heart—she who stays while he is gone."

Mimsville, a post-hamlet of Baker county, is near the northeast corner of Miller county. Corea, on the Georgia, Florida & Alabama railroad, is the nearest station.

Mineola, a post-village of Lowndes county, is on the Georgia Southern & Florida railway, about ten miles north of Valdosta. It has some mercantile interests, an express office, and in 1900 reported a population of 88.

Mineral Bluff, an incorporated town of Fannin county, is on the Murphy division of the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern railway, about five miles northeast of Murphy Junction. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, is a trading center for that part of the county, and in 1900 reported a population of 158.

Mineral Springs, a post-hamlet of Pickens county, is located about seven miles west of Tate, which is the nearest railroad station.

Minneta, a post-hamlet of Jasper county, is the first station on the Central of Georgia railroad south of Monticello. It has an express office and some local trade.

Mint.—In 1831 Georgia sent over \$200,000 worth of gold to the United States mint. The product of her mines kept up at about this rate for the next five years and in 1838 the government established a branch mint at Dahlonega, which is in the heart of the gold region. In 1843 over half a million dollars were coined at the Georgia mint. In 1861 the state took possession of the mint and about \$20,000 of gold coin then in the vaults. After the war the institution reverted to the Federal government, but was never again used for the purpose of coining money. In 1873 it was given to the State of Georgia for the North Georgia agricultural college. The old building was destroyed by fire in 1878. (See Gold).

Minute Men.—During the late summer and fall of 1860, when the relations between the North and South were daily becoming more strained and uncertain, companies of Minute Men were organized at various points in the State of Georgia. The movement originated at Macon and the purpose was declared to be "to sustain Southern constitutional equality in the Union, or failing in that, to establish our independence out of it." Some of the companies took singular names, such as the "Choctaws," the "Rattlesnakes," the "Regulators," etc. In Atlanta the Minute Men were organized by Col. T. C. Howard, and it was not long until over four hundred men had enrolled their names. When Governor Brown ordered the state troops to take possession of Fort Pulaski the Minute Men of Macon passed resolutions commending his action and pledging themselves to sustain his administration. The Minute Men of Augusta were among the troops that compelled Captain Elzey to surrender the United States arsenal there. After the secession ordinance had been adopted the various organizations of Minute Men were merged in the state troops or in the provisional army of the Confederate government.

Miriam, a post-hamlet in the western part of Decatur county, is not far from the Chattahoochee river. Iron City, on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, is the nearest station.

Mish, a post-hamlet of Forsyth county, with a population of 42, is about seven miles northeast of Cumming. Flowery Branch is the nearest railroad station.

Missionaries, Early.—Great interest was taken by the churches of England in the project to found the colony of Georgia. Collections were taken up in more than a hundred churches to aid in the work. The archbishop of Canterbury, a number of bishops, archdeacons, deans, and other high church dignitaries gave liberally, and several clergymen volunteered to go as missionaries to the new colony. Foremost among these were Doctor Herbert, Samuel Quincy, John and Charles Wesley, William Norris and the celebrated George Whitefield. Bolzius and Gronau as leaders of the Salzburg colony at Ebenezer were active in promoting religious sentiment among the people, and Peter Boehler, a Moravian, played a considerable part in the early religious life of Georgia.

Missions, Cherokee.—In 1811 the first mission under the auspices of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions among the Cherokees was established at Springplace, Murray county. The mission was at first in charge of a Mr. Kingsbury, who was later joined by Moody Hall and Loring Williams. During the following year a number of the Cherokees were baptized and received into the church. About 1822 four men, Potter, Butler, Ellsworth and Parker, joined the missionaries and in 1825 several new stations were established. The work was kept up until the Indians relinquished the title to their lands.

As early as 1799 Abraham Steiner was sent out by the society of United Brethren to ask permission to establish a school among the Cherokees. He pressed the subject with great energy in the national council of the Indians, and was backed by the officers of the United States government, but his request was refused. The next year he made another attempt and was again denied. As the council was about to come to an end two influential chiefs agreed to patronize the school independently of the council, and one of them offered Mr. Steiner a location on land that he had cleared near his home. In 1801 the school was opened by Mr. Steiner and a Mr. Byhan and like the American mission it remained a powerful influence for the civilization of the Indians as long as they continued to live in the state.

Mistletoe, a post-hamlet in the northwestern part of Columbia county, is not far from the Little river. Thompson, the county seat of McDuffie county, is the most convenient railroad station.

Mitchell, a town in Glascock county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Dec. 17, 1896. It is located on the Augusta Southern railroad, five miles west of Gibson, and in 1900 reported a population of 246. It has a money order postoffice, with rural

free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some good stores, small factories, schools, churches, etc., and does considerable shipping.

Mitchell County was laid out in 1857 from Baker and was named for David B. Mitchell, who was governor of Georgia and commissioner to the Creek Indians. It is bounded by Dougherty county on the north, Worth and Colquitt on the east, Thomas, Grady and Decatur on the south and Baker on the west and northwest. The Flint river on the west separates it from Baker. Many other streams cross the county and there are several large ponds or lakes within its boundaries. A branch of the Atlantic Coast Line railway runs through the center of the county from north to south and the Flint river & Northeastern forms a junction with this line at Pelham. Much of the original timber still stands, but a large part of it is not suitable for the market. Numerous saw-mills and turpentine stills are constantly employed, turpentine, rosin, and lumber being important articles of export. Cotton, corn, rice, sweet and Irish potatoes are staple productions and great quantities of peaches, grapes and watermelons are marketed in the cities east and west. There are several well paying dairy farms in the county. Camilla is the county seat and is extensively engaged in manufacturing. Pelham is another thriving town. These two places handle most of the products of the surrounding country. The population according to the census of 1900 was 14,767, a gain of 3,861 since 1890.

Mitchell, David Bradie, was born in Scotland, Oct. 22, 1766. His uncle, Dr. Brady, was captured by the British and died on a prison ship, leaving his property to his nephew, who came to Savannah in 1783 to claim it. He studied law under William Stephens and as clerk of the committee to revise the criminal code became well acquainted with these laws. He was elected solicitor-general in 1795, and representative in the legislature in 1796. In 1804 he was made major-general of the militia; was elected governor in 1809 and again in 1815, resigning in 1817, when he was appointed Indian agent by the president. The following January he concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians at their agency. He died at Milledgeville April 22, 1818. A monument was erected to his memory by the legislature, and Mitchell county was named for him.

Mitchell, Eugene Muse, senior member of the well known and successful law firm of E. M. & G. F. Mitchell, Atlanta, was born in that city, Oct. 13, 1866. He is a son of Russell Crawford Mitchell, who was born in Madison county, Ga., Feb. 27, 1837, and Deborah

Margaret (Sweet) Mitchell, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Fla., March 12, 1847. There is a large family connection in Atlanta, noted for several generations for wealth and political prominence.



In the agnatic line Mr. Mitchell is descended from the ancient Mitchell family of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Thomas Mitchell, the progenitor of the family in Georgia, was a lieutenant in the Continental line during the Revolution, and settled in Wilkes county, Ga., about 1777. He later became civil engineer for the state, being one of the engineers who established the boundary line between Georgia and North Carolina. William Mitchell, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in

the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans, and his brother-in-law, Arnold Thomason, was General Jackson's courier who carried the news of the victory to Washington. Alexander W. Mitchell, great-uncle of Eugene M., took up his residence in Atlanta about 1844, and shortly afterward Rev. Isaac G. Mitchell, grandfather of him whose name heads this article, also located in this city. Upon him devolved the privilege of performing the marriage ceremony for the first couple to be wedded in the village of Marthasville, as Atlanta was then known. Russell C. Mitchell was a member of the city council of Atlanta in 1872; served as alderman from 1877 to 1880, and in the latter year was mayor pro tem. He was a descendant also of James Dudley, who was rewarded for services as a Revolutionary soldier by special act of the Georgia legislature in 1822. William Charles Sweet, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Seminole war and also served as lieutenant in the Confederate ranks during the Civil war. On the maternal side Mr. Mitchell is descended also from Capt. John Munnerlynn, who served with Gen. Francis Marion in the Revolution; also from Capt. John McKenzie and Chaplain John Bethune, of the Highlanders' regiment of North Carolina royalists in the Revolution. Russell C. Mitchell enlisted in the Confederate service in July, 1861, as a private in Company I, First Texas volunteer infantry, with which he took part in the battles of Seven Pines, second Manassas and nine other engagements, being severely wounded in Hood's famous charge at Sharpsburg. He was made orderly sergeant in 1862, and from

1863 until the close of the war was in service as superintendent of a military hospital. Eugene Muse Mitchell availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of Atlanta, winning the Peabody scholarship medal, and prepared for college in the Means high school. He was graduated in the University of Georgia as a member of the class of 1885, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, securing first honors in the latter and third in the former, while he had the highest senior average recorded in the university up to that time. In 1886 he was graduated in the law school of the university, securing the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and forthwith established himself in his native city, where he built up a representative professional business, devoting himself for a number of years more particularly to criminal law, being engaged in several noted cases, including the Myers' case and the Bryan murder case. He now devotes himself more closely to the specialties of real-estate, probate and commercial practice, and is associated with his brother, Gordon F., under the professional title noted in the opening lines of this article. The firm controls a large and important business. Mr. Mitchell is also secretary and treasurer of the Continental Land Company, one of the largest land-holding corporations in Atlanta. For the past twenty years he has taken a prominent part in nearly every political campaign in which principles and not merely men have figured as issues, but he has invariably and insistently resisted the importunities of his friends to become a candidate for political office. He is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, has served as a member of the county executive committee of the same, and as secretary of the Young Men's Democratic league, of Atlanta. In May, 1905, he was elected a member of the Atlanta board of education, for a term of five years. From 1899 to 1903 he was a trustee of the public library of Atlanta, in the organization of which he bore a leading part. For three terms he was president of the Young Men's library association, of which he was also secretary for many years. As chairman of the historical committee of this association he caused to be collected the valuable library of books pertaining to the history of Georgia now in the local Carnegie library. He was for several years a member of the Atlanta artillery, a local company of the state militia, and served as first sergeant in the same. He is identified with the Georgia bar association, the Atlanta bar association and the Chi Phi college fraternity. He is past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and past

sachem in the Improved Order of Red Men. On Nov. 7, 1892, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Isabel Stephens, daughter of John and Annie E. (Fitzgerald) Stephens, of Atlanta, and they became the parents of three children,—Russell Stephens Mitchell, who died in 1894; Alexander Stephens, who was born in 1896; and Margaret Munnerlynn, who was born in 1900.

Mitchell, Gordon Forrest, is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Atlanta, as junior member of the firm of E. M. & G. F. Mitchell. In the sketch of his brother and professional coadjutor, Eugene M. Mitchell, in this work is outlined the family history, and to this sketch mentioned ready reference may be made for such data. Mr. Mitchell was born in Atlanta, Nov. 17, 1872, and after completing his curriculum of the Means high school in his native city, he was matriculated in the law school of the University of Georgia, being graduated as a member of the class of 1891, and admitted to the bar in the same year. He has since been engaged in the active work of his profession in Atlanta and has been associated with his brother in practice since 1891, their attention being given more specially to real-estate, probate and commercial law. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, taking a loyal interest in its cause but never having been a seeker of office. He is a member of the Atlanta bar association, the Chi Phi college fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Atlanta Athletic club and the Saturday Night club.

Mitchell's Plantation.—On July 13, 1836, during the Creek war, Capt. Levi J. Knight, with a company of about seventy-five men, came up with a party of Indians on the Allapaha river, near the plantation of W. H. Mitchell, in Irwin county. In the engagement which ensued all the Indians except five were killed, their arms, camp equipage, etc., falling into the hands of the whites. Considering the small number of men engaged, this was one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of the war.

Mize, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Stephens county, is about six of seven miles southwest of Eastanolle, which is the nearest railroad station.

Mobley, a post-village in the northern part of Screven county, reported a population of 106 in 1900. It is fifteen miles north of Sylvania, which is the nearest railroad station.

Mock, Peter A., has been engaged in the general merchandise business in Sylvania for nearly twenty years and is now known as one of the leading business men of Screven county. His success is the more gratifying to contemplate from the fact that it has been

attained through his own well directed endeavors and by means which have retained to him the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow citizens. He was born in the thriving little city which is now his home, March 22, 1863. He is a son of Robert R. and



Nancy (Robbins) Mock, both of whom were natives of Screven county, where the father was born in 1833. He was a successful planter at the outbreak of the Civil war, but tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, was a valiant soldier in a Georgia regiment and died in 1867, soon after the close of the great conflict between the states. His widow, who was born April 18, 1834, survived him by many years, her death occurring July 15, 1898, at a venerable age. The early educational advan-

tages enjoyed by Peter A. Mock were those afforded in the schools of Sylvania and Goloid, Screven county, and in 1887, at the age of twenty-four years, he established himself in the mercantile business in Sylvania, beginning operations on a very modest scale, as his financial resources were limited. All he received from his father's estate was represented in a cow and calf and about four acres of land. The basis of his mercantile business was the sum of \$500, which he had personally accumulated by raising cotton, having had fifteen acres devoted to this crop and picking the cotton on eight acres himself. From this small beginning he has advanced to a position as one of the leading merchants and influential citizens of Sylvania, his well equipped department store displaying a general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., while he also handles wagons, buggies, agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc., buys and sells cotton and also owns a mule and horse market. He is an alert and progressive business man and is well entitled to the esteem in which he is so uniformly held. He is a member of the directorate of the Sylvania & Girard Railroad Company. Though never a seeker of public office Mr. Mock is a stanch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. On March 30, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Conner, and they have four children, namely: Peter Arthur, Jr., Frederick, Mary Elizabeth, and Mildred Marguerite.

Modesto, a post-hamlet of Cherokee county, is five miles south-east of Toonigh, which is the nearest railroad station.

Modoc, a post-village of Emanuel county, with a population of 100, is on the Midville, Swainsboro & Redbluff railroad, about five miles northeast of Swainsboro. It has a good local trade and does some shipping.



Moise, Theodore Sidney, of Savannah, general manager of the Central of Georgia railway, has been identified with the railway service for more than a quarter of a century, and has been continuously in the employ of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia and its successor, the Central of Georgia Railway Company. Mr. Moise was born in the city of New Orleans, La., June 13, 1862, a son of Edwin Warren and Louise (Hubert) Moise, the former born in South Carolina in 1811 and the latter in New Orleans in 1819. His father was for many years a leading member of the bar of New Orleans; was a prominent representative in the legislature of Louisiana; served as speaker of the house, and was at one time attorney-general of the state. The subject of this review received a common school education, and in 1880 entered the railroad service, occupying various clerical positions in agency work and as conductor and yardmaster at Montgomery, Ala., and Macon, Ga., since which he has been consecutively from Feb. 1, 1890 to June 1892, train master, Savannah & Western division at Columbus, Ga.; train master, Southwestern Division at Macon, Ga.; and superintendent, Savannah & Atlantic Division at Savannah, Ga.; from June 1892 to February, 1893, superintendent, South Carolina division at Augusta, Ga.; February, 1893 to Sept. 15, 1898, superintendent, Savannah & Western division at Columbus, Ga.; Sept. 15, 1898, to Dec. 15, 1903, superintendent, Savannah division at Savannah; Dec. 15, 1903 to Feb. 25, 1904, general superintendent of transportation; Feb. 25, 1904 to Jan. 19, 1905, general superintendent; January 19, 1905, to date, general manager of the system. In politics, Mr. Moise is a Democrat. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he is identified with the Oglethorpe club, Savannah Yacht club, and the Forest City Gun club. On April 6, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moise to Miss Mary Gaston, daughter of Dr. John Brown and

Sara Jane (Torrance) Gaston, of Montgomery, Ala., and they have four children,—Edwin Warren, Sara Gaston, Theodore Sidney, and Mary.

Molena, an incorporated town in the southwestern part of Pike county, reported a population of 394 in 1900. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, a bank, some mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, good schools, churches, etc., and is an important shipping point.

Moniac, a town in the western part of the neck of Charlton county that has the State of Florida on three sides of it, is situated on the St. Mary's river and on the branch of the Georgia, Southern & Florida railroad that connects Valdosta, Ga., with Jacksonville, Fla. The adjacent country is productive of tobacco, long staple cotton, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, melons, oranges and figs. The cypress and pine forests near by furnish abundant material for building up a large trade in lumber and naval stores. According to the census of 1900 Moniac had a population of 400, and was the largest town in Charlton county. It has express and telegraph offices, several stores, schools and churches.

Monroe, the county seat of Walton county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1821 and named in honor of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States. It is on the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railway and is on an elevation commanding a fine view of Stone Mountain in the distance. Its public buildings, including court house, jail and town hall, are valued at \$40,000. It has express and telegraph offices, a money-order post-office with seven rural free delivery routes, two banks, successful mercantile establishments, some manufactories, among which are a cotton seed oil mill and a cotton factory. The public schools afford educational advantages and several denominations have churches. The population of the district in 1900 was 3,241, and of these 1,846 lived within the corporate limits of the town.

Monroe County was laid out by the lottery act of 1821 and a part set off to Butts in 1825. It was named for James Monroe, fifth president of the United States. It is in the central part of the state and is bounded by Butts county on the north, Jasper and Jones on the east, Bibb on the southeast, Crawford on the south and Upson, Pike and Spalding on the west. The Ocmulgee river washes the eastern border and various smaller streams cross the land. Along the water-courses the soil is exceedingly fertile and well adapted to the production of corn, wheat and oats, while small grains and grasses thrive on the gray and mulatto lands.

Apples, peaches, melons and all kinds of berries are raised and find a ready market in Forsyth and Macon. Upland cotton is an important crop. Forsyth, the county seat, is a manufacturing and trade center. Culloden and Juliette are thriving towns. The schools of the county are excellent, the Monroe female college at Forsyth being especially well known. The population in 1900 was 20,682, a gain of 1,545 since 1890. The Central of Georgia railroad passes through the center of the county, one division of the Southern runs along the east side and another forms a junction with a branch of the Seaboard Air Line at Culloden. The Towaliga and the Ocmulgee rivers have water-falls which offer inducements for the location of factories. The Towaliga Falls are thus described by William C. Richards, in his "Illustrations of Georgia": "The pleasing impressions first received were continually enhanced by successive and varied views, which may be obtained at will. Indeed so fine is the view afforded from many points, that it is difficult to decide which is the most attractive; and passing from rock to rock, the beholder is ever delighted with new features. This variety is the greatest charm of the scene. The river above the falls is about three hundred feet wide, flowing swiftly over a rocky shoal. At its first descent it is divided by a ledge of rock, and forms two precipitous falls for a distance of fifty feet. The falls are much broken by the uneven surface over which the water flows, and on reaching their rocky basin are shivered into foam and spray."

Monroe Female College.—About 1848 the people of Forsyth started an agitation in favor of the establishment of a female college in the town and the legislature of 1849 granted a charter to the "Forsyth Female Collegiate Institute." The first board of trustees was made up of men of different religious denominations, but the school subsequently passed into the hands of the Baptist church, when the name was changed to its present form. The school has fine buildings and about three hundred young ladies have received degrees from the school since it was first opened.

Monroe, James R., of Abbeville, is one of the representative business men of Wilcox county, where his interests are wide and varied. He was born in Bryan county, Ga., March 10, 1861, and is a son of James Madison Monroe, who was born in Cherokee county, Ga., and died in 1896, at Genoa, Fla., aged seventy years. He was in service as a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, having been in the command of General McAllister and stationed for some time at Fort McAllister. Lucy (Lanier) Monroe, the mother of

the subject of this sketch, died when he was a boy. She was a cousin of the late Sidney Lanier, Georgia's distinguished poet and author. James R. Monroe was afforded the advantages of the



schools of Dawson, Terrell county, and thereafter was for two years a student in the South Georgia male and female college, of that place. On the day before his nineteenth birthday he began teaching in the public schools of Wilcox county and continued to be actively and successfully engaged in pedagogic work for six years. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and for two years he also conducted a general store at Bowen's Mill in that county. He then removed his stock of goods to Abbeville, where

he now has one of the leading general-merchandise concerns of this section of the state, handling furniture, etc., and being recognized as one of the reliable and progressive merchants of the town. He is the owner of a large and well improved plantation in Wilcox county, and is engaged in the manufacturing of brick. He deals in real estate and is one of the leading promoters of southern Georgia, his fine initiative and executive powers having been enlisted in bringing to successful issue many large and important enterprises. He is industrial agent for the Seaboard Air Line railroad; was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Abbeville & Waycross Railroad Company, in 1894; and served as secretary and treasurer of this company until its property was sold to the Georgia & Alabama Railroad Company. It is due entirely to the efforts of Mr. Monroe that the colonization and upbuilding of the thriving little city of Fitzgerald, Irwin county, was effected. He held options on all the land in that place and was successful in bringing to the locality a large number of colonists from the west—people of the best order of citizenship. From a small village the town has grown to be a thriving and beautiful city of 3,000 population, this change having been effected within the course of a few years. Mr. Monroe makes a specialty of the real-estate business and of loaning money on real-estate security. In politics he gives an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, and was for several years chairman of the boards of education of Wilcox county and the city of Abbeville. In 1899 he served as mayor of the city, giving a most able and pro-

gressive administration. He is a gentleman of culture and of gracious bearing, enjoying the high regard of all who know him. He is a member of the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. On June 12, 1886, Mr. Monroe was united in marriage to Frances Eleanor (Fuller) Reed, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel D. Fuller, of whom individual mention is made in this compilation. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have four children—Randolph, Eugene, Pauline and Sidney.

Monte, a town in the central part of Emanuel county, is on the short branch of the Millen & Southwestern railroad that runs to Dekle, and is about six miles northeast of Stillmore. The population in 1900 was 257. It has a money order postoffice, a good local trade and does considerable shipping.

Monteith, a post-village in the northern part of Chatham county, is ten miles north of Savannah, on the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line railroads. The population in 1900 was 99. It is a trading center for that part of the county.

Monteith Swamp, in Effingham county, was the scene of a lively skirmish on Dec. 9, 1864. The Twentieth army corps left Springfield that morning and continued its march toward Savannah. About the middle of the afternoon they reached Montieth swamp to find Confederate works on either side of the road manned by a force of infantry and artillery. The main body of the First division engaged the Confederates in front, while two regiments were sent to turn the right of the works. The movement was successful and after a stubborn resistance the Confederates were compelled to yield to the superior force. They retired in good order, however, and that night the Federal force encamped in the redoubts that had been evacuated.

Montezuma, the largest town in Macon county, is on the east bank of the Flint river at the junction of the Atlantic & Birmingham and the branch of the Central of Georgia railway that connects Macon and Americus. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1854 and has the largest trade of any town in the county. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, two banks, manufactories of cotton seed oil and meal and fertilizers, a good public school system, at the head of which is the Montezuma academy, and good church privileges. Most of the buildings in the business district are of brick and the merchants have a large trade, handling about 12,000

bales of cotton every year. The population in 1900 was 903 in the town and 4,643 in the district.



Montgomery, Rev. Charles, the able and honored pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mount Vernon, Montgomery county, was born in Sumter county, S. C., Dec. 27, 1869, being a son of Robert M. and Laura (Pugh) Montgomery, the former of whom was born in Sumter county and the latter in the State of Alabama. His father died in 1887 and his mother still resides at the old home place near Sumter, S. C. Robert M. Montgomery was a leal and loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in the South Carolina regiment commanded by Col. Harry Benbow, and having been in the ranks during practically the entire period of the conflict. Charles Montgomery, subject of this review duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of his native county, later attending school one term in Manning, Clarendon county, after which he entered the Wafford fitting school, a preparatory institution, at Spartanburg, S. C., where he remained a student for one year. He was then matriculated in Davidson college, Davidson, N. C., in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., in which he completed his divinity course, graduating in 1896. He was then duly ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church and shortly afterward accepted the pastorate of the church in Mount Vernon, Ga., where he has since remained, having been more successful in his work, and being held in high regard by all who know him. He is a forceful and convincing speaker and is indefatigable in his application to his pastoral duties. Since coming to Mount Vernon he has organized five Presbyterian churches,—those at Erick, McGregor, Hackbranch and Sadie, Montgomery county, and the one at McRae, Telfair county. He was commissioner from the Savannah presbytery to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Jackson, Miss., in 1902. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. On July 27, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Montgomery to Miss Della McRae, daughter of Elijah and Jane (Smith) Mc-

Rae, of Mount Vernon, and they have three children,—Marguerite, born in 1898; Robert, born in 1901; and Charles, Jr., born in 1903.

Montgomery County was laid out from Washington in 1793 and was named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed in the attack upon the fortifications at Quebec in 1775. A part was set off to Tattnall in 1801, it was enlarged by the addition of parts of Telfair and Tattnall in 1811 and the same year a part was set off to Laurens. In 1812, another part was set off to Emanuel, a part of Tattnall was added to it in 1814, part of Telfair in 1820 and another in 1833. In August, 1905, a portion was set off to form Toombs county. Previous to the last division the boundaries were as follows: Emanuel county on the northeast, Tattnall on the southeast, Appling on the south, Telfair on the southwest, Dodge and Laurens on the west, and Laurens on the northwest. The Oconee river flows through the center of the county, furnishing water transportation, a division of the Seaboard Air Line railway crosses the county from east to west, the Macon, Dublin & Savannah runs northwest from Vidalia, the Stillmore Air Line touches the eastern side, and a branch of the Southern system runs along the southwestern boundary just across the Ocmulgee river. The principal productions are cotton, potatoes, rice, sugar-cane and the cereals. Fruits and vegetables are grown, but only for home consumption. Much of the original forest still stands and many saw-mills and turpentine distilleries are constantly employed in preparing lumber and naval stores for the market. Mount Vernon, the county seat, Vidalia and Ailey are the chief towns. The population in 1900 was 16,359, an increase of 7,111 in ten years.



Montgomery, Robert M., one of the leading representatives of the medical profession in the recently organized county of Jeff Davis, is engaged in general practice as physician and surgeon, with residence and headquarters in the thriving little city of Hazlehurst. He was born in Clarendon county, S. C., March 25, 1865, and bears the full patronymic of his father, Robert M., Sr., who was born in the same county in January, 1830, and served with distinction as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He enlisted, in 1861, as a private in a company of

South Carolina volunteers and later was made commissary master, in which position he continued until the surrender of General Lee. He then returned to his homestead plantation, where he died shortly afterward. His wife, whose maiden name was Laura M. Pugh, was born in Alabama, in 1834, and is now living on the old homestead. Doctor Montgomery passed his boyhood and youth on the home plantation and secured his early educational discipline in the schools of his native county. He supplemented this by two years of study in Davidson college, Davidson, N. C., where he also took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. P. Munroe, founder of the North Carolina medical college at Davidson. He later went to Charleston and entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that well equipped institution. Soon after his graduation he came to Georgia, located in Mount Vernon, Montgomery county, where he was engaged in practice two years, passed the ensuing two years in general practice at Jacksonville, Telfair county, and then located in Hazlehurst, where he now controls a large and representative professional business, commanding unequivocal regard and confidence both as a physician and a citizen. In politics he is an uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party, and has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Hazlehurst, refusing to become a candidate for other offices by reason of the exigent demands of his professional work. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, is affiliated with Pocohontas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias in Hazlehurst, and he and his wife are valued and zealous members of the local Presbyterian church. In April, 1900, Doctor Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Wilcox, daughter of Mark and Mary Wilcox, of Jacksonville, Ga., and they have two children, Evelyn, born July 23, 1902, and Carroll, born in Jan. 4, 1906.

Montgomery, William W., jurist, was born at Augusta, Ga., Nov. 11, 1827. He was educated at Georgetown college in the District of Columbia, and also attended the University of Georgia until his senior year in 1847, when he left the institution. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and for sometime practiced at Waynesboro. In 1854 he returned to Augusta, where he continued to practice until the commencement of the Civil war. From 1861 to 1865 he was solicitor-general. At the close of the war he refused to conform to the requirements of the Federal government, demanded from all the lawyers of the South, and for a time

gave up his profession. In 1868 he returned to the bar, forming a partnership at that time with Herschel V. Johnson. This partnership continued until 1872, when Governor Smith appointed Mr. Montgomery associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the place made vacant by the promotion of Hiram Warner to the chief-justiceship. His term ended in February, 1873. While on the supreme bench the case of the Macon & Augusta railroad vs Little was decided. In this case the legality of the October session of the legislature of 1870 was called into question and it was one of the most important and far reaching decisions ever handed down by the court, the chief justice dissenting from the two associates. Judge Montgomery delivered the ruling of the court in this famous case.

Monticello, the county seat of Jasper county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1872. In the old ante-bellum days, it was noted for its excellent academy, and it still has good schools. It is located on that branch of the Central of Georgia railway system running from Macon to Athens, and enjoys a good trade, handling an average of about 10,000 bales of cotton annually. It has prosperous stores, express and telegraph offices, two banks, and some manufactories, among which are a vehicle manufacturing company, a harness and collar factory, a bobbin factory, and a cotton oil mill. Five rural mail routes emanate from the postoffice at this point. The country roads, being kept in good condition, give the farmers easy access to the town. The Monticello district had a population of 2,297 in 1900, and of these 1,106 lived within the corporate limits of the town.

Montreal, a village of Dekalb county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, about six miles northeast of Decatur. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and in 1900 reported a population of 41.

Montrose, a village of Laurens county, is on the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad, near the Pulaski county line. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, an express office, some mercantile interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 59.

Monuments in Georgia.—Albany.—Public square, to the Confederate dead, by Ladies' Memorial Association; statue unveiled Nov. 13, 1901; cost \$1,500. Americus Cemetery.—To Confederate dead of Sumpter county, by Ladies' Memorial Association and United Daughters of the Confederacy; statue unveiled April, 1899; cost \$1,800. Athens.—1—Public street; to Confederate dead of Clarke county, by Ladies' Memorial Association; unveiled 1872;

cost \$4,444. 2—On normal college grounds; to Winnie Davis, Memorial educational building by United Daughters of the Confederacy; dedicated 1903; cost \$22,000. Atlanta.—1—Oakland Cemetery, soldiers section; to the Confederate dead; granite shaft, by Ladies' Memorial Association; dedicated April 26, 1874; cost \$7,000. 2—Oakland Cemetery, soldiers' section; colossal marble lion and Confederate flag; by Ladies' Memorial Association; unveiled 1895. 3—Westview Cemetery, soldiers' section; to the Confederate dead; marble statue by Camp 169, United Confederate Veterans. 4—Battle field of Atlanta; to Gen. W. H. T. Walker, C. S. A., and to General McPherson, U. S. A., killed in battle, July 22, 1864. 5—In the state capitol; statue of Benjamin H. Hill. 6—Marietta street; statue of Henry W. Grady. 7—On the capitol grounds; equestrian statue of Gen. John B. Gordon. Augusta.—1—Greene street; to the Confederate dead of Richmond county; marble shaft by citizens. 2—Broad street; to our Confederate dead, marble column, surrounded by statues and surmounted by figure of private Confederate soldier; by Ladies' Memorial Association; erected 1871; cost \$17,300. 3—Confederate powder mill site; to the Confederacy; granite and brick. 4—Greene street; to the Georgia signers of the declaration of independence. Bainbridge Public Park; to the Confederate dead; marble sculptured fount, erected by citizens in 1906, and marble statue of Confederate soldier, by United Daughters of the Confederacy. Brunswick.—Hanover Park; to Confederate dead of Glynn county; marble shaft, by Ladies' Memorial Association; cost \$5,000. Calhoun.—Cenotaph to Gen. Chas. H. Nelson. Cassville.—Cemetery, soldiers' section; to the Confederate dead; granite shaft, by Ladies' Memorial Association. Crawfordville.—1—Public street; to the Confederate dead; statue of Confederate soldier, by Ladies' Memorial Association; cost \$1,500. 2—Liberty Hall; statue of Alexander H. Stephens, by Stephens Memorial Association. Columbus.—Linwood; granite and marble, by Ladies' Memorial Association; erected in 1898. Cuthbert.—Public park; to the Confederate dead; marble statue of Confederate soldier; 1894. Covington.—Public square; to Confederate dead. Chickamauga.—Battle field park; magnificent monument to the Confederate dead from Georgia and fifty-five "markers", erected by the state in December, 1894, at a cost of \$25,000. Other monuments are to the Confederate dead from South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, to the Confederate and Federal dead from Maryland by the state, and numerous others, Confederate and Federal. Dalton.—Court house

park; to the Confederate dead; erected 1898; cost \$2,000. Elberton.—Public Square; to the Confederate dead; by Ladies' Memorial Association and United Daughters of the Confederacy; cost \$1,500. Greensboro.—Court-House park; to "Our Confederate Dead", by Ladies' Memorial Association and United Daughters of the Confederacy; dedicated in August, 1898; cost \$2,000. Griffin.—To the Confederate dead; granite and marble; by Ladies' Memorial Association; erected in 1868; cost \$3,000. Gainesville.—To the Confederate dead; granite and marble. LaGrange.—Monument to the Confederate dead; statue of Confederate soldier, by United Daughters of the Confederacy. Lawrenceville.—A monument in the court house square on one side of which is an inscription to the memory of the men massacred at Goliad, Texas, March 27, 1830, and those killed in battle with the Creek Indians, June 9, 1836. (See Lawrenceville). Macon.—1—In the city; to the Confederate dead; granite and marble; statue of Confederate soldier, by Ladies' Memorial Association and citizens; erected in 1875; cost \$5,000. 2—In the city; to the women of the Confederacy; granite and marble; corner stone laid April 9, 1906; erected by Confederate Veterans, "Sons", and citizens. 3—In the city; marble statue of William M. Wadley. Madison.—Soldiers' cemetery; monument and graves marked. Marietta.—Pine Mountain; to Gen. Leonidas Polk, by J. G. Morris, April, 1902; cost \$500. Confederate cemetery graves marked. Palmetto.—In the city; to the Confederate dead; granite and marble; dedicated 1906, by United Daughters of the Confederacy and Ladies' Memorial Association; cost \$1,500. Resaca.—Battle field; to the unknown Confederate dead, by Ladies' Memorial Association; graves marked. Rome.—Myrtle Hill; to the Confederate dead, by Ladies' Memorial Association and citizens; August 26, 1887; cost \$1,000. Sandersville.—In the city; Cenotaph, corner stone laid April 26, 1880; monument to Confederate dead from the county; also a monument to Gov. Jared Irwin of the Revolution. Savannah.—Forsyth Park; monumental busts of General McLaws and General Bartow; monuments to General Greene, Count Pulaski, and Sergeant Jasper of the American Revolution; monument to W. W. Gordon, one of the distinguished founders of the Central railroad. Sparta.—Court-House square; to our Confederate dead; granite and marble, by Ladies' Memorial Association; 1881. Thomasville.—To the Confederate dead. Thomson.—Confederate monument dedicated April 26, 1891. Warrenton.—To the Confederate dead; granite and marble; unveiled 1905; by United Daughters of the Confederacy;

cost \$1,500. Waynesboro cemetery.—Monument dedicated 1878, moved to the city and enlarged April 26, 1899; cost \$800. West Point.—Confederate monument.

Moon's Station.—As Hood was moving northward in the fall of 1864, Reynolds' brigade of Walthall's division on October 4th attacked the Federals at Moon's Station on the Western & Atlantic railroad and captured about 80 prisoners with a loss of 6 men in killed and wounded.



Moore, John Lyman, holds prestige as one of the leading opticians of Atlanta, being senior member of the firm of John L. Moore & Sons. He was born in Portage county, Wis., April 15, 1853, and in his native state he was reared and educated, completing his scholastic discipline in Lawrence university, at Appleton. In 1875 he removed to Nebraska, where he became associated with his uncle in the manufacture of windmills. Selling his interest in this enterprise in 1883, he went to Austin, Tex., from

which city he became traveling representative of A. K. Hawkes, a prominent optician of the Lone Star state. In 1890 he engaged in the same line of business in Atlanta, as a member of the firm of Faulkner, Kellam & Moore. In 1901 he purchased the interest of Mr. Kellam and established the present firm of John L. Moore & Sons. The firm has a well equipped establishment, its facilities being of the best, and it controls a large and prosperous optical business in the capital city. Mr. Moore is a progressive and public-spirited business man, is a Knight Templar Mason, noble of the Mystic Shrine, and both he and his wife are members of the Unitarian church. In 1876, at Two Rivers, Mo., Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Laura Adele Hamilton, daughter of Henry P. Hamilton. They have two sons, Earle Hamilton and Harold Edward, both of whom are associated with their father in business.

Moore, Robert Lee, the present mayor of the thriving town of Statesboro, the county seat of Bulloch county, is one of the able members of the bar of that county and is established in a successful general practice. He was born at Scarboro, Screven county, Ga., Nov. 27, 1867, and is a son of Zachariah and Mary (Jackson) Moore, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Ga.,

Oct. 2, 1825, and the latter in Wilkinson county, in 1840. Robert L. Moore passed his boyhood days on the homestead plantation and received his early educational training in Scarboro academy,



after which he continued his studies in the Middle Georgia military and agricultural college at Milledgeville. After leaving the last mentioned institution he taught school for a time, in Screven county, later being employed as a salesman in a mercantile establishment at Millen. He then went to the city of Savannah, where he found employment as clerk and bookkeeper and where he studied law, under the preceptorship of Peter W. Meldrim. He finally entered the law department of the University of

Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and being admitted to the bar of his native state at Athens, June 18, 1890, by Judge N. L. Hutchins. Since that time he has resided in Statesboro, where he has met with excellent success and achieved prestige in the work of his profession. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, of whose principles he is an effective exponent, and in December, 1905, his fellow townsmen gave significant evidence of their esteem by electing him to the office of mayor, of which he is the present incumbent. On June 22, 1893, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Laura Alderman, daughter of Hiram and Emma (Jones) Alderman, of Melrose, Fla. They have no children.

Moore's Mills, a post-hamlet of Cherokee county, is on a branch of the Etowah river, seven miles northwest of Canton, which is the nearest railroad station.

Moran, a post-hamlet in the northeast corner of Crawford county, is on the Macon & Birmingham railroad, and is about ten miles from Knoxville.

Moreland, an incorporated town in the southern part of Coweta county, is on the Atlanta & West Point railroad, about five miles from Newnan. The population in 1900 was 229. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, and is a trading and shipping point for that section of the county.

Morgan, the county seat of Calhoun county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1856. It is located about seven miles north of the Central of Georgia railway. Being without railroad communications, its growth has been somewhat slow, as its population numbered in 1900 only 240. It has a court house, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a bank and a few stores. Its canning establishment puts up about 2,000 crates of fruit annually. Artesian wells have added to the healthfulness of all this section of the state. The people of Morgan have good school and church privileges.

Morgan County was laid out from Baldwin in 1807 and was named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens. The county lies in the central part of the state, and is bounded by the following counties: Oconee on the northeast, Greene on the east, Putnam on the south, Jasper on the southwest, and Newton and Walton on the northwest. The Apalachee river runs along the northeastern border and the Oconee is on the east. These rivers with their branches water the surface. The soil is fertile and though one of the oldest it is one of the most productive counties in the state. Most of the land is under cultivation and large crops of cotton, corn, sugar-cane, sorghum, potatoes, and the cereals are raised. Much of the land is planted to Bermuda grass and the annual production of hay is large. There are a number of dairy farms and the raising of cattle for the market is attracting more attention every year. Vegetables of all kinds are grown and find a ready market. The cotton trade of the county is considerable. A little of the original forest remains and the lumber output is therefore small. The Macon & Athens branch of the Central of Georgia and the main line of the Georgia railroad cross each other at Madison and provide excellent facilities for transportation. Madison, the county seat, and Rutledge are manufacturing towns. Other places of importance are Apalachee, Austin, Fair Play, Godfrey, Buckhead, and Bostwick. The population in 1900 was 15,813, a decrease of 228 since 1890, caused by the emigration of negroes to the Western States.

Morgan, David B., junior member of the firm of Lindsay & Morgan, dealers in furniture, Savannah, is one of the representative business men of the city and is also a veteran of the Civil war, in which he rendered loyal service in the Confederate cause. He was born at Cuthbert, Randolph county, Ga., Nov. 27, 1845, a son of David B. and Sarah Ann (Jackson) Morgan, both of whom were born in Georgia, where they passed their entire lives, the father

having died a short time before the birth of his son and namesake, the subject of this sketch, and the mother passed away on May 24, 1888. David B. is the only surviving child. He left his native



county with his mother, as an infant, the family locating first in Screven and later in Effingham county, where he was a student in the high school at Springfield, the county seat, at the time of the outbreak of the war between the states. On Oct. 1, 1863, when nearly eighteen years of age, Mr. Morgan enlisted as a private in Company I, Fifth Georgia cavalry, with which he took part in the latter part of the engagement at Ocean Pond, or Olustee, Fla., under General Colquitt. Later he served under Gen. Joseph

Wheeler in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, surrendering, with his command, at Hillsboro, N. C., in May, 1865, and there received his parole. After the war he devoted six months to agricultural pursuits and then became clerk in the office of a saw-mill at Guyton, Ga. In 1867 he removed to Savannah, where he secured a position as salesman in a furniture establishment. In 1872 he went to Atlanta, making the change for the purpose of recuperating his health, which had become much impaired. For about a year he occupied a clerical position in Atlanta, when he formed a copartnership with his employer, the late M. T. Castleberry, under the firm name of D. B. Morgan & Co. This arrangement continued about one year, when he became a member of the firm of Fain & Morgan, which continued in existence until the fall of 1875. He then returned to Savannah, where he was employed as salesman until 1885, when he entered into partnership with William J. Lindsay, and they have since continued to conduct a large and prosperous furniture and carpet business, under the firm name of Lindsay & Morgan. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Savannah chamber of commerce; is a Democrat in his political allegiance; is senior deacon in the First Baptist church, and in a fraternal way is identified with the United Confederate Veterans, the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World. On Oct. 10, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Haltiwanger, who died on March 1, 1880, leaving two daughters, Leila E., wife of Robert W. Peatross, of Hanover,

Va., but now residing in Atlanta, Ga.; and Ellen M., who remains at the paternal home. On April 6, 1889, Mr. Morgan married Miss Susan E. George, of Savannah, and they have two children, Miriam and David B., Jr.

Morgan, Samuel H., mayor of the thriving little city of Guyton, Effingham county, and president of the Georgia Manufacturing and Trading Company, was born in Miller, Burke county, Ga., April 1, 1863. He is a son of Samuel H. and Abigail (Smith) Morgan, both of whom were born in Effingham county. The father died in 1863 and the mother in 1876. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the six children who survive the honored parents, the others being: Wilbur, cashier of the National Packing Company, of Savannah; Narcissus, wife of Frederick Rohr, of Savannah; Jeanette, wife of Benjamin Davis, of Guyton; Estella, wife of S. M. Jackson, of Savannah; and Eulalia, the wife of A. H. Rahn, of Guyton. Samuel H. Morgan was reared to maturity in the city of Savannah, in whose excellent public schools he secured his educational training. In his business career he has been consecutively identified with mercantile and manufacturing enterprises and has attained marked success and prestige as a business man. He is president of the Georgia Manufacturing and Trading Company, which conducts a large general merchandise business in Guyton, operates a saw mill and conducts an extensive lumbering business in Bryan county, while a large cotton warehouse is also owned by the company, which was incorporated in 1900. Mr. Morgan is also general manager of the Savannah Buggy Company, which was organized and incorporated in the summer of 1905. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the cause for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and is giving a most able administration in the office of mayor of Guyton. He is a member of the board of deacons of the Christian church of Guyton, is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and for two years held membership in the Savannah Volunteer Guards. On May 12, 1886, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Myers, of Savannah. She was born in Hanover, Germany, June 20, 1869, and was six years of age at the time of her parents' removal to America. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have four children: Louis William, Philip, Augusta and Jason.

Morgan, Thomas H., of Atlanta, is known as one of the leading architects of Georgia, having maintained his home in Atlanta since 1879. His paternal grandparents came from Herefordshire, England, in the year 1834, locating in Manlius, N. Y., where both died

in the year 1842. John H. Morgan, M. D., father of the subject of this review, was born in Manlius in 1836, and died in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1887. He was one of the first homœopathic physicians



in Tennessee; was prominent in his profession, and was a member of several fraternal and social orders. On July 4, 1876, the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he founded the Order of the Golden Cross, a benevolent and insurance fraternity which now has many thousand members. In Syracuse, N. Y., he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McDonald, and she died in that city in 1865. Thomas H. Morgan was born near Syracuse, Dec. 11, 1857, and at the close of the Civil war, in the winter of 1865-6, he joined his father in Knoxville, where he attended private and public schools, and afterward entered the East Tennessee University, now the University of Tennessee. During the summer vacation of 1876, when eighteen years of age, he took up the study of architecture as a pastime and became so attracted to the art and its practical application that he decided to leave the university and devote himself to the thorough and scientific study of architecture, with a view to making the profession his permanent vocation. After three years of technical study in Knoxville, St. Louis, Mo., and New York city, Mr. Morgan took up his residence in Atlanta, arriving in that city on March 7, 1879. Here he entered the office of Parkins & Bruce, as an assistant. On Jan. 1, 1882, Mr. Parkins retired from the firm and Mr. Morgan entered into partnership with A. C. Bruce, under the firm name of Bruce & Morgan. This association continued for twenty-two years, Mr. Bruce retiring from the firm on Jan. 1, 1904. Since that time Mr. Morgan has been associated with John R. Dillon, under the title of Morgan & Dillon. Mr. Morgan has been actively engaged in the work of his profession in Atlanta for nearly twenty-seven years, and within that time he has planned and supervised the erection of many of the most important buildings in the south. His more important work within the past few years has been the planning of steel and fire-proof office buildings in Atlanta, notably the Prudential, the Austell, the Empire, the Century, the Fourth National bank building and the Germania bank building, the last mentioned being in

the city of Savannah. In politics Mr. Morgan is a staunch Democrat and while he has never held political office he is never neglectful of the duties of citizenship, making it a rule to cast his vote in every election. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a fellow of the American institute of architects and the Atlanta chamber of commerce, the Capital City club and the Piedmont Driving club. In the Masonic fraternity he is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery, and also with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. On Sept. 5, 1889, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of Arunah W. and Elizabeth (Russell) Hyde, of Hydeville, Vt. The marriage was solemnized in Springfield, Mass., where Mrs. Morgan was residing at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have one daughter, Elizabeth Hyde Morgan, who was born in Atlanta, Feb. 1, 1891.

Morgan's Fort.—But little can be learned of this fort further than that it was located somewhere near the Ogeechee river. McCall mentions that on the night of July 31, 1777, a party of Indians crossed that river, not far from Morgan's fort, killed the wife and three children of a man named Samuel Delk and carried the eldest daughter, aged fourteen years, into captivity.

Morgantown, a town in the central part of Fannin county, was incorporated by act of the legislature, its present charter being granted on Dec. 17, 1902. It was formerly the county seat. The population in 1900 was 115. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located. Blueridge is the most convenient railroad station.

Morganville, a post-village of Dade county, with a population of 53, is on the Alabama Great Southern railroad, six miles northwest of Trenton.

Morris, Pickens W., owns and conducts a retail grocery business at 945 Woodlawn avenue, Augusta, and has won definite success through his personal efforts. He was born in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., Feb. 8, 1855, and is a son of Allen and Catherine (Hitt) Morris, both native of South Carolina. Allen Morris, who was a real-estate collector by vocation, removed with his family from West Point, Ga., to the city of Augusta in 1861, and during the progress of the war between the states he held a civil position in the service of the Confederate government. He died in 1903, at the age of eighty-one years, his wife having passed away in the preceding year, at the age of sixty-one years. Pickens W. Morris

received very limited educational advantages in his youth, owing to the Civil war having brought his parents to such a condition of poverty that he was constrained to find work which would enable



him to assist in the support of the family at the time when he should have been attending school. In 1871 the family removed to Lincoln county, and about two years later the parents returned to Augusta. Pickens W., however, had secured a good position in Lincoln county, and he there continued to make his home until 1891. For about three years he operated a public ferry over the Little river, which separates Lincoln and Columbia counties, after which he was employed in a grist mill until April, 1891, when he

returned to Augusta and engaged in the retail grocery business on Woodlawn avenue. He now has a first-class grocery, and owns the building in which the same is located. This building, which comprises both residence and store, was erected by him with this double purpose in view and he thus has a valuable property, specially convenient in the matter of business. Mr. Morris is a Democrat in politics and takes a loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature. On Dec. 20, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Waldron, daughter of the late Speth Waldron, of Augusta. They have no children.



Morris, William S., treasurer of the Georgia Railroad Company's office in the city of Augusta, was born in that city, Aug. 26, 1869, and is a son of Richard B. and Mary H. (Rich) Morris, who are still residents of Augusta, where the father is a prominent manufacturer of brick. William S. was educated in the Academy of Richmond county, in his native city, and he initiated his career in connection with railroading business as bill clerk in the office of the local freight agent of the Georgia railroad, being

eighteen years of age at the time of thus entering the employ of this company in July, 1887. Within two years he was promoted to the office of assistant treasurer of the same road and in 1903 he

was appointed to his present responsible position, gaining advancement through able and faithful service. Mr. Morris is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and for three years and eight months he represented the first ward in the city council. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial club and the Carmichael club. Nov. 10, 1891, recorded the marriage of Mr. Morris to Miss Matilda Reaney, daughter of Francis W. Reaney, of Augusta, and they have four children—Marguerite, Elizabeth, Celeste and William S., Jr.

Morris Brown College.—Jones, in his work on "Education in Georgia," prepared in 1889 for the national Bureau of Education, says: "In 1880 the ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Georgia, realizing the necessity for an institution which would not only educate and prepare their young men for the ministry and their young women for Christian work, but which would also prove an industrial training school for both sexes, determined upon the erection of Morris Brown College. In February of the following year the present site, overlooking the city of Atlanta, was purchased; and in 1884 the foundation of the east wing of the college was laid. It was completed in November, 1885, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. Thirty-five hundred dollars were expended in the purchase of the grounds; and it is said that about eighteen thousand dollars in addition will be needed to finish and thoroughly equip the building." Since this was written the institution has been materially enlarged, both in the capacity of the buildings and the sphere of its operations. The school was opened on Oct. 15, 1885. It soon found favor with the colored people and is still one of the leading race schools of the country.

Morrison, a village in the northwestern part of Bryan county, is on the Seaboard Air Line railway, and in 1900 had a population of 77. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile concerns, and is a shipping point of some importance.

Morris Station, a little village in the southeast corner of Quitman county, is on the line of the Central of Georgia railway that runs from Smithville to Eufaula, Ala. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and is the principal trading and shipping point for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Morrow, a town in the northern part of Clayton county, is on the main line of the Central of Georgia railway, and in 1900 re-

ported a population of 175. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some manufacturing and mercantile interests, schools and churches, and does considerable shipping.

Morse, Frank P., one of the representative citizens and business men of Lumber City, Telfair county, where he is a member of the firm of Morse & Hinson, owners and operators of the local telephone system, was born Oct. 3, 1875. His father was born in Southport, N. C., in 1853, and was drowned in November, 1887. His mother, whose maiden name was Frances Steel, was born in Lumber City, Ga., in 1859. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch rendered effective service to the Confederacy in the Civil war, as a blockade runner and continued to serve in this capacity until the close of the war. He was at Fort Caswell and Fort Fisher, N. C., at the time both were blown up, the former having been located at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, thirty-two miles from Wilmington, and the latter twenty-five miles distant from the same city and on the same river. He was commander of the blockading affairs of the Confederate government in his division. Frank P. Morse secured his early educational discipline in the common schools of Southport, N. C., and Cuthbert, Randolph county, Ga. In 1889 he engaged in the general-merchandise business in Lumber City, where he has since continued to reside. He followed the line of enterprise noted until 1893, when he closed out his interests and engaged in the telephone business, under the firm name of Morse & Hinson. The firm has installed a fine modern plant and its service is excellent in every particular, the list of subscribers representing all leading business and industrial concerns and a large percentage of the private residences in the town and vicinity. Mr. Morse is an active and aggressive worker in the cause of the Democratic party and for the past twelve years has been a member of the party's executive committee in this district. He has also been chairman of the registration committee for the same length of time. For the past four years he has been marshal of the town, and has proven a most capable official. He is affiliated with Lumber City Lodge, No. 199, Free and Accepted Masons; Telfair Chapter, No. 116, Royal Arch Masons, both of Lumber City; also with Pocahontas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, at Hazelhurst, and Brunswick Lodge, No. 691, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Brunswick, Glynn county. He is held in uniform esteem in both business and social circles, and is one of the progressive and loyal citizens of Lumber

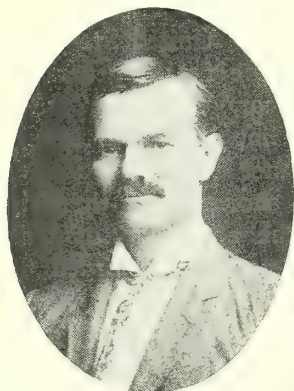
City. On Feb. 1, 1895, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Lyda Mitchell Reid, of Eatonton, Putnam county, Ga., and they have one child, Margaret Frances.

Mortgages.—Under the laws of Georgia mortgages may be given on either real or personal property in the possession of the mortgager, or to which he has the right of possession. They constitute merely a security for debt and pass no title to property, except by foreclosure. Mortgages must be executed, acknowledged and recorded the same as deeds, except that in chattel mortgages only the attestation of the official witness is necessary. Mortgages on real estate are foreclosed in the superior court, in the county where the land is located, upon a rule directing the principal, interest and costs to be paid into the court on or before the first day of the next term, and this rule must be published once a month for four months, or served on the mortgager, his attorney or agent three months before the first day of the next term, when, if no valid defense is set up the rule is made absolute and judgment rendered. Unless homestead and exemption rights are waived in the mortgage a homestead may be taken out of the proceeds of the sale. The property must be advertised once a week for four weeks, at the end of which time it is sold by the sheriff at public sale.

Chattel mortgages may be given to cover stocks of goods, including purchases made by the mortgager after the instrument is executed. They are foreclosed by affidavit, and where the amount involved does not exceed \$100 this affidavit may be made before and execution issued by a justice of the peace. In cases where the amount exceeds \$100 the affidavit must be made before the clerk of the superior court, who will issue the execution. In cases where personal property is sold and the title retained in the seller until the purchase price is paid, the contract, to be valid, must be executed and recorded in the same manner as a chattel mortgage.

Morton, J. Raymond, is one of the representative educators of the State of Georgia, standing at the head of Morton's School for Boys, in the city of Savannah. He was born near Farmville, Cumberland county, Va., Sept. 1, 1859, and is a son of James W. and Louisa A. (Minor) Morton, the former of whom was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1821, and the latter in Fluvanna county, that state, May 11, 1835. The Morton family was prominent in the early settlement of the Old Dominion, the original American progenitors having come from Scotland with Capt. John Smith, to whom the

family was related. J. Raymond Morton is four generations removed, in direct descent, from John Morton, who served as captain of a company during the Revolutionary war. As a young man he



married Miss Mary Anderson, and they became the parents of seventeen children. One of these, James Morton, was a major in the Continental forces during the war of the Revolution and also held a similar office in the war of 1812. During the campaign in New Jersey, in the war of the Revolution, he received the sobriquet of "Solid Column," probably because of his undaunted courage, his unblenching integrity of character, and his faithful performance of duty, and this name stuck to him through life. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, in a

sermon at Old Market, said of him: "He was so upright, so downright, so outright, so all right, that they called him 'Solid Column.' He was an old time Virginia farmer, one of the best magistrates that ever sat on a bench, brave as Julius Caesar, gentle as a woman. He kept open house for forty years with generous hospitality, but never was known to ask a mean man to his house, no matter how rich or distinguished he might be. He feared God, kept the Sabbath, paid his debts and hated the devil." Dr. Drury Lacy relates that when Marquis de La Fayette visited this country in 1823-4 the surviving officers of the Virginia line went to Richmond to meet him. La Fayette rarely failed to recognize any officer who came up to shake hands with him, and when Major Morton was some little distance away the Marquis cried out "There comes Old Solid Column, as brave a man as ever lived!" advanced to meet him and kissed him on both cheeks. Only one of his sons lived to attain manhood, William S., who became a prominent physician, his practice extending over three or four adjoining counties in Virginia. Each of these ancestors was a deacon in the Presbyterian church, to whose faith the majority of the family have clung in later generations. Dr. William S. Morton's sister married Dr. John Holt Rice, who was the founder of Union Theological Seminary, now located in the city of Richmond, Virginia. James W. Morton was true to the cause of the southern states when the Civil war was inaugurated and he sacrificed his life for the Confederacy. He enlisted, March 27, 1862, as a private in the historic company known as the Black Eagles, in the Eighteenth Virginia Volunteer

Infantry, taking part in the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill, Williamsburg and Gettysburg, in which last he was killed, in the charge made by General Pickett on the heights. He had also served in the Mexican war, having been a member of a company commanded by Captain Hawk, First Regiment, United States Infantry. Louisa A. (Minor) Morton, is of the fourth generation in line of direct descent from John B. Minor, of Castle Garden, Louisa county, Virginia, from whom the line is traced through William, Gabriel and Raymond. The Minor family is of German or Holland Dutch extraction, as is shown from the original spelling of the name, "Meinherr." She now lives at Dublin, Pulaski county, Va. J. Raymond Morton was afforded the best of educational advantages; received the degree of Master of Arts in Hampden-Sidney college, of Virginia, in 1880; graduated in ancient and modern languages at the University of Virginia in 1887; took post-graduate work in these subjects in 1887-88, with a view of taking the degree of Ph. D., but was compelled to leave the university on account of failing health. He then taught one term in the schools of Savannah, Ga., and was then elected to a position as instructor in a classical school near Nashville, Tenn. He retained this incumbency three years, at the end of which he accepted a call to the chair of ancient and modern languages in Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. He resigned this position in 1894, in which year he established his present high-grade school in Savannah. So thorough and systematic has been the work of Morton's school for boys that it stands on the accredited lists of the University of Georgia, University of Virginia, Washington & Lee university, Mercer university, Emory college, and others. In politics Mr. Morton is aligned as a stanch Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. On Aug. 12, 1891, Mr. Morton was married to Miss Susie W. Watkins, daughter of Dr. Henry A. and Susan A. (Walker) Watkins, of Darlington Heights, Va., and they have three children—James Raymond, Jr., Louisa Minor, and William Dupuy.

Morven, a town in the central part of Brooks county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Nov. 28, 1900. The population according to the census of that year was 214. It is on the South Georgia & West Coast railroad, has a money order postoffice, some mercantile concerns, and is one of the thriving towns of that section of the state.

Moses, Charles L., was born in Coweta county in 1856, attended the rural schools and later graduated at Mercer university. For several years he was principal of the Newnan male seminary but in 1886 he retired to his farm and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1890 he was elected to represent his district in Congress and was twice reelected.

Mossy Creek, a post-hamlet of White county, is about seven miles southeast of Cleveland. Alto is the nearest railroad station.

Motan, a post-hamlet in the southeastern part of Hall county, is on the line of the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railroad, a short distance north of Bellmont.

Motts, a post-village of Camden county, is a little north of Crooked river and eight miles southeast of Colesburg, which is the most convenient railroad station. The population in 1900 was 43.

Moultrie, the county seat of Colquitt county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1859 and is one of the growing towns of Southwest Georgia. It is well supplied with railroads, being on the Georgia Northern, which runs from Albany to Pidcock; that branch of the Atlantic & Birmingham which runs from Fitzgerald to Thomasville; and is the terminus of a division of the Southern railway, running to Valdosta and Jacksonville, Fla. It has a court house valued at \$20,000, express and telegraph offices, three banks, several stores doing a fine business in good substantial brick buildings, and a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery system. About 4,000 bales of cotton, mostly of the sea-island variety, which brings the highest price in the market, are shipped annually from Moultrie. The city owns its own electric lights and water-works. Among the manufactories are lumber and cotton mills, iron works, variety works, a large cooperage company, etc. Large quantities of spirits of turpentine from the distilleries of the county, and thousands of barrels of rosin are shipped from Moultrie every year. In 1900 the entire district had 3,493 inhabitants, of whom 2,221 lived in the city proper. Moultrie is supplied with good schools of the public school system, and with churches of the leading Christian denominations.

Mound Builders.—(See Antiquities).

Mountain Scene, a post-town of Towns county, with a population of 150, is about seven miles southeast of Hiawassee and is so named because of the delightful view to be obtained from the town. Clayton is the most convenient railroad station.

Mountaintown, a post-village of Gilmer county, is about six miles

northwest of Ellijay, which is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1900 was 76.

Mount Airy, an incorporated town in the southern part of Habersham county, reported a population of 310 in 1900. It is on the Southern railway, a few miles east of Cornelia, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, mercantile and shipping interests, some manufacturing plants, good school and church privileges, etc.

Mount Pleasant, a village in the eastern part of Wayne county, is on the Macon & Brunswick division of the Southern railroad, and not far from the Glynn county line. It has a money order postoffice, commercial and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 100.

Mount Vernon, the county seat of Montgomery county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1891. It is located on the Seaboard Air Line railway and within a very short distance of the Oconee river, thus having both rail and water transportation, by the former to Savannah, and by the latter down the Oconee and Altamaha rivers to Darien. It has express and telegraph offices, a court house, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, a bank, and several successful stores. The Mount Vernon militia district in 1900 contained 2,205 inhabitants, of whom 573 lived in the town.

Mountville, a town in Troup county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Nov. 29, 1897. It is located on the Macon & Birmingham railroad, not far from the Meriwether county line, has a money order postoffice, from which several rural free delivery routes radiate to the surrounding country, express and telegraph offices, mercantile and manufacturing interests and is well supplied with schools and churches. The population of the town in 1900 was 224, and of the militia district in which it is situated 1,918.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Carroll county, with a population of 85, is on the headwaters of Big Indian creek, about four miles west of Mandeville, which is the nearest railroad station. It is the principal trading point for the northwestern part of the county.

Moxley, a post-village of Jefferson county, with a population of 54 in 1900, is on the Louisville & Wadley railroad, about half-way between those two towns, and is the principal trading and shipping point for the surrounding agricultural districts.

Moye, a post-hamlet of Calhoun county, is on the Georgia, Florida & Alabama railroad, almost on the Randolph county line.

Moye, Robert L., who is established in the practice of law in Cuthbert, Randolph county, was born in Stewart county, Ga., April 9, 1864, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Laura (West) Moye. He secured his earlier academic training in Branch college at Cuthbert, after which he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Georgia, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he was graduated in the law department of the same institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and forthwith located in Cuthbert, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He controls a representative clientage and has been unequivocal successful in his professional work. In politics Mr. Moye is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and served as mayor of Cuthbert for fifteen consecutive terms. He is president of the county board of education, secretary of the Cuthbert board of trade, and captain of the Cuthbert Rifles. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the local Presbyterian church, in which he is a ruling elder. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Moye married Miss Florence Powell, daughter of Dr. Thomas S. Powell, of Cuthbert.

Mud Creek, is a small stream in Cobb county, that unites with Nose's creek to form the Sweetwater. On June 18, 1864, six companies of the Sixty-third Georgia recaptured a line of rifle pits on this creek and held them all day in the face of a heavy fire.

Mulberry, a post-village in the western part of Jackson county, is a station on the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 46.

Mulberry Creek was the scene of a slight skirmish on August 3, 1864, as one of the incidents of Stoneman's raid to Macon.

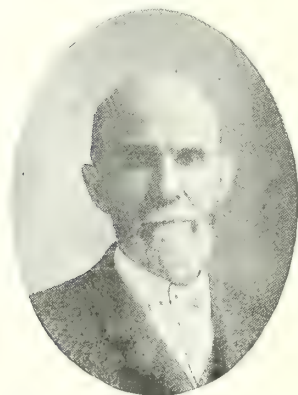
Mulberry Grove.—Prior to the Revolution John Graham, lieutenant-governor of Georgia, owned a plantation by this name, located on the Savannah river, fourteen miles above the city of Savannah. By the fortunes of war the estate, valued at £50,000, was confiscated, and after the independence of the United States was established the plantation was presented by the state to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, in recognition of his services in the South during the contest. General Greene died there on June 19, 1786, and it was on this plantation that Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. At the present time there is a village called Mulberry Grove in the central part of Harris county, about seven miles southwest of Hamilton.

Mulherin, William Anthony, M. D., is established in the successful practice of his profession in his native city of Augusta, where he was born July 3, 1872. He is a son of William Andrew Mulherin, who was born in county Mayo, Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Roche, was also born in the fair Emerald Isle, the marriage of his parents having been solemnized in the city of Augusta, where the father was for many years engaged in the wholesale and retail shoe business. His death occurred in 1893 and his widow still maintains her home in Augusta. Of their ten children eight are living, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph L. O'Dowd, of Augusta; John P.; Dr. William A., subject of this sketch; and Charles P., Joseph L., Wilhelmina, Frank X., and James L., all of whom remain residents of Augusta. The father rendered loyal service in the Confederate cause, having served as a member of a Georgia regiment during the entire period of the Civil war. Dr. William A. Mulherin was graduated in Spring Hill college, a Jesup institution, in the city of Mobile, Ala., being a member of the class of 1891 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1900 the same college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He then took a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., after which he completed a four years' course in the medical department of Harvard university, being graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this celebrated institution. For the ensuing two years he was interne in St. Vincent's hospital, in the city of Worcester, Mass., where he gained most valuable clinical experience. In 1903, he returned to Augusta, opened an office, and has already gained a most satisfactory practice in his native city, where he is held in high regard in both professional and social circles. He is a member of the American medical association, the Medical Association of Georgia, the Richmond county medical society, the Commercial club, the Country club, the Knights of Columbus and the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared. On Sept. 21, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Mulherin to Miss Hattie Fargo Butler, of Augusta, and they have a son, Philip Anthony, who was born July 27, 1905.

Munnerlyn, a village of Burke county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, twelve miles south of Waynesboro. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, stores, schools, etc., and in 1900 had a population of 87.

Murphey, Eugene Edmund, M. D., professor of clinical medicine and therapeutics in the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta, in which city he is engaged in the successful practice of his profession, is one of the representative members of his profession in the state and one of the owners and managers of the Pine Heights sanatorium in North Augusta. He is a native of the city which is now his home, having been born on Nov. 1, 1874, and is a son of Edmund T. and Sarah (Dobey) Murphey, the former of whom was born in Richmond, Ga., Aug. 23, 1822, and the latter in Edgefield, S. C., June 30, 1835. Their marriage was solemnized in 1873, and the doctor is the only child of the union. Edmund T. Murphey was one of the prominent and influential business men of Augusta, where he was for many year engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, having been the founder of the present firm of Murphey & Co., the enterprise being now conducted by his nephews. He took up his residence in Augusta in 1840 and here passed the remainder of his long and signally honorable and useful life, his death occurring on Sept. 23, 1899. His widow still resides in the fine old homestead in Telfair street, which is also the home of the subject of this review. The paternal grandparents of Doctor Murphey were Nicholas and Nancy (Carswell) Murphey, both of whom were born in Richmond county. His maternal grandparents, John Elbert and Martha (Addison) Dobey, were both native of Edgefield, S. C. The original American ancestor in the agnatic line was Nicholas Murphey, who came from Ireland and located in Augusta when it was a mere trading post. His son Edmund, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, was a soldier of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and tradition records that he was the first male white child born in what is now the fair city of Augusta. The original progenitor of the Dobey family located in Virginia, whence removal was later made to South Carolina, in the colonial era. The father of Doctor Murphey was in the Confederate service for a short time as a private in a Georgia regiment of volunteers, and thereafter he served in the quartermaster's department, making many sacrifices for the cause, which he supported both financially and through personal effort. In 1891 Dr. Murphey was graduated in that excellent preparatory school, Richmond Academy, in his home city, after which he was matriculated in the University of Georgia, which he attended from 1891 to 1894, but was not an applicant for a degree. In 1898 he was graduated in the medical department of the University, the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He

thereafter spent one year in effective post-graduate work in the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and since that time he has been established in a successful and representative practice in Augusta. He is an appreciative member of the American medical association, the Medical Association of Georgia and the Richmond county medical society, while he has been a member of the faculty of his alma mater, the Medical College of Georgia, since 1901. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member of the Commercial and Country club, of Augusta, and he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. On Nov. 14, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Will Roney, daughter of Judge Henry C. Roney, of Augusta, of whom individual mention is made in this work.



Murphey, Moses C., head of the well known wholesale grocery firm of Murphey & Co., of Augusta, was born on the old homestead plantation of the family, in Richmond county, Ga., July 28, 1838. He is a son of Milledge and Emaline (Miles) Murphey, both of whom were likewise native of Richmond county, where the former was born, Nov. 6, 1808, and the latter, June 4, 1809. The father was a prosperous planter in the antebellum days, and died in January, 1878, his devoted wife following him into

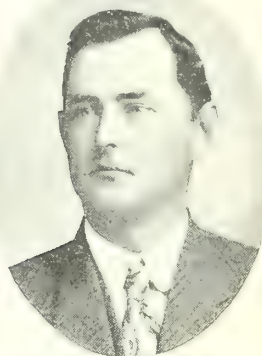
eternal rest in the following June, each having been in the seventieth year of age at the time of death. Milledge Murphey was a son of Nicholas Murphey, whose father, Edmund Murphey, was a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. The last named was born in Augusta, Ga., and it is a matter of family and historic tradition that he was the first white child to be born in the town, which was originally a small trading post. His father, Nicholas Murphey, was a member of the Oglethorpe colony which came from England to Georgia in 1736, so that the family name has been identified with the history of this great commonwealth from the earliest pioneer days. Moses C. Murphey was afforded the advantages of excellent private schools in Jefferson county, Ga., whither his parents removed when he was six years of age and where he was reared to maturity on the home plantation. At the age of nineteen years he located in Augusta, where he took

a clerkship in the grocery store of his uncle, Edmund T. Murphey, and at the inception of the Civil war he had become a partner in the business, which was being conducted under the firm name of E. T. Murphey & Co. In May, 1861, setting aside all personal considerations, he enlisted as a private in Company D, First Georgia volunteer infantry, with which he went to the front and did faithful service in defense of the Confederate cause. He remained with this command one year and then became a member of Company F, Cobb's legion of cavalry, with which he served during the last three years of the war. He was wounded in the battle at Spottsylvania Court House, and was with Johnston's army at the time of the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865. He took part in many important battles and skirmishes and made a record for faithful and gallant service. After the close of the war Mr. Murphey located in the city of Savannah, where he was employed as a grocery salesman until 1868, when he returned to Augusta and resumed the partnership with his uncle, having ever since been continuously engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade in that city. Since 1885 the enterprise has been principally of the wholesale order, and the present firm title of Murphey & Co. was adopted in 1887, the entire business being now owned by Mr. Murphey and his two elder sons, John E. and Milledge, who are numbered among the progressive and representative young business men of Augusta. The present fine quarters of the concern, at 628 Broad street, have been occupied by the firm since 1892. Mr. Murphey is a stanch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, is a comrade of Camp No. 435, United Confederate Veterans, and is a prominent member of St. James church, Methodist Episcopal South, in which he is a trustee and steward. On June 19, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Murphey to Miss Martha A. Miller, daughter of the late John P. R. and Martha Ann (Joiner) Miller, of Augusta, and they have six children, namely: John E., Milledge, Martha E., Moses C., Jr., William A. and Cassie.

Murphy, a post-hamlet of Colquitt county, is on the Fitzgerald & Thomasville division of the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, about eight miles southwest of Moultrie. It has an express office and some mercantile concerns.

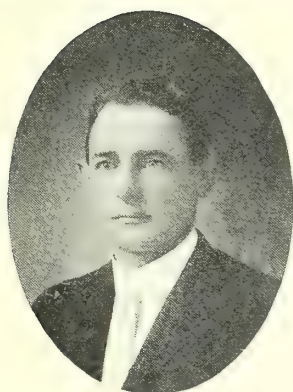
Murphy, Charles, was born in South Carolina, but in early life removed to Dekalb county, Ga., where he studied law and practiced his profession for the remainder of his life. He was prominent in state and county affairs, and in 1850 was elected to represent Georgia in the United States Congress. He was elected a delegate to

the secession convention of 1860, as an opponent of immediate secession, but died before the convention assembled.



Murphy, John Ridgeway, vice-president of the well known and prosperous general merchandise house of the Stone-Murphy Company, of Louisville, Jefferson county, was born on a farm in this county, April 26, 1868. He is a son of Rev. Henry D. and Laura J. (Kelley) Murphy, the former of whom is now living retired in Louisville, after long and faithful service as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and the latter died in 1880, when the subject of this review was a lad of twelve years.

John R. Murphy was a student in Louisville academy until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, when he assumed a clerkship in a store in Louisville. For several years thereafter he alternated between clerking and farming, also serving for some time as bookkeeper. In 1896 he entered the employ of Abbot & Stone, merchants of Louisville, serving as bookkeeper of the concern until the dissolution of the partnership, the firm being succeeded by the present Stone-Murphy Company, in which he became an interested principal at the time of its organization and incorporation on Feb. 28, 1902, being made vice-president of the company, which controls a large and prosperous business, having a well equipped establishment in which are found varied lines of merchandise, each department being well stocked and appointed. Mr. Murphy is also serving as deputy clerk of the superior court of Jefferson county, being a stanch advocate and supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands exponent and a citizen to whom is accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He has valuable plantation interests in his native county and is well known in business and social circles. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and his wife belongs to the Baptist church. On Oct. 11, 1897, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Julia Pughsley, daughter of Dr. William Pughsley, and a granddaughter of the late Judge A. E. Tarver, of Bartow, Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have three children—Vienna May, Myrtle Pughsley, and John Ridgeway, Jr.



Murphy, Waller Simeon, clerk of the superior court of Jefferson county and treasurer of the Stone-Murphy Company, one of the leading retail mercantile concerns of Louisville, has passed his entire life in Jefferson county, having been born on the home plantation of his father, July 22, 1866. He is a son of Rev. Henry Davis Murphy, who was born in the state of New Jersey, and Laura Julia (Kelley) Murphy, who was born and reared in Jefferson county, where she died in 1880. The father, who is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church South, has attained the age of three score and ten years and is now living practically retired, in Louisville, save as he assists in the work of the office of the clerk of the superior court, under the supervision of his son, subject of this review. Waller S. Murphy attended Louisville academy until he was fifteen years of age, when he gave inception to his active business career, by becoming a clerk in a Louisville general store. He continued to be engaged as salesman and book-keeper in local mercantile houses for a period of twelve years,—first with the firm of Farmer Bros. & Co., next with A. N. Beach, and finally with Abbot & Stone. Upon the incorporation of the Stone-Murphy Company, Feb. 28, 1902, he became one of the stockholders of the concern, as did also his brother John R., and he has been treasurer of the company from its organization. In 1895 he was elected to the exacting office of clerk of the superior court of Jefferson county. By successive reëlections he has since continued the incumbent of this position, having given a most capable and satisfactory administration and gained the commendation of the court, the bar and the general public. He is well known in the county, is a straightforward and reliable business man and sterling citizen, his course in all the relations of life having been such as to commend him to the good will of his fellow men. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party; is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church South, of Louisville, a past chancellor of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias; and a member of the board of trustees of Louisville academy. In July, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Murphy to Miss Mary Louisa Diehl, who died July 12, 1902, survived by eight children, namely: Waller D., Willie S., Frederick H., Leslie W., Allie P.,

Laura May, John R., and Henry D. On Feb. 2, 1905, Mr. Murphy contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Claudia B. Lee, of Covington, Ga. She was educated at Cox college, College Park, Ga.

Murray, a post-hamlet of Schley county, is about eight miles north of Ellaville, which is the nearest railroad station.

Murray County was created from Cherokee in 1832 and named for Hon. Thomas W. Murray. A part of the county was set off to Walker in 1833, and a part to Cass (now Bartow) in 1834. It lies in the extreme northern part of the state and is bounded on the north by the state of Tennessee, on the east by Fannin and Gilmer counties, on the south by Gordon, and on the west by Whitfield. The Coosawattee and Connesauga rivers, with their numerous tributaries, water the county. The Coosawattee is navigable nearly all the year and gives water transportation to Rome. There are no railroads in the county, but the Southern runs close to the western boundary and the productions of the county are marketed chiefly at Dalton on this line. The face of the country is hilly, and the eastern part is crossed by the Cohutta Mountains. There are many minerals in the county. The Cohutta mountains contain gold, which has been mined very profitably, and marble, talc and limestone are found in other sections. The land is fertile and affords excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep. The agricultural productions are corn, wheat, potatoes, cotton and the various grasses. The mountains are clothed with orchards and some of the finest fruits are grown here. Spring Place, the county seat, is beautifully situated, in full view of the Cohutta mountains. It was at one time a missionary station to the Cherokee Indians. Cohutta Springs on Sumac Creek are well known for medicinal value of their waters. Near these springs are the remains of an old fort, whose story none can tell. The population of the county in 1900 was 8,623.

Murrayville, a post-village of Hall county, with a population of 56, is ten miles northwest of Gainesville, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Muscogee County was laid out in 1826 and was named for a tribe of Indians that once inhabited that part of the state. In 1827 parts were set off to Harris, Talbot, and Marion counties and in 1829 it was increased by parts of Marion and Harris. It is situated in the western part of the state and is bounded on the north by Harris and Talbot counties, on the east by Talbot and Marion, on the south by Chattahoochee, and on the west by the

State of Alabama, from which it is separated by the Chattahoochee river. Many smaller streams, tributaries of the Chattahoochee, cross the surface of the county. The soil varies greatly in different parts. In the northern portion are rolling, red clay lands, in the southern is a sandy loam, along the Chattahoochee are hummock lands, unsurpassed in fertility, and in the center, is a strip of mulatto soil. Part of the Chattahoochee bottoms are subject to overflow yet so great is the productiveness of this section that if the owners gather but one crop out of three the land is still profitable. Of the 163,200 acres of land in the county, about 75,000 are under cultivation, divided into farms of about 600 acres each, every one of which is abundantly supplied with water flowing from bold springs and irrigation is practiced to some extent. Corn, wheat, oats, sugar-cane and cotton are the principal productions. Vegetables, fruits, melons, etc., are shipped to Columbus in considerable quantities. A number of dairy farms do a profitable business and the raising of beef cattle is becoming an important occupation. But little timber remains. In the northern part of the county some oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and dogwood still stands, but shingles and staves are the only forest products of any consequence. Columbus, the county seat, is one of the largest cities of the state and ranks next to Augusta in the production of cotton goods. The transportation facilities of the county are good. Seven railroads center at Columbus and several lines of steamboats run upon the Chattahoochee, giving competition in freight by water. A few miles from Columbus on the Chattahoochee river, is the high and rugged cliff known as "Lover's Leap." (q. v.) The population of Muscogee county in 1900 was 29,836, a gain of 2,075 since 1890.

Musella, a village of Crawford county, is a station on the Atlanta & Fort Valley division of the Southern railway, five miles northwest of Knoxville. It has a money order postoffice, express office, mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1900 had a population of 76.

Musgrove, a post-village of Laurens county, is known to railroad men as Alcorn's Station. It is on the Wrightsville & Tennille railroad, not far from the Dodge county line, and in 1900 had a population of 100. It is the principal trading and shipping point for that part of the county.

Musgrove, Mary.—One of General Oglethorpe's first objects was to treat with the Indians for a portion of their lands. Among the Yamacraws, the tribe that inhabited the bluff where Savannah now stands, he found a half-breed woman named Mary Musgrove, who

understood both the English and Creek languages. She was a native of the Indian town of Coweta, was educated and baptised into the church in South Carolina, and married the son of Col. John Musgrove, who was sent in 1716 to form a treaty of alliance with the Creeks. Oglethorpe gained this woman's good will by the presentation of some showy trinkets and then employed her as an interpreter at a salary of £100 a year. By her assistance the leading chiefs of the Upper and Lower Creeks were summoned to attend a council at Savannah in May, 1733. Fifty chiefs answered the summons and a treaty was concluded to the satisfaction of both parties. By this treaty the Indians reserved a tract above Pipe-maker's creek the islands of Ossabaw, Sapelo and St. Catherine's, while the whites were given permission to settle any place else in the Indian domain. About three years after this Musgrove died and Mary, at the suggestion of Oglethorpe, established a trading house on the south side of the Altamaha river, where she married a Captain Matthews. He died in 1742 and subsequently she married Rev. Thomas Bosomworth, a minister of the Church of England, then in the employ of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. Although this man wore the divine livery he was of a very mercenary turn of mind. Shortly after his marriage he went to England, where he remained for about two years, and upon his return to Georgia set on foot a scheme to get possession of the islands reserved by the treaty of 1733. In December, 1747, seventeen Indians, calling themselves the kings and chiefs of the different towns, visited Frederica. While they were there Bosomworth selected one of them as being suited to his purpose—an egotistic, vacillating fellow named Malatche—and suggested to him the idea of having himself crowned king of the entire Creek nation. A paper, declaring Malatche to be the rightful king of the Creeks and vesting him with power to make treaties, etc., was drawn up by the wily Bosomworth and signed by the other sixteen pretended chiefs. As soon as Malatche was acknowledged king Bosomworth purchased from him, for a few pieces of cloth, some guns and ammunition and a hundred pounds of vermilion, the coveted islands. To stock these islands he bought on credit from Carolina planters a large number of cattle, but the venture not coming up to his expectations, he found himself hopelessly in debt. In this emergency Bosomworth induced his wife to declare herself the elder sister of Malatche and therefore the queen of the Creek nation. A council of the Indians was called, Mary made a long speech, in which she posed as a martyr and urged the warriors to

expel the whites from the lands south of the Savannah river. The Indians, fired by her adroit statement of her imaginary wrongs, pledged themselves to stand by her to the last drop of their blood in defence of her royal person and in the attempt to recover the lands of which she had been defrauded. At the head of a large body Mary set out for Savannah, to demand of the authorities there a recognition of her claims. A messenger was sent in advance to notify the president of her coming and that unless her rights were acknowledged she had determined to extirpate the whole settlement. Upon the arrival of the Indians they were ordered to leave their arms outside the town. After some show of reluctance, but being overawed by the imposing appearance of Noble Jones at the head of a troop of mounted men, they submitted and Bosomworth, dressed in his clerical robes, accompanied by his wife and followed by the Creeks, entered the town. Bosomworth was not permitted to occupy a seat in the council, and it was finally found advisable to privately lay hold of Mary and confine her until the Indians could be pacified. Having the "royal family" out of the way a banquet was given to the chiefs and head men, at which they were informed that the whole scheme was one of Bosomworth's to secure the lands for himself and that they were being duped by this designing man. The banquet was followed by a council and President Stephens addressed the Indians boldly regarding the claim of Mrs. Bosomworth. He reminded them that when General Oglethorpe first became acquainted with her she was living in a hut, surrounded by the most squalid poverty, entirely unlike the queen of a great nation like the Creeks; that she was not the sister of Malatche, but the daughter of a white man, and that Bosomworth only wanted her sustained in order that he might grow rich at the expense of the Indians. After much debate and several stormy scenes the Indians withdrew and returned to their homes, leaving their queen to take care of herself. Through the influence of Adam Bosomworth, a brother of Thomas, the latter was made to apologize to the president and council and soon after he and his wife left the colony.

After Georgia became a royal province the claim of Mrs. Bosomworth was again brought to public notice. The Indian lands near Pipemaker's creek, consisting of about 4,000 acres, had been allotted to several white persons, who had settled thereon, and after the trustees surrendered the charter these settlers applied for a royal grant to their holdings. In this they were thwarted by the Bosomworths, who entered caveats against the proceedings. During the

administration of Governor Ellis her claims were finally settled. Her title to St. Catherine's island was confirmed, she was allowed £450 for goods expended in his Majesty's service, and a salary of £100 a year, dating back for sixteen and a half years, the payments to be made out of the proceeds of the sale of Ossabaw and Sapelo islands, the excess, if any, to go to the government.

Myers, a post-village of Bulloch county, with a population of 94, is on Big Lott's creek, about four miles north of Pulaski, which is the nearest railroad station.



Myers, Herman, mayor of Savannah and one of the city's most progressive business men and honored citizens, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 18, 1847, a son of Sigmund and Fanny Myers, who immigrated from the fatherland to America when he was a small child and located in Bath county, Va. He was educated in the public schools of the Old Dominion state and then learned the tanner's trade, under the direction of his father. On the death of the latter, in 1861, the family removed to Lynchburg, Va., and

in 1867 the future mayor of Savannah removed from Lynchburg to the "Forest City" of Georgia, where he has ever since maintained his home. Here he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, subsequently becoming a large handler of wool, under the title of H. Myers & Bro. He also became an extensive manufacturer of cigars, being heavily interested in the El Modelo Cigar Manufacturing Company, of Tampa, Fla., of which he was president, and later of the Cuban-American Cigar Manufacturing Company, of Tampa and Havana, into which the El Modelo Company was merged. A few years ago he disposed of his interest in this industry. He was one of the organizers and for some years president of the Savannah Grocery Company, a wholesale concern. In 1885 he was one of the organizers of the National bank of Savannah, of which he has been president from the time of its incorporation. In 1886, at the time of the organization of the Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Company, he was elected vice-president, and in 1904, upon the death of President Joseph J. Dale, he was elected to the presidency of the institution. Mr. Myers was one of the promoters and organizers of the South Bound Railroad Company, of which he was vice-president until the sale of the property to the Seaboard

Air Line Railroad Company. He was also largely interested in the old Savannah & Tybee railroad and the Tybee Hotel Company, having been an officer in each. In addition to his Savannah interests he was a member of the syndicate that purchased the Macon railway and lighting systems, and is now president of the re-organized corporation. Mr. Myers entered politics in 1885, in which year he was elected a member of the board of aldermen. He served continuously as a member of the city council for ten years, and within this period he was vice-chairman of the body for two years, and chairman for two years. He served on the finance committee during the entire decade, was on the police committee eight years, on the water committee eight years, on the committee on assessments three years, on market two years, on harbor and wharves two years, and on special railroad committee one year. For five years he was a member of the sanitary board. This varied service thoroughly equipped him for the duties of mayor, to which office he was next called, and enabled him, by his full knowledge of city business, to give a satisfactory administration of municipal affairs. Mr. Myers' first mayoralty race was in 1895, when he was pitted against the late Dr. William Duncan, one of Savannah's most prominent and honored citizens. He received a majority of 655, carrying nearly every precinct in the city. At the close of his first term, in January, 1897, there was a division in his party, which temporarily alienated some of his former and present strong supporters. In that year the race was between him and Col. Peter W. Meldrim, and the contest was one of the most spirited the city has ever known, each candidate carrying ten precincts and Meldrim winning by 223 votes. In 1899, against Hon. John J. McDonough, Mr. Myers was again elected mayor, by a majority of 224, and in 1901 he was elected for a third term, without opposition. In 1903, again without opposition, he was elected as his own successor, and in 1905 the same conditions again prevailed, there being no opposing candidate. Of Mayor Myers' administration the following estimate has been published in a local newspaper: "He has endeavored to hold down departmental expenses to as low a limit as their proper maintenance would permit, in order to have a surplus for public improvements. As a result his administration has been marked by the greatest permanent public improvements in the history of Savannah, over fifteen miles of street having been paved, the water works plant enlarged, large expenditures made for street opening and the removal of encroachments, and lastly, and in the eyes of many his chief monument, a magnificent new city

hall is now under erection, which will be when completed the finest south of Richmond, Va., its cost, with furnishings, approaching \$300,000, and built out of the regular revenues of the city, without issuing a single obligation and without the slightest increase in taxes." Mr. Myers is a thirty-second degree Mason, having been initiated into the fraternity as a member of Marshall Lodge, Lynchburg, Va.



Mynatt, Pryor L.,—In the early part of the eighteenth century Richard Mynatt, a young Englishman, came over to Virginia and settled in Prince William county, where he married and became the founder of the American branch of the Mynatt family. To him were born several children. William, the eldest son, moved into Fauquier county, Va., where he married, established a home and reared a large family. His second son, Joseph, imbued with the desire, so prevalent in those days, to penetrate fur-

ther into the new country, crossed over the mountains to eastern Tennessee and settled in Knox county. There he met and married Eliza Hickie, also a native of Virginia, though of German descent. Of this union there were four children, and it is of Pryor L., the eldest of the number, that this story is told,—truthfully told, with the earnest hope that it may be an inspiration to other lads to make of themselves men of whom it may be said that "the world was better for their having lived." Pryor L. Mynatt was born on a farm in Knox county, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1829. Here his youth was passed in aiding in the farm work and attending the country schools, where he eagerly acquired all the knowledge afforded by the primitive institutions. Very early in life there came to the lad a love of books and a thirst for knowledge, and this predilection was fostered and encouraged by his mother, a woman of more than ordinary mentality. As most of the travel at this time was through the country and as the Mynatt home was on the public highway, the lawyers, passing to and from the sessions of court, would often stop here for a night or for a rest during the day. The boy heard much of the outside world through this source and listened eagerly to the discussions of these men, who represented the profession that was the gateway at that time for many broad fields of culture and eminence, and when very young he determined to make of him-

self a good lawyer. His people had ever been farmers and lovers of the soil, and his father preferred that he should remain on the farm, but his mind was firmly fixed and, believing that he could do best with the legal profession, he held tenaciously to his purpose, though often contending with the greatest difficulties. Perhaps there are no conditions more conducive to growth in self-reliance or to the development of resources within oneself than those of a farm life with limited financial means. It is a training that enables a man the better to comprehend and master the details and complexities later in life. Obstacles that at the time seem hard and discouraging prove in the end strong factors in character building and the work brings strength intellectually as well as physically. No one realized this more thoroughly than did Mr. Mynatt, and though he gave up farm life when it became necessary in furtherance of his designated aim, he never ceased to feel grateful for its influence in molding his character. Patiently and faithfully he worked his way through the college at Marysville, Tenn., where he was graduated in the summer of 1849. For a time he taught school in Tennessee and Alabama, to meet the expense of his law studies. Later he went to Knoxville and entered the office of a prominent lawyer. Completing his law course at Lebanon, Tenn., he began practice at Jacksboro in that state, but, desiring a broader field, he returned to Knoxville, where within a short time he gained a lucrative practice and a fine reputation as a lawyer. Mr. Mynatt was an ardent southerner and, believing in the rights of secession, he went heart and soul with the Confederacy, enlisting in 1861. Early in 1862 he was a private in Company I of the Second Tennessee cavalry, commanded by Col. Henry M. Ashby. On Nov. 21, 1862, he was appointed captain and assistant commissary of subsistence and assigned to duty with the First Tennessee regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. James E. Carter. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of major and assistant commissary of subsistence on the staff of Gen. John Pegram, commanding a brigade. After the battle of Resaca he was assistant commissary of subsistence, with the same rank, on the staff of Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, commanding Humes' division of cavalry, and held that position until the close of the war, being paroled, with this division, at Charlotte, N. C., May 3, 1865. At the close of the war it was impossible for those who had espoused the southern cause to return to eastern Tennessee, the feeling being so bitter that their very lives were endangered by attempting to return, in addition to which their homes had been destroyed and their property confiscated.

Colonel Mynatt, with many other former residents of eastern Tennessee left homeless by the war, settled in Atlanta, Ga. Here he opened an office and began the practice of law. Atlanta was in ashes and the outlook was anything but promising, but, notwithstanding the difficulties, he soon built up a good practice. He had been a faithful, painstaking student, mastering thoroughly the principles of the law; he was endowed with one of those clear, perceptive minds that quickly grasp the main points in a case, and at the same time he had the patient care for detail. Thus fortified, and imbued with an ardent love for his chosen calling, he was most thoroughly prepared for the work that came to him. He soon established himself on a very high plane with the bar, not only of Atlanta, which was one of the strongest, but also of the entire state, as a fine constitutional lawyer. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1877, serving faithfully and with marked ability in connection with all questions considered by that body and adding greatly to his reputation by his untiring efforts in behalf of the railroad commission. Not long after the adoption of this law he successfully defended it against the attack upon its constitutionality by three of the strongest railroad powers, represented by some of the state's ablest lawyers, in a litigation extending over a period of more than three years and carried through both state and United States courts. This was regarded as a great legal victory for both the commission and for Colonel Mynatt. One of his strongest characteristics as a lawyer was the careful preparation of his cases as to every detail, with lucid presentation and pleading. This enabled him to gain many difficult and involved cases,—believed by the most eminent lawyers to be impossible of bringing to successful issue. The Air Line railroad case, which involved \$11,000,000 and which attracted wide attention because of the unique questions in the case, after long and arduous labor he gained for the owners as against the bondholders, who were about to take possession of the property. Thoroughly trained as a corporation lawyer, his opinions on all questions bearing upon this branch of his profession were highly valued by his fellow lawyers. His integrity intellectually as well as morally placed him on the highest plane with his professional confreres and many young men who studied in his office felt the power of this combined influence and gained a lasting respect for the dignity of the profession. Colonel Mynatt was a leal and loyal Democrat and aided the party in every way possible. As a member of the legislature of 1878 he was a faithful and efficient worker. When the prohibition laws were passed in

Atlanta some of the liquor dealers and manufacturers contested the constitutionality of these laws and very able counsel was employed on both sides. Colonel Mynatt was the leading lawyer for the defense and in this ably conducted legal fight he won his case, which was carried through both state and Federal courts. He also gained the great Tumlin estate case, involving \$75,000, against the views of his own able associates in the cause. He was for a long time senior counsel for the East Tennessee & Georgia railway system and for the Atlanta & Florida railroad. Loving his profession, he never descended to the tricks of a trade but held always to the highest ideals, maintaining the dignity and integrity of his profession as well as of the man. Quick of perception, broad and tolerant in his views, a thorough investigator of the law and facts in his cases, invariably careful in the preparations of his causes for trial, it was not surprising that success should result. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and in December, 1880, was ordained an elder in the Central Presbyterian church, of Atlanta, proving a faithful, and useful officer. His Christian faith guided and guarded him in every relation of life. In 1860 he married, at Knoxville, Tenn., Alice, third daughter of Major Campbell Wallace, and to them were born four children—Campbell Wallace, Joseph Lyon, Pryor L., Jr., and Alice Wallace. Tender and true always in the home life, as elsewhere, his loved ones of the immediate family circle were ever made glad by the sound of his returning footsteps. Colonel Mynatt died in Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1900, and is survived by his wife and two of his children—Joseph Lyon and Alice Wallace, now residing in Atlanta. A distinguished jurist said of him: "He had great success as a lawyer; he was diligent, industrious and learned; one main reason for his success was the excellence of his character. Such a life is, indeed, an inspiration to us all and will live after him, a shining example pointing the way to what is noblest in our profession."

Myra, a post-hamlet of Appling county, is on the Altamaha river, about twelve miles northeast of Baxley, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Myrtle, a post-village of Houston county, is on the short branch of the Central of Georgia railway system that runs from Fort Valley to Perry. The population in 1900 was 78.

Mystic, a town in Irwin county, is about five miles southwest of Fitzgerald, at the junction of two divisions of the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile concerns, and in 1900 re-

ported a population of 97. It was incorporated by act of the legislature on August 18, 1903.

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McAfee's Cross Roads, a few miles north of Marietta and almost directly west of Brush mountain, was the scene of some lively skirmishing on June 12, 1864, when General Wheeler made one of his characteristic dashes against the Federal lines, inflicting a heavy loss with slight losses to his own command. On the 19th another skirmish occurred here but without serious losses on either side.



McArthur, Thomas Jackson, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Crisp county, and secretary of the South Georgia medical association, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Cordele where he is also associated in conducting a well appointed drug store. He was born in Wilkinson county, Ga., April 30, 1868, a son of John and Winnie (Rivers) McArthur, both of whom were born in that county. The father removed thence to Bibb county, where he remained thirty years and

then returned to Wilkinson county where both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives. He was a planter by vocation, a man of strong character and much public spirit, served several years as tax collector, and it was his to render valiant service to the Confederacy as a soldier in the war between the states. Doctor McArthur secured his earlier educational training in the schools of Wilkinson county, and his professional education was secured mainly in the Southern medical college in Atlanta, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Unadilla, Dooly county, where he remained nine years, at the expiration of which, in 1903, he took up his residence in Cordele, now the county seat of Crisp county, where his success has been equally pronounced, his practice having wide ramification throughout that section. He is one of the proprietors of the Cordele sanatorium established Jan. 1, 1906. The drug store in which he is a part owner is the finest in the town and has a representative supporting patronage. Doctor

McArthur is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, ex-president of the Dooly county medical society, and secretary of the South Georgia medical association. He holds membership in the Primitive Baptist Church. In September, 1895, Doctor McArthur was united in marriage to Mrs. Sannie Horne, nee, Henderson, daughter of Tillet Henderson of Dooly county. They have three children.



McAuliffe, Michael J., has been engaged in the retail grocery business in the city of Augusta for the past quarter of a century and for twenty years he has maintained his headquarters in his present location, at the corner of Gwinnett and Kollock streets, where he has a commodious store and residence. He was born in Augusta, March 12, 1854, and is a son of Timothy and Ellen (Buckley) McAuliffe, both of whom were born in County Cork, Ireland, where they grew to maturity and were married. They im-

migrated to the United States early in the year 1854, and soon after their arrival took up their residence in Augusta, where they passed the closing years of their lives. Besides Michael J. they are survived by one other son and one daughter. Timothy is a resident of Grovetown, Richmond county, and Mary A. is a resident of Columbia county. Two other sons, John and Patrick, were in the Confederate service in the Civil war, and the former lost an arm in battle. Both died a number of years ago. Michael J. McAuliffe was afforded the advantages of the parochial school of St. Patrick's church in Augusta, and at the age of twelve years he began working as a cash boy in a local wholesale and retail dry-goods store. For sixteen years he was in the employ of Mullarky Bros., dry-goods merchants, being bookkeeper and confidential man for the firm during the last ten years of this period. He then resigned his position and engaged in the retail grocery business, which has enlisted his attention ever since, and in which he has gained a very marked success. For ten years he served as captain of the Irish Volunteers, a local military organization. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, being members of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus; is president of the Irish-American Investment Company, of Au-

gusta, and is a director of the Irish-American bank. On Oct. 11, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret M. Murphy, of Augusta, and they have six children, namely: John Leo, Frank J., Harry V., Jerry P., Margaret M. and Elizabeth C.

McBean Depot, a post-hamlet in the southeastern part of Richmond county, is located on the Augusta & Millen division of the Central of Georgia railroad, about four miles from the Savannah river.



McCall, John G., LL. D., a distinguished member of the Georgia bar, president of the board of trustees of Mercer university, and one of the best known and most honored citizens of Quitman, Brooks county, was born in Screven county, Ga., Jan. 18, 1836. He is a son of Francis S. and Ann (Dopson) McCall, the former born in Screven county, Oct. 10, 1810, and the latter in Beaufort district, S. C., in 1816. Francis S. McCall was a son of Rev. William McCall, who fought under Gen. Francis

Marion in the war of the Revolution. The family has been long and prominently identified with the Baptist church, and many representatives of the name have been and are numbered among its clergy. John G. McCall was graduated in Union university, Murfreesboro, Tenn., as a member of the class of 1858, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he was elected adjunct professor of mathematics and languages in his alma mater, and in the following year was elected professor of Greek and Hebrew, being the incumbent of this position at the outbreak of the Civil war. In March, 1862, Mr. McCall left the classic precincts of the educational institution to tender his services in defense of the Confederate cause, becoming lieutenant in Company K, Fiftieth Georgia volunteer infantry, with which he took part in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg and Sharpsburg, as well as numerous skirmishes. During a severe skirmish near Funkstown, Md., he was severely wounded, having been captain of his company at the time. His injuries necessitated his retirement from the service, to which he was never able to return, and he received his honorable discharge on July 10, 1863. Mr. McCall was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1866 and has made his home in Brooks county since the close of

his military career. He was elected ordinary of the county in 1864, served five years in this office, and has been largely interested in farming and other enterprises of importance. He is a member of the directorates of each of the following named corporations: Merchants' & Farmers' bank, First National bank of Quitman, South Georgia & West Coast Railroad Company, Quitman Compress Company, the Alliance Warehouse Company, and the Atlantic & Gulf cotton mills. He has twice been a delegate to the Farmers' national congress of the United States and was for many years vice-president of the Georgia state agricultural society. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since 1862 and has taught the same Bible class in the same Sunday school for forty-three years, with but few failures to present himself for the regular instruction of his class. He is a member of the Mercer Baptist association and is president of the board of trustees of Mercer university, which institution honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1894. He is a trustee of Norman institute, at Norman Park; was for eight years chairman of the board of education of Brooks county, is a member of the board of visitors and advisers of Cox college, at College Park; takes a special interest in educational affairs and in the young folks who come within the sphere of his influence. On Jan. 30, 1867, Mr. McCall was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Bobo, daughter of Dr. Virgil and Sarah Hansen (Black) Bobo, of South Carolina, and the children of this union are five in number, namely: Rosa Lee, wife of John O. Lewis; Rachel B., the wife of Charles F. Cater; Nonnie Bobo; John F.; and Edna F., the last named being the wife of Albert L. Tidwell.

McCan, a post-hamlet of Liberty county, is about eight miles northwest of Hinesville. The nearest railroad station is Groveland, on the Seaboard Air Line.

McCants, a post-village in the central part of McIntosh county, is about six miles northeast of Eulonia, which is the nearest railroad station.

McCarthy, Jeremiah F., secretary and treasurer of the John Flannery Company, one of the representative cotton brokerage firms of Savannah, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and has the distinction of being at the present time the captain of the Irish Jasper Greens, an historic military organization of Savannah, now constituting Company L, First regiment of infantry, Georgia state troops. Captain McCarthy was born in the city of Savannah, Jan. 3, 1859, a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth T. (Gillespie) McCarthy, the former born in County Cork, Ireland, and the latter

in the city of Liverpool, England. Their acquaintance had its inception in the city of New York, where their marriage was solemnized in January, 1840. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, came to Georgia in 1841 and located in Savannah, where he passed the remainder of his life, having there been engaged in the shoe business for a number of years. He died in 1858 and his widow still resides in Savannah at the venerable age of ninety years (1905). Their children, Laurence A., Jeremiah F., Agnes, now the wife of Frank Wilkerson, and Mary, are all residents of Savannah. Captain McCarthy secured his early education in the parochial and private schools in Savannah, which city has been his home since his birth. He has been identified with the cotton business for the past quarter of a century, his entire business association in the connection having been with the John Flannery Company, representing one of the oldest and largest cotton-factorage concerns in the city. He secured an interest in the business in 1901 and has been secretary and treasurer of the company since June 1, of that year. On Feb. 23, 1882, he became a private in Company B, the Irish Jasper Greens, in what was then the First volunteer regiment of the state troops. This command entered the United States service in April, 1898, for the Spanish-American war, Mr. McCarthy being at the time second lieutenant of his company. In the following September he was promoted to the office of first lieutenant, and served as such until mustered out of the government service at the close of the war. The Irish Jasper Greens were re-organized late in 1898 with P. F. Gleason captain; Edward A. Leonard, first lieutenant, and Jeremiah F. McCarthy second lieutenant. Upon the promotion of Captain Gleason to the office of major in February, 1902, Mr. McCarthy was made captain, in which capacity he has since served, enjoying unqualified popularity in his command. The company dates its organization back to the year 1842, since which date it has been consecutively maintained. The history of the command records efficient service in both the Mexican war and the Civil war, in which latter it was a valued division of a Georgia regiment in the Confederate service. The father of Captain McCarthy was a member of the organization as early as 1844. In politics the captain is a Democrat. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, a charter member of the Savannah Catholic library association and of the local organization of the Knights of Columbus.

McCarthy, Thomas F., is established in the retail grocery business at the corner of Ninth street and South Broadway, Augusta, having

been in this line of enterprise in that section of the city for nearly thirty years. He was born in Augusta, Sept. 11, 1859, and is a son of Patrick and Sarah (Horn) McCarthy, the former of whom was born in County Cork, and the latter in County Athlone, Ireland. Both came to America and took up their residence in Augusta when young folk, and here their marriage occurred. The father, who had been identified with railroad operations during the greater portion of his active career, died in 1880, and his widow passed away in 1893, both having been devoted communicants of the Catholic church. They are survived by three sons,—William, a resident of Chattanooga, Tenn.; and John and Thomas F., of Augusta. Thomas F. McCarthy received his preliminary education in the parochial schools of Augusta, after which he became a student in Richmond academy in that city, but left this institution at the age of eighteen years, to take a position as cashier in a local dry-goods establishment. Later he became a salesman in a grocery store, familiarizing himself with the details of the business and, in 1877 he engaged in this line of trade on his own responsibility. He has prospered in his undertaking, being the owner of a good property and controlling an excellent trade. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy; he and his wife are communicants of St. Patrick's church, Roman Catholic, and he is affiliated with the local organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. On Jan. 19, 1885, Mr. McCarthy was united in marriage to Miss Susan Hickey, who died March 26, 1900, leaving one son, Francis, who was born on July 9, 1895. On June 14, 1905, Mr. McCarthy married his present wife, whose maiden name was Mary Mura.



McCaskill, John Calvin, a prominent business man of Bainbridge, was born at Camden, Kershaw county, S. C., April 13, 1862. His parents, Allen and Margaret Caroline (McFarland) McCaskill, were both natives of the Old Palmetto State, the former having been born at Camden in 1832 and the latter at Cheraw in 1837. The grandparents of J. C. McCaskill were all natives of the Isle of Skye, County Inverness, Scotland. They left their native land about the year 1817 and came to America. For generations the family have been members of the Presbyterian church, many of the male representatives having held the offices of deacon, elder,

etc., and nearly all have been farmers by occupation. Allen McCaskill was a valiant soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He enlisted on Nov. 14, 1861, in Company A, Seventh South Carolina battalion, Haygood's brigade, Hoke's division, and in 1862 was made first lieutenant upon the occasion of the first vacancy in that office in the company. His command was engaged around the forts at Charleston, S. C., during the bombardment and was in numerous skirmishes until April, 1864, when it was ordered to Petersburg, Va. Here it was under heavy fire until May 16, when it participated in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, one of the hottest engagements of the war. On June 3, 1864, Captain Lucas lost an arm and Lieutenant McCaskill was made captain of the company, continuing in command until the end of the war, surrendering with Gen. J. E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. John D. McCaskill, a younger brother of Allen, was also a soldier in the Confederate service, enlisting when he was not quite sixteen years of age. He was severely wounded at Petersburg, a minie ball passing through his right breast, though he recovered from the effects of the injury and is still living. John C. McCaskill received his education by attending the district schools a few months each winter from 1868 to 1871. At the age of eight years he began to make a regular "plow hand," and remained on his father's farm until he attained to his majority. He then engaged in the naval stores business as an operator and has been connected with this line of industry ever since. He is a director in the Decatur county bank; president of the Bainbridge Hardwood Company; president of the Cliett Hardware Company, of Bainbridge; president of the Bainbridge Live Stock Insurance Company, and is regarded as a successful man of affairs—one whose counsel is to be sought and advice heeded in matters of an important business nature. Mr. McCaskill is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and in religious matters follows the faith of his ancestors, being a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a prominent figure in fraternal circles, being a member of Orion Lodge No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons; Austin Chapter, No. 18, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templars; Alee Temple, Ancient and Accepted Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Bainbridge Lodge, No. 32, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 986, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On Jan. 13, 1887, Mr. McCaskill was united in marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of Robert and Mary (Mauk) Powell, of Garland, Ala. This union has been blessed with the following children: Lewis, aged

eighteen years; (1906) Allen, fifteen; Harry, thirteen; John C., Jr., ten; Charles, five; and Ralph, two.



McCathern, Walker, ex-mayor of Waynesboro, a representative planter and merchant of Burke county, and one of the stanch and valiant soldiers of the Confederacy during the Civil war, was born on the Hughes' plantation, ten miles distant from Waynesboro, in Burke county, Feb. 10, 1840, being a son of Daniel and Anna (Ingram) McCathern, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in Richmond county, Georgia. When he was but seven years of age his father died, but his mother

lived to attain the age of seventy-five years. Mr. McCathern was reared on the plantation and received his education in the schools of Richmond county. In April, 1861, at the age of twenty-one years, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting as a private in Company A, Third Georgia volunteer infantry. He enjoys the unique distinction of having captured the first Federal gunboat secured by a Confederate command after the outbreak of the war, this incident having occurred at Roanoke island, N. C., where he was in charge of a thirty-two-pound gun and where, with the support of his regiment, he captured the gunboat "Fannie," manned with seventy men, while 1,000 overcoats were also among the trophies secured on the boat. He took part in the Seven Days' battles in front of Richmond; the second battle of Manassas, and the engagements at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Petersburg. He was wounded at Malvern Hill and was twice wounded at Hatcher's Run, in front of Petersburg, receiving the two wounds almost simultaneously. He was first shot through the body, and as he was falling another shot penetrated his neck, either would have been sufficient to prove fatal had he not promptly been accorded skillful surgical and medical aid. At Belfield, N. C., he was again wounded. He was captured by the enemy and was imprisoned at Fort Delaware, but five days later he contrived to make his escape, prying off a board in the prison and crawling through the aperture. He then swam in an angling way down the Delaware river, a distance of nine miles, utilizing empty and tightly sealed canteens as life preservers and making his way across the river, four miles wide at that point. In

this intrepid act he had but one companion, his comrade George C. Tanner, of the Cobb Georgia legion. He was recaptured near Harper's Ferry, however, and returned to Fort Delaware, later being sent to Point Lookout, where he was confined five months, when he managed to effect a second escape. He rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the battle of the Wilderness and thereafter served until the close of the war. It is needless to say that he is an appreciative member of the United Confederate Veterans. Since the war Mr. McCathern has continued to reside in Burke county, where he has valuable plantation interests and is successfully engaged in the raising of cotton and other products, also conducting a general store on his plantation. He has maintained his home in the city of Waynesboro since 1880, and has served as its mayor three terms, while he is held in high esteem in the community which has represented his home from the time of his nativity. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Baptist church. On Feb. 23, 1868, Mr. McCathern was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Chandler, daughter of William and Jane (Darlington) Chandler, of Burke county, and they have six children living: William Walker, George Mitz, Otis Adair, Porter Fleming, John Jenks, and Albert Sydney Johnston. There were five others, all of whom died before reaching maturity.



McClelland, John E., senior member of the well known law firm of J. E. & L. F. McClelland, of Stone Mountain, Dekalb county, is one of the able and popular members of the bar of that section of the state and the firm of which he is a member controls an excellent practice. Mr. McClelland was born in Sandtown, Jasper county, Ga., Feb. 26, 1869, a son of Rev. John F. and Elizabeth (Reagan) McClelland, the former born in Henry county, Ga., in 1840, and the latter in Rockdale county, Oct. 14,

1845. The father was a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church, held various pastoral charges in Georgia, and was chaplain of the house of representatives of the state legislature in 1884-5. He was in the active work of the ministry at the time of his death, which occurred at Stone Mountain, June 24, 1885, and his widow still resides in this place. He was insistently loyal to the Confederacy during the war between the states, as he enlisted

in 1861, as a private in Company I, Forty-fourth Georgia infantry, in which he was promoted to first lieutenant and served in this capacity until the final surrender. He took part in many of the most notable battles of the great conflict, including those of Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Manassas and the Seven Days' fighting around Richmond. After due preparatory discipline John E. McClelland was matriculated in Emory college, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later received the degree of Master of Arts. He then took up the study of law, thoroughly fortified himself in the science of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar. He is associated with his brother in the practice of his profession and they have a representative clientage in Dekalb county. Mr. McClelland is aligned as a supporter of the principles of the Democracy, is a member of the Georgia bar association; is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. On Sept. 26, 1888, Mr. McClelland was united in marriage to Miss Cora Spence, daughter of J. S. Spence, of Lawrenceville, Ga., and they have three children—John Spence, James Ralph and Ellis Forsyth.

McCollum, a village of Coweta county, is on the Atlanta & West Point railroad, ten miles northeast of Newnan. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile interests, and does some shipping.

McConnell, a post-hamlet of Cherokee county, is not far from the Forsyth county line and is almost due east of Ball Ground, which is the nearest railroad station.

McCook's Raid.—While Sherman was operating against Atlanta in July, 1864, he planned cavalry raids upon the Atlanta & West Point and Macon railroads. Gen. E. M. McCook, with two brigades of cavalry amounting to 3,500 men, was to move upon Fayetteville, afterward form a junction with General Stoneman at Lovejoy's Station, and tear up the railroad at that point. McCook crossed the Chattahoochee near Campbellton, forced back Harrison's cavalry brigade, and upon reaching Palmetto tore up two miles of the West Point railroad. He then marched to Fayetteville, where he burned 500 wagons and captured 250 prisoners and about 800 mules, after which he moved rapidly to Lovejoy's Station, where he began to destroy the railroad track and some captured rolling stock. Ross' cavalry brigade was called from the Lickskillet road while the battle of Ezra Church was still raging,

joined Harrison and attacked McCook near Lovejoy's Station compelling him to retreat toward Newnan. Wheeler, who with Ashby's brigade had hurried to Jonesboro, pushed on during the night of July 29th and with 400 men attacked the Federal rear guard toward daylight on the 30th at Line Creek, where the bridge had been destroyed. After a stubborn fight the Federals were dislodged from the barricades commanding the passage of the creek. Wheeler then had a bridge constructed, passed over and continued his pursuit though frequently encountering barricades and volleys from the enemy. He finally came upon McCook in considerable force and routed him. At Newnan McCook stopped long enough to cut the railroad in three places, but the halt was fatal. Wheeler, who had been reinforced by part of Cook's regiment and two regiments under Ross, sent one column under Colonel Ashby to cut off McCook's retreat, while he struck him on the flank. After a fight of two hours Wheeler gained the Federal position, taking 400 prisoners. Roddey and Anderson, with about 1,000 men, now came to Wheeler's assistance and notwithstanding the strong position of McCook in the edge of a wood, he was again flanked out. On the retreat Wheeler captured nearly two entire regiments with all their artillery and wagons. The pursuit lasted for nearly four hours, more prisoners being taken and a number of Confederate prisoners recaptured. The remnant crossed the Chattahoochee near Franklin, where Wheeler followed them next day and very nearly completed the destruction of McCook's cavalry command. He reported the capture of 950 prisoners, two cannon and 1,200 horses with equipments.

McCord, a post-hamlet of Columbia county, is on the Little river, which forms the northern boundary. Grovetown is the nearest railroad station.

McDaniel, a post-hamlet of Pickens county, is near the Gordon county line and is ten miles from Talking Rock, which is the nearest railroad station.

McDaniel, Henry Dickerson, lawyer and statesman, was born at Monroe, Walton county, Sept. 4, 1837. In 1856 he graduated with the highest honors at Mercer university and the following year began the practice of law in his native city. He was a member of the secession convention of 1861, and though opposed to immediate secession he signed the ordinance, afterward serving with distinction in the Confederate army, gaining the rank of major in the Eleventh Georgia, which regiment was a part of Anderson's brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. After the

war he resumed the practice of law at Monroe; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1865; elected state representative in 1872; state senator in 1874, 1876 and 1880; on the death of Governor Stephens he was chosen to fill the unexpired term, and at its expiration was elected for a full term of two years. He still resides at Monroe, where he is a leading member of the bar; is a director in the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and president of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, having been a member of the board since 1884.

McDaniel, Sanders, a prominent member of the Atlanta bar and one who has had to do with much important legal business, both as attorney and counselor, is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Georgia. He was born in Monroe, Walton county, Sept. 19, 1867, and in the same place were also born his parents, Henry Dickerson and Hester (Felker) McDaniel. Data concerning the paternal ancestry of Mr. McDaniel reveal that among the number were John Baldwin and Henry Terry, of Prince Edward county, Va., who were his great-great-great-grandfathers and were of stanch English lineage; Henry McDaniel, of Amherst county, Virginia, who removed to South Carolina more than a century ago, was of Scotch-Irish descent and was great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who is also in the fifth generation in direct descent from John Holliday, of Lincoln county, Georgia, and John N. Walker, a native of Maryland who located in Lincoln county, Ga., early in life, later removing to Walton county. Both these ancestors were of English descent, and the latter was a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Ira Oliver McDaniel, grandfather of Sanders, was one of the early merchants of Atlanta, served a number of terms in the municipal council and was prominent and influential in all undertakings advanced for the upbuilding of the city, materially, morally and religiously. Stephen Felker, maternal grandfather of Mr. McDaniel, was born in South Carolina, and was a son of Peter Felker, who removed from that state to Tennessee, whence Stephen removed to Monroe, Walton county, Ga. His wife, whose maiden name was Malinda Harben, was a daughter of Thomas and Hester Harben and a great niece of Daniel Boone. Henry Dickerson McDaniel is one of the distinguished members of the bar of Georgia, having long been engaged in practice in the city of Monroe. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work. Sanders McDaniel completed a course of study in the high school in his native town and then entered the University of Georgia, in which he was

graduated, in 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then began the work of preparing himself for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1888, in the Walton superior court. He commenced practice in Monroe, where he became local counsel of the Georgia and the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern railroads. In 1895 he took up his residence in Atlanta, where he has since been actively engaged in practice. He is assistant division counsel of the Southern railway and local counsel for Fulton county of the Georgia railroad. Since 1902 he has been a member of the law firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, division counsel of the Southern railway of Georgia. He is president of the Central bank block association, whose fine building is located on Whitehall street viaduct and railroad street. Mr. McDaniel is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party but has never been a seeker of political office. He is a member of the Capital City club, the Piedmont Driving club and the Chi Phi college fraternity. On May 14, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Anne Henderson, daughter of William A. and Harriet (Smiley) Henderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., and they have one child, Harriet Smiley.

McDew, a post-hamlet in Jeff Davis county, is about eight miles west of Hazlehurst, which is the most convenient railroad station.

McDonald, a town in Coffee county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about fifteen miles southeast of Douglas. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, several good mercantile establishments, and in 1900 reported a population of 150. It is the principal shipping point in that part of the county.

McDonald, Charles James, nineteenth governor of Georgia, was born at Charleston, S. C., July 9, 1793, graduated from the South Carolina college at Columbia in 1816 and after studying law settled in Georgia. He was elected solicitor-general of the Flint circuit in 1822; represented his district in both branches of the legislature; became governor in 1839; was reelected in 1841; was a delegate to the Nashville States Rights convention in 1850. and was made one of the judges of the supreme court of Georgia in 1857. He died Dec. 15, 1860.

McDonald, Willis W., is one of the representative members of the bar of Coffee county, being a member of the firm of Quincy & McDonald, of Douglas, and he is also one of the largest cotton-growers and landowners of that section of the state. He was born in Lumpkin county, Ga., July 8, 1871, and is a son of Angus J. and Annie (Gee) McDonald, the former of whom was born in Union county, Ga., in 1844, and the latter in Fannin county, in 1854, having been a

daughter of Walter L. Gee, who was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. Angus J. McDonald is now a resident of Oglethorpe county, his wife having died in 1898. The subject of



this review attended Martin institute, in Jackson county, and thereafter was a student for three years in the North Georgia agricultural college, at Dahlonega. He then entered the Florida state normal school, at DeFuniak Springs, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891. For the ensuing four years he was principal of the high school at Starke, Fla., and was very successful in his pedagogic work. In the meanwhile he had given careful attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, at Starke, in

the spring of 1894. In May of that year he located in Douglas, where he entered into a professional partnership with John W. Quincy, under the firm name of Quincy & McDonald, and they have built up a very large and representative practice and stand high among the legal firms of this section of the state. The firm are attorneys for practically all the corporations in Coffee county. They were among the organizers and incorporators of the Douglas, Augusta & Gulf railroad, of which they are the general counsellors, being also local counsel for the Atlantic & Birmingham, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Southern railroads. Mr. McDonald is vice-president of the Citizens' bank, of Douglas, and he is the largest grower of cotton in Coffee county, where he has extensive plantation interests. He is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party; was several years a member of the city council, and in 1900 was elected mayor, serving in this capacity for three years. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On June 22, 1892, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Irene Grantham, daughter of Capt. James P. and Mary F. (Wooten) Grantham, of Waukeenah, Fla., and they have four children—Irene, Mildred, Carlisle, and Ryder.

McDonough, the county seat of Henry county, is located on the Southern railway between Atlanta and Macon, and is the terminus of the Columbus division of the same system. It was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1823, had in 1900 a population of 683,

and in its entire district 2,725 inhabitants. It has a court house worth \$20,000, telegraph and express offices, a money order post-office with rural free delivery, a bank, and several successful mercantile establishments. The annual shipment of cotton from this point is about 9,000 bales. The school and church privileges are excellent.

McDuffie County was created from Warren and Columbia in October, 1870, and was named for Senator McDuffie, of South Carolina. It is situated in the eastern part of the state and is bounded on the north by Lincoln and Wilkes counties, on the east by Columbia, on the south by Richmond, Jefferson and Warren, and on the west by Warren and Wilkes. It is well watered by the tributaries of the Savannah river. The land, which was once very fertile, has been exhausted by injudicious cultivation. Within the last few years, scientific methods have been introduced in many sections of the county and are restoring to the soil its former productiveness. Potatoes, peas, sugar-cane, sorghum and the cereals are the principal productions. The cultivation of vegetables, fruits, berries and melons is attracting much attention, especially along the lines of the Georgia railway, which traverses the county from west to east, establishing quick connections with Augusta, where the McDuffie watermelon is greatly prized for its size and flavor. The timber consists of the various hard-wood varieties, and much of it is cut into lumber each year. Gold is found in the county in paying quantities, and mines are operated at Talahu, Partu and Williams. Thomson, the county seat, is near the center of the county, and is a trade center for the surrounding district. Dearing, Boneville and Wrightsboro are the other towns of importance. The population of the county in 1900 was 9,804, a gain of 1,015 since 1890.

McDuffie, James Henry, M. D., is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city of Columbus, ex-vice-president of the Georgia state medical association and vice-president of the Georgia Pasteur institute in Atlanta. He was born in Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 12, 1859, a son of James Robert and Mary (Johnson) McDuffie, the former born in Fayetteville, and the latter in Robeson county, N. C. The father was an extensive turpentine and lumber operator and passed the closing years of his life in Liberty county, Ga., where he died in 1902, his wife having died at the same place, in 1898. They removed from North Carolina to Georgia in 1890. Doctor McDuffie attended the public schools of his native town until he had completed a course in the high school

and in 1880, soon after attaining to his legal majority he became associated with his father and his brother, William R., in the turpentine and lumber business, with which he continued to be actively



identified for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he took up the study of medicine under Dr. James A. Sexton of Raleigh, N. C. He finally entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, in which old and honored institution he was graduated in March, 1887, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Keyser, N. C., for eighteen months and for the ensuing three and one-half years he was established in

practice at Anniston, Ala. During his residence in Anniston he was a member of the board of censors for Calhoun county; member and secretary of the Calhoun county medical society, and a member of the medical association of the State of Alabama. In July, 1892, he located in Columbus, where he has since remained in the general practice of his profession, having attained prominence and success in his chosen vocation and gained distinctive popularity as a "man among men." In the winter of 1898 he took a post-graduate course in the New York polyclinic, as did he also in the winter of 1902. He realizes how rapid are the advances made in both branches of his profession and he keeps in close touch with the same, being a careful and appreciative student of the best technical literature, both standard and periodical. He is a member of the American medical association, the Georgia state medical association and the Muscogee county medical society. In 1903 he was first vice-president of the Georgia state medical association and he is now vice-president of the Georgia Pasteur institute, as has already been noted. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democracy and is an elder in the First Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. McDuffie also is a devoted member. On Dec. 5, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Helen Page, daughter of Lewis A. Page, now of Candor, N. C., and they have six children—Annie Laurie, Love Alexander, James Henry, Jr., Lewis Robert, David Page and William Archibald.



McEachern, John F., second vice-president of the Savannah Lumber Company, was born on a farm in Robeson county, N. C., June 11, 1852, and was reared and educated in this native county. He is a son of Archibald McEachern, Jr., who was likewise born in Robeson county, in 1818, being a son of Archibald and Effie McEachern, natives of North Carolina and representatives of staunch old Scotch stock. Archibald McEachern, Jr., was a cotton planter in Robeson county, where he died in 1864. His wife, whose

maiden name was Margaret A. Fairly, was born in Richmond county, N. C., in 1828, of Scottish ancestry, her parents being John and Sallie Fairly, who were likewise born in North Carolina. She survived her husband by many years, her death occurring in 1890. The four surviving children are John F., Archibald A., Sallie F. (Mrs. John B. McNeill), and Effie S. (Mrs. John C. Powell). John F. McEachern was but eleven years of age at the time of his father's death, and he then left school and began to assist in the management of the homestead plantation. At the age of twenty-eight years he removed to Hampton county, S. C., where he engaged in the manufacture of turpentine, being successful in his operations and continuing his association with this industry for many years. In 1888 he located in Savannah, where he became a naval-store inspector, and in October, 1903, he was one of the organizers of the Savannah Lumber Company, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$120,000, and which has one of the best manufacturing plants of the kind in Savannah, the business being one of wide proportions. He has been second vice-president of the company from the time of its organization. In politics he is aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. On Christmas day, 1883, Mr. McEachern was united in marriage to Miss Margaret G. Baker, daughter of Graham and Annie (McIver) Baker, who were at that time residents of Cumberland county, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. McEachern have nine children, namely: John, Archibald, Walter McNeill, Margaret, Annie Baker, Graham, Lawrence, Eliza Buie, and Sarah Fairly.



McEachern, John N., president of the Industrial Life & Health Insurance Company, of Atlanta, and a member of the board of aldermen of the capital city, is a native Georgian, having been born in Cobb county, April 9, 1853. He is a son of David L. and Esther M. A. (White) McEachern, both of whom were born in Cabarrus county, N. C.,—the former on Jan. 15, 1814, and the latter on Dec. 23, 1817. They passed the closing years of their lives in Cobb county, Ga., the father having been a farmer by vocation. At

the time of the Civil war he was appointed by President Davis to look after the interests of the wives and widows of Confederate soldiers from Cobb county, his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy being of the most insistent type. Wilkes W. White, an uncle of the subject of this review, organized a company for the Confederate service, the same having been recruited at Marietta, and which became a part of the Seventh Georgia infantry, in which he was promoted to the office of colonel. He was wounded in one of the engagements commonly designated as the Seven Days' battles, in the vicinity of Richmond, and his injuries were so severe that he was compelled to retire from active service. John N. McEachern was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native county, where he was reared to maturity and continued to reside until 1889, when he removed to the city of Atlanta and secured a position as solicitor for a Baltimore insurance company. He proved most successful in this connection and remained thus employed for two years, when he effected the organization of the Industrial Life & Health Insurance Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state. He was forthwith elected president and general manager of the company, which, under his able administration, has forged to the forefront, having now more than 150,000 policies in force and being the largest insurance company of the sort having its home office south of the Mason & Dixon line. Mr. McEachern is known as one of the leading insurance men of the state and is a citizen of liberal and public-spirited views. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and has represented the seventh ward on the board of aldermen since 1903. He is treasurer of the board of stewards of the Park Street Methodist Episcopal church South, of which both he and his wife are zealous members, and is

a director of the Wesleyan Memorial hospital, of Atlanta. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. On Sept. 30, 1896, Mr. McEachern was united in marriage to Miss Lula C. Dobbs, daughter of Ransom and Vesta (Dupee) Dobbs, of Cobb county, where she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. McEachern have three children, namely: Elizabeth Florine, born July 22, 1897; John Newton, born Feb. 20, 1899; and Lula Christine, born Jan. 30, 1901.

McElmurray, Thomas J., was one of the influential and honored citizens of Burke county, which was his home throughout life, and he was possessed of large and valuable landed interests in the county, including the fine homestead plantation, "Sunnyside," six miles south of the city of Waynesboro. On the plantation of his father, in Burke county, Mr. McElmurray was born, March 1, 1841, being a son of Minas H. and Emily (Leslie) McElmurray, both native of the state of South Carolina. He was reared to maturity in his home county and educated at Mercer university in the city of Macon. At the inception of the Civil war he manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by tendering his services as a soldier, first enlisting in a regiment of Georgia infantry, later being in the artillery branch of the service, and during the latter part of the great conflict between the states he was a member of the militia commanded by Joseph Brown. After the war he continued his identification with the vocation to which he had been reared, residing on his plantation of "Sunnyside" until 1881, when he completed the erection of a beautiful home in the city of Waynesboro, where he passed the remainder of his life, his widow still remaining in this residence. Besides the home plantation he owned several other farms in the county, retaining all in his possession until his death, which occurred April 9, 1898. He was a man of fine intellectual and moral attributes, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and successful in his business affairs. He was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and was an influential factor in its affairs in the county. He served as judge of the court of ordinary of Burke county, and was a member of the state senate one term. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, of which his widow also is a devoted member; was identified with the Masonic fraternity, having served repeatedly as master of his lodge, and was also a member of the United Confederate Veterans. Mr. McElmurray was twice married. On March 5, 1861, he wedded Miss Louisa

E. Barron, who died Sept. 24, 1873, leaving four children, namely: Leslie, born Feb. 22, 1862; Tommie, born Nov. 5, 1863, and now the wife of Charles Gray; Judson Sapp, born Aug. 17, 1866; and Minas Hunter, born March 30, 1868. All are resident of Waynesboro except Minas H., who resides in Harlem, Columbia county. In October, 1875, Mr. McElmurray was united in marriage to Miss Mary Chandler, who was born in Burke county, Feb. 22, 1855, being a daughter of William and Jane (Darling) Chandler, representatives of old and prominent families of Georgia. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the nine children of the second marriage: Mary Louise, born Feb. 27, 1877, is the wife of Forrest Close; Genevieve, born July 7, 1879, died Oct. 7, 1880; Emily Jane, born Aug. 22, 1883, died Oct. 31, 1884; Edmund Burke, born Feb. 9, 1885, died Nov. 3, 1886; Sarah Annie, born Dec. 19, 1887; Henry Grady and Evan Howell, twins, born Jan. 30, 1890; Joseph Hamilton, born Dec. 6, 1891; and Ruth Whitehead, born April 3, 1894. The younger children remain with their widowed mother, and the family is prominent in the social life of the community.



McElreath, Walter, is numbered among the representative members of the Georgia bar and is successfully established in the practice of his profession in the city of Atlanta. He was born at Lost Mountain, Cobb county, Ga., July 17, 1867, and is a son of William A. and Jane (McEachern) McElreath, both of whom were likewise born at Lost Mountain. The McElreaths, or McIlraths, are a very ancient Scottish family, having lived in Galloway from the earliest days of Scotch history until the time of

the Covenanters, when most of the family migrated to County Antrim, Ireland, after having furnished several martyrs to the cause of the Covenanters. About the close of the eighteenth century Michael McElreath, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to America and settled in Spartanburg county, S. C. In the year 1828, immediately upon the removal of the Creek Indians from Western Georgia he removed from South Carolina to Georgia and located where the town of Winston, Douglas county, now stands. A few years later, after the removal of the Cherokees from northern Georgia, his son John, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled on the old McElreath homestead at Lost

Mountain, Cobb county, where members of the family still reside, the identification of the name with the history of western and northern Georgia having been continued from the time of the Indians to the present. The maternal ancestors of Mr. McElreath were the McEacherns and McKinleys, Scotch people who settled in the community around the old Rock River church, in North Carolina. An interesting and unusual condition, as designating the purity of the Scotch-Irish ancestry of Mr. McElreath, is that for a period of more than a century he has had no ancestor, in either the paternal or maternal line, whose family name did not have the Scotch prefix of "Mc", save in the case of his maternal grandmother, whose name was White but who was of Scotch genealogy. William A. McElreath was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy throughout the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company D, Seventh Georgia volunteer infantry, and took part in many of the most important engagements of the great conflict, from first Manassas to Appomattox. Walter McElreath, the immediate subject of this review, was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native county, after which he continued his studies in Washington & Lee university at Lexington, Va. He then took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ga., in November, 1894. In January of the following year he engaged in the practice of his profession in Atlanta, where he has given his undivided attention to his work as a lawyer, having built up an excellent general practice, devoting himself, however, almost exclusively to civil practice and making a specialty of corporation law. He is known as a man of broad general culture, a close student of the law, a forceful advocate and a successful practitioner. In politics he has always accorded an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, but has taken an interest in political affairs only from the standpoint of a public-spirited citizen. He has filled the office of president of the Young Men's Democratic league of Fulton county, but has never sought or held public office, considering his profession worthy of his best thought and his full attention. He and his wife are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is a member of its board of stewards. On Nov. 26, 1896, Mr. McElreath was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Anderson, daughter of Hon. Charles H. and Martha (Summers) Anderson, of Powder Springs, Ga.



McGehee, Charles C., manager of the southern department of the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, has his headquarters in the city of Atlanta, is one of the prominent business men of the city, and is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Georgia. He was born in Columbus, Muscogee county, Ga., on Oct. 22, 1870, a son of Christopher C. and Josephine (Garrett) McGehee, the former of whom was born in Russell county, Ala., and the latter in Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga.

His paternal great-great-grandfather was Edward McGehee, who was a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution. The original American progenitor was Thomas McGregor or Mack Gehee, who changed his patronymic to the latter form on fleeing from Scotland to America, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The clan McGregor had been outlawed in Scotland during the reign of Charles II, of England, and the name was proscribed on this account, the annals of Scotland recounting the deeds of the sturdy patriots of this famous clan. This Thomas McGregor, or Mack Gehee, was born near Loch Katrine, Scotland, and upon coming to America he settled in King William county, Va., where his last will and testament was probated in July, 1724. Representatives of the family removed to Prince Edward county, Va., where in 1796, was born Isaac McGehee, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. During the year 1801 the family removed from the Old Dominion to Georgia and settled on the Broad river, where they were extensive tobacco planters in that and succeeding generations. Christopher C. McGehee gave loyal service to the Confederate cause during the war between the states, having first enlisted as a private in the City Light Guards of Columbus, Ga., which company was promptly sent to the coast of Virginia near Norfolk. He spent about a year in Virginia and then returned to Columbus, where he was for some time connected with the naval iron works, operated in the interest of the Confederate government. Later he served two years in the army in Virginia, rose to the rank of captain, took part in a large number of engagements, and in one battle received a severe wound, being struck with a fragment of shell. He was identified with the cause of the south during the entire period of the war. Mr. McGehee is now living

in Atlanta, where he gives his entire attention to the management of his property. Charles C. McGehee was graduated in the University of Georgia as a member of the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and two years later, in 1889, before he was nineteen years old, he was graduated in Harvard university, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after leaving the latter university he became identified with the insurance business, and eleven years of his early business career were marked by his association with the Atlanta Home Insurance Company as special agent and later as assistant secretary. Since 1901 he has been associated with the Home Life Insurance Company of New York as manager of its southern department, embracing the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. At the time of this writing (1905) the Atlanta office is the largest producing office maintained by the company in the entire Union. That the efforts of Mr. McGehee have been exceptionally able and discriminating is evident when reversion is had to the fact that when he assumed his present position the Atlanta general office held only eighth place. Mr. McGehee has never sought political preferment. Both he and his wife are members of St. Marks Methodist church, prior to which he was for many years a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church South, of which he served as steward for four years. He is identified with the Calumet and Harvard clubs, of New York city; the Virginia Historical Society; and the Capital City and Piedmont Driving clubs, of Atlanta. On Nov. 16, 1892, Mr. McGehee was united in marriage to Miss Pattie McClung, daughter of Matthew and Julia (Anderson) McClung, of Knoxville, Tenn. She died on Sept. 4, 1897, and is survived by her only child, Pattie McClung McGehee, who was born on the 18th of the preceding month. On Oct. 22, 1903, Mr. McGehee wedded Miss Vera Hatcher, daughter of Benjamin T. and Martha (Estes) Hatcher, of Columbus, Ga.

McGillivray, Alexander.—In 1735 a Scotchman named Lachlan McGillivray came to this country and engaged in business as an Indian trade. He wooed and won a Creek maiden, named Sehoy, and Alexander was a son of this marriage. In boyhood he was sent by his father to New York, where he received a good education. At the age of seventeen he returned to Georgia and became a clerk in the counting house of Samuel Elbert at Savannah. At the beginning of the Revolution he was influenced to take sides with the British, and during the war was frequently associated with the notorious Daniel McGirth. After the war he lived among

the Creeks, over whom he acquired considerable influence, becoming one of their most noted chiefs. In 1784 he made a treaty of alliance with the Spaniards in Florida and for many years fought against the relinquishment of the Creek title to lands in Georgia, except on his own terms. After he went to New York and negotiated a secret treaty with Washington and Henry Knox his popularity with the Indians began to wane. He died on Feb. 17, 1793.

McGirth, Daniel, was a native of South Carolina who deserted the American cause early in the Revolution and became one of the most vindictive persecutors of the patriotic residents of Georgia. (See Wright's Fort).

McGlashan, Peter A., soldier, was born at Edinburg, Scotland, May 16, 1831. In 1848 he came with his parents to America, the family settling in Savannah. Subsequently Peter removed to Thomasville, where he was living at the commencement of the Civil war. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Georgia infantry and served for a time along the coast. On March 11, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E, Fiftieth Georgia, which was soon afterward ordered to Virginia, arriving at Richmond to participate in the Seven Days' battles. On October 1, 1862, McGlashan was promoted to captain; led his company through the Fredericksburg campaign; was made major in February, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel in the following July. After the battle of Gettysburg the regiment was ordered back to Georgia and arrived at Chickamauga just at the close of the battle. Here he was promoted to colonel and commanded his regiment in the storming of Fort Sanders at Knoxville, Tenn. His regiment was again ordered to Virginia, where it fought in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, C. H., the second Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, and in a number of minor engagements. At Cedar Creek he was severely wounded but soon rejoined his command. He was captured at Sailor's creek and held a prisoner at Johnson's island until August 25, 1865, when he was released on parole. Just before the fall of Richmond President Davis signed a commission making Col. McGlashan a brigadier-general, and it is said that this was the last commission he ever signed. After the war General McGlashan took up his residence in Savannah and engaged in business there.

McGregor, a post-village of Montgomery county, is located on the Seaboard Air Line railway, about half-way between Vidalia and Mount Vernon, and in 1900 reported a population of 64. It

is a trading center for the neighborhood and has some shipping interests.

McHenry, called by railroad men McDaniel's Station, a post-village of Gordon county, is on the Western & Atlantic railroad, a few miles south of Calhoun.

McIntosh, an incorporated town of Liberty county, with a population of 200, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, five miles northeast of Walthourville. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express service, some manufacturing and mercantile interests, and is a shipping point of some importance.

McIntosh County was laid off from Liberty in 1793 and was named to commemorate the services of the McIntosh family, who had been prominent in the history of Georgia from the founding of the colony. It lies in the southeastern part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Liberty county, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by Glynn and Wayne counties and on the west by Liberty. The Altamaha and the South Newport rivers form much of the boundary of the county, while the islands of Sapelo, Wolf, Doboy, Hinds, Blackbeard, Broughton, Butner's, Wright's and Patterson's skirt the coast, being separated from the mainland and from each other by inlets. These islands are much resorted to by hunters and fishermen. Along the Altamaha rice and sugar-cane are the principal productions. Corn, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes and sea-island cotton are raised in other parts of the county. There are still many forests and lumber, rosin and turpentine are exported in large quantities from Darien, the county seat. The Darien & Western and the Seaboard Air Line railroads; the Altamaha river and the Atlantic ocean give exceptionally fine facilities for transportation. In 1900, Darien shipped 1,000 barrels of rosin. The population in that year was 6,537, an increase of 67 in ten years. Mrs. Ann McIntosh died at Cedar Point, McIntosh county, in 1833. Her parents came to this country with Oglethorpe. She was born at Darien, where Oglethorpe had a military post, and lived for one hundred years within ten miles of the place.

McIntosh, Henry M., editor and publisher of The Albany Daily Herald, is a native Georgian, born of sturdy Scottish parents in Old Boston, Thomas county, Ga., Jan. 19, 1852. His early years were passed in the quiet but prosperous county of Brooks, where he laid the foundation for his useful and honorable career as editor, by availing himself of the advantages afforded by the excellent schools of Quitman. His honored father, Roderick McIntosh, died

in 1859, respected and lamented by all who knew him, leaving the care of a large family of children to the beloved mother, Bathsheba (McMillan) McIntosh, who faithfully met the responsibilities of



widowhood in the trying times of the Civil war. At sixteen years of age Henry concluded his studies at school and engaged in business. Taking up the printer's trade, while yet in his teens, he developed a taste for that vocation which has shaped his destiny and enriched the profession with his sound judgment and rare good sense. In January, 1873, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Annie White, daughter of John and Martha (Anderson) White, of Oxford, Ga. Their union has been blessed by

one child, Henry T. McIntosh, who was born June 17, 1874. At the age of twenty Mr. McIntosh purchased the Quitman Banner, and entered upon the duties of its management with an ability and vigor that culminated in lasting benefits to the community, and endeared him to the best people by his courageous and able advocacy of the country's highest and best interests. In 1876 Mr. McIntosh was on the editorial staff of The Savannah Morning News, and was selected by the management to represent that journal in Florida, as staff correspondent, during the stirring times when political events made that state the cynosure of all eyes. Henry W. Grady, representing the Atlanta Constitution, was closely associated with Mr. McIntosh and a friendship was engendered that endured to Mr. Grady's death. In 1877 Mr. McIntosh removed to Albany to assume the editorial and practical management of the Albany Advertiser. After a short time he purchased the plant and business, consolidated the same with the Albany News under the name of the News and Advertiser, and began his career in Albany, with an ever widening scope of wholesome influence and practical usefulness. When elected mayor of the city of Albany in 1869, he sold his interest in the News and Advertiser, and devoted himself to the duties of his exalted office, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He was also called to assume the local management of the Georgia Chautauqua, an educational and moral institution which owes its existence largely to his enlightened encouragement and editorial efforts. After his term of office as mayor closed, the lure

of the "Art preservative of all arts" proved too strong, as it usually does to those who have long been its devotees, and in 1891 he founded the Albany Daily Herald, which superseded all other local papers and which is recognized as the leading paper in Southwest Georgia, having a circulation throughout the state and a generous support that is a testimony of the high appreciation in which it is held. Through its columns in forceful style Mr. McIntosh impresses his personality in conserving the interests of the people. No city of Georgia has an abler exponent, and no journal of the state is more assiduous in fostering every interest of its city and section. The widespread influence of the campaign for "Hog, Hominy and Hay", that so blessed the state and south, owed its impulse to the excellent judgment and spirited style of Henry McIntosh. Mr. McIntosh is not a politician, but a patriot. In 1882-3 he represented Dougherty county in the state legislature, this being the only distinctively political office for which he has ever accepted candidacy, though he is an earnest and effective advocate for the principles of the Democratic party. He served for years as chairman of the Democratic committee of his county, and also as chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the Second Congressional district. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. An able editor, a loyal friend and courtly gentleman—such is the estimate in which Henry McIntosh is held by his contemporaries.

McIntosh, Lachlan, soldier, was born near Inverness, Scotland, March 17, 1725. His father, who was one of the leaders of the McIntosh clan, joined General Oglethorpe in 1736 and with about one hundred Highlanders came to Georgia, founding a settlement in what is now McIntosh county. When Lachlan was old enough he went to Charleston, S. C., where he entered the counting room of Henry Laurens. A few years later he became dissatisfied with the prospects of a mercantile life and took up the work of land surveying. In this line of work he returned to Georgia, where he married and soon acquired enough property to be considered independent. At the commencement of the Revolution he raised a regiment and was appointed brigadier-general. Some differences of opinion arose between him and Governor Gwinnett, and as soon as the latter retired from office he challenged McIntosh to a duel. In the encounter both were wounded and Gwinnett died. Washington had confidence in General McIntosh's ability and asked him to undertake the work of defending the frontier settlers of Vir-

ginia and Pennsylvania against the Indians. McIntosh accepted and was preparing for an expedition against Detroit, when he was ordered to the aid of Count D'Estaing in the attack on Savannah. After the failure of this undertaking he joined forces with General Lincoln and fell back to Charleston to defend that city against the British forces under Sir Henry Clinton. When the city capitulated he was taken prisoner and held in captivity for some time. Upon being released he returned to Georgia to find that his property had nearly all been wasted by the war, and he lived in poverty until his death at Savannah on Feb. 20, 1806.



McIntosh, Thomas Murdoch, M. D., of Thomasville, is one of the able and honored representatives of his profession in that section of the state, where he has made his home during practically the entire course of his life thus far. He was born at Glasgow, Thomas county, Ga., Nov. 21, 1853, a son of John Anderson and Matilda Septima (Sandwich) McIntosh, the former born in Alabama, July 27, 1819, and the latter in Lincoln county, Ga., June 20, 1826. John A. McIntosh was a merchant and planter

and the following estimate of his character has been given by one who knew him well: "He was a man of stern integrity, strong will, absolute sobriety, great energy and unfailing kindness of heart, being also very careful as to his personal associates and those of his children. Finding his property swept away at the close of the Civil war and being involved in debt besides, he yet refused to go into bankruptcy, though urged by his friends to do so, and by the aid of his son he succeeded in discharging every obligation." He was a son of Murdoch McIntosh, who removed from North Carolina to Alabama, where he remained for a short interval, within which he married Miss Katherine McMillan, of that state. Shortly afterward, about the year 1833, they came to Georgia and located in Thomas county, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. The name is a familiar one in North Carolina, whither the original representatives of the family came direct from Scotland, in the colonial days. On the maternal side Doctor McIntosh clearly traces his lineage to the nobility of England. His mother was a woman of culture and gracious presence, being widely read and having a distinctive individuality.

She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Sandwich, whose Georgia home was at Lincolnton, Lincoln county. He was born, however, near Windsor Castle, England, in 1785, and his parents came from England to America in 1791, first settling in Augusta, Ga. The family was one of great wealth and of high standing in England, and the Sandwich coat-of-arms is preserved by Doctor McIntosh, the device bearing the image of an eagle. It is retained on heirlooms still held by various branches of the family, and has been utilized as a private seal. In his boyhood Doctor McIntosh was small of stature but of athletic frame. Among his early predilections were developed a fondness for books and a love for horses and neither of these has he outgrown in later years. His appreciation of good books has made his professional and scientific reading a pleasure and has also led him into broader fields of history, philosophy and general literature. His love for horses still finds expression in his raising of the high-grade trotters which he utilizes in his professional work. Until he was thirteen years of age his time was divided between the country schools and the work and pleasures of the homestead plantation, during and after the stirring days of the war between the states. In 1866 he entered Jefferson academy, at Monticello, Fla., where he continued his studies until 1869, inclusive. The failure of his father's health and the consequent decline in the latter's business interests, deprived the youth of the college course which his father had planned for him. Doctor McIntosh's maternal grandfather and one of his father's brothers were physicians. His father also had another brother, who was not a professional man but who possessed a scientific and medical trend of mind. This uncle was very fond of the subject of this sketch and his influence and persuasion, together with his own natural inclination, led the doctor to adopt the medical profession as his life work, though he fully realized its exactions and the self-abnegating toil involved. Accordingly he was matriculated in the Atlanta medical college, in which he was graduated in 1875 at the head of his class. He was invited by Doctor Westmoreland, a prominent physician of Atlanta, to remain in the latter's office, but this overture he declined and, returning to Thomasville, began the practice of medicine among his own people. He was successful from the beginning. At the inception of his professional career he said to a friend: "I am going to establish a reputation as a physician if I do not make a cent in ten years." The faithful, determined effort thus suggested has brought to him both reputation and remuneration. Not a little of his early work was gratuitous,

but even this is bearing fruit, in the grateful patronage of those whose parents he attended thirty years ago. From time to time he has availed himself of special means of amplifying his knowledge and skill, by attending such well known institutions as the New York post-graduate medical school and the Philadelphia polyclinic, and the year 1891 he passed in Europe, largely in special study and work in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. He is frequently called into consultation by other leading physicians of Georgia, as well as those of Florida, especially in difficult surgical operations, in which he excels. He has made frequent contributions to medical literature—more particularly on surgical subjects. He was identified with the Medical Association of Georgia from the time of his graduation until 1906, when that body, of which he had served as vice-president, made in its constitution radical changes of which he did not approve, and he accordingly withdrew from membership. Apart from his professional work his interest in the progress and well being of his own community has been insistent and helpful. He has served for a number of years as a member of the board of education of Thomasville, and is president of that body at the present time. He is a trustee of the Atlanta school of medicine and vice-president of the board of trustees of Young's Female college, of Thomasville, which dates its foundation back to 1873. Of his connection with this institution, which is now in a flourishing condition, the Thomasville Daily Times-Enterprise spoke as follows, under date of Oct. 18, 1902: "Every citizen will be glad to learn that Young's female college will be reopened. This has been effected largely through the persistent efforts of Dr. T. M. McIntosh, one of the trustees. He has worked in season and out of season and is to be congratulated that his offer to the Macon Presbytery, in behalf of the trustees, has been accepted." Doctor McIntosh is vice-president of the Citizens' Banking and Trust Company, of Thomasville. He has also been president of the Thomasville library association, and during his administration he relieved that institution of a considerable debt, contracted in the construction of the library building. In 1899 he established, at his own expense, a private surgical hospital in Thomasville, which institution is still in operation and exercising beneficent functions. Within the administration of Governor Atkinson that executive appointed Doctor McIntosh physician to the state penitentiary, but, finding the duties uncongenial, he resigned after an incumbency of four months and resumed his practice at Thomasville. Later he was tendered the position of surgeon in

chief of the First Georgia regiment of volunteers in the Spanish-American war. This he declined. Governor Atkinson was accustomed to confer freely with the doctor relative to matters in his part of the state. At the time when the convict-lease system was engaging the attention of the people of the state, Doctor McIntosh took a strong stand, in the local and state press, in favor of the lease system. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and Elks. He is broad and tolerant in his views, having the deepest reverence for the spiritual verities but not being connected with any church. He has never married. It is his intention to leave his property to a prominent Georgia institution for orphan children, first giving a life interest to his only sister and only brother, both of whom have never married, of enough of his estate to provide for them during their lifetimes. Doctor McIntosh attributes his success in life to the literary tastes of his mother; to the personal example of his father; to the strong love and ambition of both for their children; to the high standards they erected for the guidance of their children and up to which they themselves ever lived. To the young he says: "Erect lofty ideals; find the truth and stand by it; never compromise a principle; don't drink, smoke or chew; work hard all the time." The advice denotes the man as he stands today among his fellow men. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but he has never sought or held political office.

McIntyre, a town of Wilkinson county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, about two miles north of Irwinton. It has a money order postoffice, with a number of free delivery routes emanating from it, express and telegraph service, mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 101.

McIntyre, Archibald Thompson, was born in Twiggs county in 1822. He attended the Thomasville academy, studied law at Monticello, Fla., and Macon; was elected member of the legislature in 1849; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1865, and representative in Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1870. He served but one term. At the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the University of Georgia.

McKee, a post-hamlet of Dawson county, is about five miles north of Dawsonville. Jasper, on the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, is the nearest railroad station.



McKee, Hugh L., the efficient and popular cashier of the Atlanta postoffice, was born in Conecuh county, Ala., Feb. 14, 1865, and in 1872 his parents removed thence to a place near Pensacola, Fla., where he was reared to the age of fourteen years, being afforded the advantages of the schools of Milton, that state. He then came to Atlanta and entered the employ of S. M. Inman & Co., with whom he remained six months, at the expiration of which he secured the position of clerk and collector in the At-

lanta National bank, with which institution he continued to be identified about fifteen years, within which he was advanced to the office of paying teller. He finally resigned to engage in the real-estate and loan business, to which he gave his attention until 1904, when he assumed his present position, in which his service has been most acceptable to the postoffice officials and the general public. Mr. McKee is well known in the capital city and his circle of friends is circumscribed only by that of his acquaintances. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and is an appreciative member of the various bodies of the time-honored fraternity. He is treasurer of Georgia Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of the finance committee of the Georgia consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Tarab Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership in the Capital City club and the Piedmont Driving club, and his political support is given to the Republican party. He recently declined an appointment in the consular service to Germany.

McKenzie, Charles F., of the firm of J. H. McKenzie's Sons, contractors and brick manufacturers of Augusta, was born in that city, Dec. 6, 1866, a son of John H. and Elvira (Parker) McKenzie, the former born in Edgefield county, S. C., in 1839, and the latter in Lincoln county, Ga., in 1842. John H. McKenzie removed from his native state to Augusta in the early 50's, and for fully two score years he was one of the leading contractors of this city, his death occurring April 22, 1904. His widow still retains her home in Augusta, as do also the three surviving children—Laura J., Charles F. and John H., Jr. The daughter is now the wife of M. L. Johnson. Charles F. McKenzie was accorded the ad-

vantages of the public schools and Richmond academy in his native city, where he also completed a course in Osborn's business college. He was reared to the line of business in which he is now engaged,



having been trained under the direction of his honored father, with whose business he became connected while still a boy. He learned the trade of brick-mason and plasterer before he was seventeen years of age. In 1890 his father admitted him to partnership, under the firm name of J. H. McKenzie & Son, and still later, upon the admission of the younger son to partnership, the title was changed to J. H. McKenzie & Sons, thus continuing until the death of the father, when the present title was adopted, the two sons

continuing the enterprise founded by their father so many years ago. For the past twelve years the firm has occupied the first and second floors at 463 Broad street for offices and drafting rooms. In 1901, in connection with his contracting business, John H. McKenzie, Sr., also engaged in the manufacturing of brick, under the name of the McKenzie Brick Company, of which he became president and Charles F. secretary and treasurer. Upon the death of the father Charles F. was made president of the company, which position he now holds, his brother being associated with him in the business. The plant of the brick company has a capacity of 60,000 brick a day. The company is incorporated under the laws of the state, and the interested principals in the same are the two McKenzie brothers and their mother. Charles F. is a member of the American public works association and the Augusta builders' exchange. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Georgia-Carolina brick association; is identified with the Augusta commercial club; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the commandery degree; a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was for two years a member of the Clark Light Infantry and for six years a member of the Clinch Rifles. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. On Feb. 18, 1890, Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage to Miss Dora Jentzen, of Atlanta, Ga., and they have three children, namely: Myrtis N., born Oct. 15, 1892; Charles F., Jr., born July 24, 1894; and Dora, born March 8, 1896.



McKenzie, John H., a member of the firm of John H. McKenzie's Sons, representative brick manufacturers of Augusta, was born in that city, Nov. 19, 1871, and is a son of John H. McKenzie, Sr., who was long a leading business man of this city, where he died in April, 1904. Further data concerning this honored citizen, his family and business relations are given in the sketch of his elder son, Charles F., which precedes this, and in which connection also is given detailed information concerning the business of

the firm of John H. McKenzie's Sons. John H., Jr., secured his early educational discipline in the Augusta public schools and Richmond academy, after which he took a course in Osborn's business college, in which he was graduated. In the meanwhile, when about fifteen years of age, he had begun to associate himself with his father's business operations, learning the business in its every detail, including brick making, brick laying, plastering and contracting, and in 1902 he became a member of the firm of J. H. McKenzie & Sons. Since the death of the honored father the manufacturing and contracting business has been continued under the title of J. H. McKenzie's Sons, the subject of this sketch having the personal charge and supervision of the brick works of the firm, located about two miles distant from Augusta, and also being superintendent of the McKenzie plantation, of 868 acres, eleven miles from the city. He is an able and energetic young business man and is well upholding the high prestige of the name which he bears. Mr. McKenzie is a staunch Democrat, a member of the Christian church, is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Clinch Rifles. On June 28, 1891, he married Miss Addie Inez Brown, daughter of John T. Brown, of Windsor, S. C. They have no children.

McKinnon, a post-village of Wayne county, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about six miles north of Hortense. It is one of the new towns of that section, as no report of population was made in 1900.



McLaughlin, Benjamin Franklin, is one of the prominent and successful members of the bar of Meriwether county, being established in practice at Greenville, the county seat. He is also ex-mayor of the city and an ex-member of the state legislature. He was born in Mountville, Troup county, Ga., Jan. 18, 1846, and is a son of Josiah T. and Mary A. (Jordan) McLaughlin, the former of whom was born in Wilkes county, Ga., March 12, 1812, and the latter in Oglethorpe county, in 1823. The father was

of Scotch-Irish lineage and the mother of English extraction. Benjamin F. McLaughlin secured his academic education in the common schools of Meriwether county and the Union Springs high school. He was a lad of fifteen years at the inception of the Civil war, but in September, 1863, he gave distinctive evidence of his loyalty to the Confederate cause by enlisting as a private in Company A, of the cavalry division of the state troops, serving six months in northern Georgia and then being detailed to the quartermaster's department, in which he continued until the close of the war, attaining to the rank of orderly sergeant. After the war he took up the study of law, under effective preceptorship, and in February, 1874, was admitted to the bar. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he has gained marked success, controlling a large and representative business in Meriwether and adjoining counties. He is a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Democracy; represented his county in the state legislature from 1896 to 1899, and served two terms as mayor of Greenville. He is a member of the Georgia bar association and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. On Jan. 28, 1869, Mr. McLaughlin was united in marriage to Miss Eliza E. Hamby, daughter of Jonathan and Alethia (Hudson) Hamby, of Meriwether county, and of the children of this union all are living except one daughter, who died at the age of three years; and another who died in young womanhood. Ada is the wife of Judge W. R. Jones; Mary is the wife of Henry H. Revill; Lillian became the wife of Joseph McGehee and both are now deceased; Benjamin R. married Miss Mittie Moss; Evelyn is the

wife of J. O. McGehee; and Charles Franklin and J. Irby are unmarried. Louis H. married Miss Nanna Keith.

McLaws, Maj.-Gen. LaFayette, was born at Augusta, Ga. Jan. 15, 1821. He was prepared for college in the city schools and entered the university of Virginia in 1837. Before the conclusion of his first year he received notification of his appointment to a cadetship at West Point, and accordingly, in 1838, he entered the United States military academy, where he was graduated four years later. His first experience in army life was on the frontier. Then came the Mexican war. Before the actual opening of hostilities he was sent to the Texas frontier to join the army of General Taylor and was present at the occupation of Corpus Christi. When Taylor was on the march to Point Isabel and back, and while he was fighting the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the young lieutenant was assisting in the defense of Fort Brown (May 3-9, 1846). He was also engaged at the battle of Monterey and at Vera Cruz, after which on account of failing health, he was sent to the United States on recruiting duty. In the last year of the war he was employed in convoying trains to the city of Mexico. He was afterward on frontier duty; was in the Utah expedition of 1858; was engaged in escorting Mormons to California and in protecting emigrants. In 1851 he was commissioned captain of infantry, which rank he held when the great Civil war began. Upon the secession of Georgia, Captain McLaws resigned and offered his services to his state. He was gladly accepted and was immediately appointed major, C. S. A. May 10, 1861. In June, 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Georgia regiment, and on Sept. 25, 1861, was promoted to brigadier-general. His bravery and excellent ability in the discipline and leadership of soldiers soon won the esteem of his superior officers. This was especially noticeable at Lee's Mill, on the retreat from Yorktown to Richmond, and at the battle of Williamsburg. Accordingly, on May 22, 1862, he was promoted to major-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States. He proved that the honor conferred upon him was well deserved by the manner in which he led his division in the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill. After the retreat of the Union army from the Virginia peninsula, his division was left in observation of the movements of the Federals about Harrison's landing, while Lee, with the main body of the Confederate army, was on the march to "bowl over Pope." As soon as it was certain that the Union forces had all been withdrawn to the defense of Washington, McLaws led his division to rejoin the army of North-

ern Virginia, then on the march into Maryland. He had the hardest part of the work to do at the capture of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, being for the time under the command of Stonewall Jackson. After the fall of Harper's Ferry, he marched for Sharpsburg, and reached the field just as Jackson and Hood were being forced back before the overwhelming strength of the enemy. Throwing his division immediately to the front, and reinforced soon after by John G. Walker's division, the repulse of the Federals on the Confederate left was made complete. At Fredericksburg, one of his brigades (Barksdale's Mississippians) kept the Federal army from crossing the Rappahannock until Lee was ready for them to come, and it was his division that made the magnificent defense of Marye's hill. At Chancellorsville, he formed the right wing of the Confederate army, and when Sedgwick, having succeeded in running over Maye's heights, was advancing upon Lee's rear, McLaws defeated him at Salem church and forced him to recross the Rappahannock. At Gettysburg his division assailed and drove back Sickles in the second day's fight. He and his troops went with Longstreet to Georgia in September, 1863, and participated in the Knoxville campaign. Against his own judgment he made the assault on Fort Sanders by Longstreet's order and desisted from the attack when he found success impossible. Longstreet made complaint against him, but his conduct was justified by the court martial. In 1864, being placed in command of the district of Georgia, he opposed Sherman's march through the state as well as possible with the limited means at his command. He commanded a division under Hardee at the battle of Averasboro, March 16, 1865, and was afterward sent back to resume command of the district of Georgia. The surrender of General Johnston included his command. General McLaws went to Augusta and entered the insurance business. In 1875 he was appointed collector of internal revenues at Savannah, afterward postmaster, and later postwarden of the city of Savannah. He continued to reside in that city until his death in 1898.

McLemore's Cove, in the valley of Chickamauga creek, is a short distance north of the village of Cedar Grove in Walker county. A skirmish occurred here on Sept. 11, 1863, while the fight at Davis' House was in progress; a reconnaissance was made about the first of April, 1864, by a detachment of Federal troops, and on the 17th of the same month some of Wheeler's cavalry had a slight skirmish with one of the Federal outposts near the place.

McLeod, a post-village of Emanuel county, is on the Stillmore

Air Line railroad, about half-way between Stillmore and Swainsboro. It is a trading and shipping center for that section of the county, and in 1900 reported a population of 44.

McLeod, Rev. John, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, was a member of the Dunnegan family, (McLeod of McLeod,) was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Oct. 13, 1735, was appointed by the directors of the Society in Scotland for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and came to America as a missionary, or rather as a minister, to the Scotch Highlanders who settled at Darien, called by them New Inverness.

McMahon, Rev. Patrick H., rector of St. Patrick's church, representing one of the most important Catholic parishes of the city of Augusta, was born in Savannah, Ga., March 9, 1855, being a son of Capt. James J. and Honora (Healy) McMahon, the former of whom was born in County Meath, Ireland in 1828, and the latter in County Limerick, in 1838. Captain McMahon was reared and educated in the city of Dublin, where, as a young man, he engaged in the mercantile business. He was a member of what was known as the Young Ireland party, and became secretary of the Dean Swift association. Owing to the political disturbances of 1848 he immigrated to America, landing in the city of Boston, whence he immediately set forth for Savannah, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and where he met Miss Honora Healy, to whom he was married in 1852. At the time of the Civil war he rendered valiant service to the Confederacy, as captain of a company in the command of Gen. Joseph Brown and took part in the entire Atlanta campaign. He was captured while on the march between Savannah and Charleston, and was imprisoned at Hilton Head, S. C., where he was confined until the close of the war. Thereafter he was engaged in the grocery business in the city of Savannah until the time of his death. For twenty-eight years he was treasurer of the Workmen's association of Savannah, and was a citizen who commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the Hibernian society; an honorary member of the Irish Jasper Greens, a military organization; a Democrat in his political faith; and both he and his wife were devoted communicants of the Catholic church. His wife passed away in 1886. They are survived by one son and four daughters. Father Patrick H. McMahon secured his preliminary education in the parochial schools of Savannah, and was graduated in the high school of that city in 1869. Thereafter he continued his studies for six years in the city of Dublin, Ireland. He returned to the United States in

1876 and entered St. Mary's university, Baltimore, Md., where he completed his theological course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1878. He was ordained to the priesthood on October 9, of that year, at the apostolic hands of Rt. Rev. William H. Gross, D. D., bishop of Savannah. For the following eighteen months Father McMahon was assistant priest at Macon, Ga., and had charge of all the Catholic missions in southwestern Georgia. In 1880 he went to Atlanta and completed the erection of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, which is now known as the Church of the Sacred Heart. He remained as rector of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which, in 1886, he was transferred to the charge of St. Patrick's church, Savannah, of which he remained rector until November, 1894, when he assumed the present pastorate in Augusta, St. Patrick's being one of the oldest churches and parishes in the diocese of Savannah, having been founded in 1807. Father McMahon is a man of ripe scholarship and marked executive ability, while in his pastoral functions his consecrated zeal proves powerful in furthering the work of the Master whom he serves.



McMillan, James W., stands at the head of the Milledgeville brick works, one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the sort in Georgia. He is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of the former capital city of the state, taking the deepest interest in all that concerns its welfare and being a public-spirited, progressive and appreciative citizen of the great Empire state of the South, within whose borders he has attained distinctive success and to which he feels that he owes inviolable alle-

giance. Mr. McMillan comes of stanch Scottish stock, is a native of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born March 6, 1850, being a son of Neil and Isabella (Wilson) McMillan, both of whom passed their entire lives in Scotland. The father, who was eighty-seven years of age at the time of his death, was a successful contractor and brick manufacturer of Glasgow, and was the oldest contractor in his line in Scotland at the time when he was summoned from the scene of mortal endeavor. James W. McMillan was educated in the excellent schools of his native city, where he also learned the business of contracting and brick making. In

the spring of 1868, at the age of eighteen years, he came to America, passing the ensuing summer in the state of Pennsylvania, where he found employment at the trade of brick mason. In the autumn of the same year he returned to Scotland, remaining in Glasgow until the following spring, when he again came to the United States, with whose attractions and business opportunities he had been greatly impressed. In the autumn of 1869 he came to Georgia, and for several years worked at the brick-mason's trade in this and other southern states. He assisted in the erection of the original Kimball House in Atlanta, in 1870, in 1872 he established a brick manufactory at Madison, Morgan county, and for twelve years he was associated with Albert Foster in the operation of this plant. In 1884 he came to Milledgeville and founded the extensive concern of which he is now the head, the enterprise is being conducted under the title of the Milledgeville brick works. The works have a capacity for the output of more than 17,000,000 brick annually, and the product has a reputation for maintaining the highest standard of excellence, ranking with the best in the entire South. Mr. McMillan is also a stockholder of the Oconee River mills, being a director of the company operating the same, and also being a director of the Cooke Lumber Company. He has unbounded admiration for the city and state of his adoption, and his loyalty to the commonwealth and to its people is of the most unequivocal order. He is aligned as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and takes much interest in local affairs of a public nature, though never a seeker of public office. On Oct. 17, 1872, Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Cornette, who was born and reared in the state of Tennessee, and of their twelve children all but one are living, one son, Powell, having died in infancy. The names of the other children are as follows: Robert W., Isabelle, Neil, Hattie, James H., Carrie, Bertha, Katie, Donald, Kenneth and Esther.

McMillan, Thomas H., has been engaged in business in Savannah for more than a quarter of a century, as a manufacturer of turpentine stills, and his concern is now one of the most important of the sort in the state, maintaining branches in Jacksonville, Fla., and Mobile, Ala. He was born in Kingsbury, Cumberland county, N. C., March 11, 1855, a son of Ronald and Elizabeth (Boswell) McMillan, both of whom were born in Bladen county, that state. The father became one of the extensive planters of Cumberland county, and resided in Fayetteville, the county-seat, at the time of his death. His wife is also deceased. The subject of this sketch

was afforded the advantages of the schools of Fayetteville, where he was reared to maturity. After leaving school he learned the trade of sheet-metal worker, became a skilled artisan and in 1875 engaged in business in Fayetteville, in company with his two brothers, Daniel G. and Roland, the former of whom is now deceased, the latter still remaining associated with the business, which is conducted under the name of McMillan Bros. In the year mentioned the firm began the manufacture of turpentine stills and various appurtenances, and in 1879 they came to Savannah, where the same line of enterprise has been continued and where a large and prosperous business has been built up, this city being the headquarters and well established branches being maintained in Jacksonville and Mobile, as already noted. Thomas H. McMillan is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and represented Chatham county in the state legislature in 1899-1900, making an excellent record in the connection. In 1894-5 he was a member of the city council of Savannah. He and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with Zerubbabel Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Georgia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars; Alpha Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry; Alee Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Savannah Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 28, 1882, Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude A. Bliss, daughter of James S. and Julia C. (Owen) Bliss, of Savannah, and they have four children—Daniel B., Thomas H., Jr., Alice and Raymond H. Daniel B., who was born July 18, 1883, is now associated with his father in business.



McNeil, Lawrence, president of the Savannah Lighting Company, was born on a plantation in Robeson county, N. C., Aug. 22, 1849, the son of Lauchlin and Mary (McEachern) McNeil, both of whom were born in North Carolina, and were representatives of stanch old Scotch Presbyterian families of that commonwealth. The father was a farmer and planter during the major portion of his active career. Lawrence McNeil was reared on the homestead plantation and secured his educational training in the schools of North Carolina. At the age of twenty years he was

employed in the turpentine business in Beaufort county, S. C.; and two years later he initiated his independent business career by engaging in the manufacture of turpentine, with his brother, Walter McNeil, in which enterprise he was actively concerned for a period of seventeen years. Twelve years in Beaufort and Hampton counties, S. C., and five years in Worth county, Ga. He built up an extensive business and met with excellent success. In 1888 he disposed of his interests as a turpentine manufacturer, and entered the naval-store factorage business in Savannah, as a partner in the firm of Peacock, Hunt & Co. continuing his identification with this branch of the enterprise until 1903. In October of that year he, with J. J. Cummings and J. F. McEachern, effected the organization and incorporation of the Savannah Lumber Company, of which he was president until Jan. 1, 1906. The local plant of the concern covers twenty-two acres of ground, is one of the leading manufactories of Savannah and one of the best equipped in the entire south. Their principal business is the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, and their extensive and thoroughly modern plant is operated electrically. The company secures its stock from its own timber lands and operates its own saw mills. It also operates a large and modern electric plant, from which light and power are to be furnished to the public at large. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$170,000, and the principals are men of substantial worth and the highest business acumen, so that the extensive enterprise is constantly increasing in scope and importance, inuring greatly to the benefit of the city of Savannah. In 1905, Mr. McNeil and J. J. Cummings organized and effected the incorporation of the Savannah Lighting Company, of which Mr. McNeil is president. This company will furnish the citizens of Savannah with electric light and power, and while it will not be in active operation until the latter part of this year (1906) it has a modern system of underground conduits laid throughout the underground section of the city, while its power house will be equipped throughout with the most modern and improved apparatus with the underground connections extending to the power house at Fifty-fourth and Montgomery streets. Mr. McNeil is vice-president of the Savannah Lumber Company, also of the Chattahoochee Lumber Company, of Lela, Decatur county, Ga., and the Rodman Lumber Company, of Rodman, Fla. He is a member of the Savannah board of trade and the chamber of commerce, and is one of the directors of the Citizens and Southern bank, of Savannah, and the Atlantic National bank of Jacksonville, Fla. He is a Democrat

in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. The family residence, on Whitaker street, was erected by Mr. McNeil in 1903, and is one of the most attractive modern homes in the city. On Jan. 17, 1905, Mr. McNeil was united in marriage to Miss Florence Krenson McConnell, daughter of the late Dr. William T. McConnell, of Marlow, Ga. They have one son, Walter.



McPhaul, John Gilchrist, a well known resident of Poulan, and one of the representative business men of Worth county, was born at Antioch, Robeson county, N. C., June 19, 1849. His parents, Malcom and Christian (McArn) McPhaul, were both natives of that county, the former born at Antioch and the latter at Maxton, the county seat. The paternal ancestors came from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in what is now Robeson county, N. C. The great grandfather, John G. Mc-

Phaul, remained loyal to the crown of England during the Revolutionary period, belonging to that class of citizens known in this country as Tories, though they called themselves Royalists. The maternal great-grandfather, John Gilchrist, represented the county in the legislature several terms and was a man of prominence and influence in the community. Malcom McPhaul, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an Old Line Whig. Three of his sons, William, Daniel and Neill, enlisted as soldiers in the Confederate army at the commencement of the Civil war, the first two in a North Carolina regiment and the last named in a Texas regiment. They were engaged at Seven Pines, Manassas, Gettysburg, the Seven Days' fighting about Richmond, several battles in Maryland, and some other skirmishes. Daniel died of measles at Gettysburg and the two others were mustered out with honorable discharges at the close of the conflict. John G. McPhaul was too young to enlist as a soldier, and at the age of fourteen years began to make a living for himself as a farmer. When Sherman marched through the Carolinas in the spring of 1865 young McPhaul, then less than sixteen years old, followed the army gathering up old mules for the widows and destitute families to work their farms, this being the only opportunity to get teams. When he was about seventeen years old Mr. McPhaul went to Jesup, Ga., where he

became interested in the turpentine business, with which line of industry he has ever since been more or less closely connected. Subsequently he removed to Poulan—a town of woods—and there he slept between two logs until he could build himself a house to live in. Here he bought a tract of land and with his brother William, who afterward removed to Sylvester, Ga., started in the turpentine business. By hard work and close attention to their interests the two brothers succeeded, and as time passed the subject of this sketch became interested in other enterprises, such as farming, merchandising, banking, real estate and cotton mill operations, etc. Mr. McPhaul is a fine type of self-made man. Beginning life for himself long before he had attained to his majority he has by sheer force of will and determination worked his way up to a place among the “men of affairs” in his community. He educated himself in the schools of Antioch, and to the early stock of information thus gained he has added by general reading and association with educated people, until few men are better informed on the general questions of the day. He is a Democrat in his political convictions, but has never been an aspirant for public office. In his religious faith he is a consistent Presbyterian and now holds the office of elder in his church organization. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the time honored Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, and the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos—sometimes called the “Black Cats.” On March 15, 1882, Mr. McPhaul was united in marriage to Miss Lora B. McGist, daughter of John and Jeannette (McCormick) McGist, of Maxton, N. C., and to this union have been born the following children: Jennie Belle, Malcom John, Frank Pelham, Lawrence Jay, Henry W. Grady, Neil Alexander, William Dan, and Katie Lora.

McPherson, a post-hamlet of Paulding county, is on the Southern railroad, six miles northwest of Dallas.

McPherson Barracks.—(See Fort McPherson).

McRae, the county seat of Telfair county, a growing town on that line of the Southern railway which connects Macon and Brunswick, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1874. It has a court house, express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, two banks, several successful stores, an ice factory, two box and barrel factories, a sash, door and blind factory, and the plant of the McRae Oil and Fertilizer Company. The Methodists and Baptists have churches and the schools belong to the public school system. The South Georgia college is located

here. The population of the district, by the United States census of 1900, was 1,678, and of these 1,020 lived in the corporate limits of the town.



McRae, Edwin F., vice-president of the Merchants' bank of McRae, Telfair county, was born in the thriving little city which is now his home, in November, 1864. He is a son of Daniel M. and Susan G. McRae, both native of Telfair county, where the former was born in 1830 and the latter in 1840. Daniel M. McRae was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy, having enlisted in 1861 and having served four months, at the expiration of which he was given an honorable discharge, by reason of having been elected

to represent his county in the state legislature. He took part in the Florida campaign and was promoted sergeant in his company. Edwin F. McRae was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native town and in 1882 entered the high school in the city of Atlanta, completing a course in the same, after which he took a thorough course in the Atlanta business college. At the age of twenty years he entered the employ of the mercantile firm of Powell & Anderson, of McRae, remaining with this concern three years and then locating in the city of Macon, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, with which he continued to be actively identified for ten years. He then returned to McRae and established himself in the real-estate business, in which he is still engaged, having large realty interests in the town and county. He was elected vice-president of the Merchants' bank (see sketch) at the time of its organization and has since remained incumbent of this office, being also manager of the local Cotton Seed Oil and Fertilizer Manufacturing Company. In politics his is a loyal adherent of the Democratic party, being chairman of its executive committee in Telfair county and the present mayor of McRae, to which office he was elected in 1905, having previously served several terms as a member of the board of aldermen. Mr. McRae is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South and is one of the trustees of the South Georgia college. He is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and also with Omer Commandery, Knights Templars, Macon, and Alee Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Savannah.

McRaeville, a post-village in the southern part of Grady county, is not far from the Florida state line. The population in 1900 was 87. The nearest railroad station is Laingkat, on the Georgia, Florida & Alabama.

McWhir, William, D. D., was born in Ireland in 1759, educated at Belfast and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of that city. In 1783 he settled at Alexandria, Va., and later removed to Sunbury, Ga., at each of which places he established an academy. While on a visit to Florida in 1823 he organized the first Presbyterian church within the borders of that state. He died about 1851.

McWhorter, a little village in the southwestern part of Douglas county, is about eight miles south of Winston, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for that part of the county.



McWhorter, Hamilton, one of the distinguished jurists of Georgia, residing in the city of Athens, is the assistant general counsel of the Southern railway system and is known as one of the leading corporation lawyers of his native state. He was born in Penfield, Greene county, Ga., July 1, 1858, a son of Robert L. and Nancy Pope (Thurmond) McWhorter, the former born at Bowling Green, Oglethorpe county, Ga., Jan. 29, 1819, and the latter in Wilkes county, Ga., April 2, 1832. Robert L. McWhor-

ter was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war and served during the entire period of the great internecine conflict between the states. He first held the commission of captain of Company C, Third Georgia volunteer infantry, and later became major on the staff of Gen. A. R. Wright. He was first elected a member of the state legislature in 1845, and was thereafter several times reëlected, being a member of the assembly at the time when the state seceded and the war was inaugurated. He resigned his office at that time and raised a company for the Confederate service, becoming captain of the same, as above indicated. After the close of the war he was again elected, in 1865, to the legislature, having thereafter served in both the house and senate, being a member of one body or the other almost continuously until 1883, and was speaker of the house in 1870-74. After due preliminary discipline

Hamilton McWhorter entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, in the law department, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of his profession in Lexington, Oglethorpe county, and soon attained marked prestige at the bar in the northern and Ocmulgee judicial circuits. In November, 1890, there came a fitting recognition of his fine professional talents and sterling attributes, in his election to the bench of the superior court of the northern circuit, where he proved a careful conscientious and painstaking jurist, rendering decisions that were models of judicial acumen and significant of wide and exact knowledge of the minutiae of the law. At the expiration of his first term he was reëlected without opposition, but resigned the office on July 1, 1896. Upon the death of Judge Samuel Lumpkin he was tendered a position as associate justice of the supreme court of the state in July, 1903, but he felt constrained to decline the honor, by reason of the scope and insistent demands of his professional business. He has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in his state; has served as chairman of the executive committee of the same in Oglethorpe county; as a member of the state executive committee representing the eighth congressional district, and for the past fifteen years he has been a member of this committee as a representative of the state at large. He has never sought office of a public order and has held none save that already mentioned. In 1896 Judge McWhorter was appointed assistant division counsel of the Southern Railway Company for the lines north of Atlanta. In 1898 he was advanced to the position of advisory counsel of the company for the state of Georgia, and a greater distinction and recognition was accorded by this great corporation on July 1, 1905, when Judge McWhorter was appointed assistant general counsel for the entire system. The Augusta Chronicle of June 28, 1905, in speaking of this appointment, says: "The position of second legal adviser to the mighty corporation of the system of railroads known as the Southern has, therefore, been bestowed on a man in the prime of life, with unlimited accomplishment and fame and fortune before him, and as much of success and prominence as it has been possible for one of his years to attain. It is a compliment to the appointee and at the same time a wise selection on the part of those who have placed their interests in his keeping." In the same connection the Atlanta News spoke as follows: "Judge McWhorter is a man of rare equipment and rare qualifications for the work which has fallen into his hands to do. With a keen intel-

lect, with tremendous energy, with genial and never failing humor joined to a great magnetism and a most winning personality, he is one of those men whom nature seems to have equipped for success." Judge McWhorter is a member of the Georgia bar association, of which he served as president for one term. In 1898 he was appointed trustee of the University of Georgia, from the state at large, and was reappointed in 1905, for a term of eight years. On Nov. 24, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Julia Pharr, daughter of Marcus A. and Camilla (Oliver) Pharr, of Washington, Ga., and of the nine children of this union all are living except the eighth, Helen, who died at the age of four years. The names of the other children are here entered in order of birth: Julia Pope, Camilla, Marcus Pharr, Hamilton, Jr., Robert Ligon, Howard Hart, Sallie, and Thurmond. Julia P. is now the wife of Hugh Hinton Price, of High Shoals, Ga., and they have one child, Sarah Pharr.

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Nacoochee, a post-village of White county, is located in a picturesque district, about eight miles northeast of Cleveland and in 1900 had a population of 210. It is a trading center for that part of the county. The nearest railroad station is Clarkesville.

Nacoochee Valley.—(See White County).

Nahunta, a post-town in the western part of Wayne county, is at the junction of two divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line railway system, and in 1900 had a population of 173. It has an express office, some mercantile interests and does some shipping.

Nankin, a little village in the southeastern part of Brooks county, is about ten miles from Quitman. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, and is a trading center for that part of the county. Ousley is the nearest railroad station.

Nannie Lou Warthen Institute, at Wrightsville, is a coëducational college, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church South. It was established in 1888 and in 1904 reported an attendance of 350. The buildings and equipment are valued at \$10,000. The institution confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences.

Napoleon, a post-hamlet of Union county, is about six miles northwest of Blairsville, in the Notely valley. Culberson, N. C., is the most convenient railroad station.

Narrows, a post-village in the eastern part of Banks county, with a population of 44, is about five miles southeast of Mount

Airy, which is the nearest railroad station. A skirmish occurred here on Oct. 11, 1864, between a detachment of Garrard's Federal cavalry and a small body of Confederate troops.

Nashville, the county seat of Berrien county, is located a little south of the center of the county and was incorporated by an act of the general assembly in 1892. On Dec. 17, 1900, it was chartered as a city. It is the terminus of a short line of railroad called the Nashville & Sparks, which connects it at the latter place with the Georgia Southern & Florida, while the Ocilla, Pinebloom & Valdosta gives it railway connection with the Albany & Waycross division of the Atlantic Coast Line at Lellaton. The population in 1900 was 293, that of the district in which the town is situated being 1,821. Although a small place it is of sufficient importance to support two banks; has several good stores, a modern court-house, a money order postoffice with rural delivery system, express and telegraph accommodations, and good school and church privileges.

Natal, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Union county, is near the northern base of Blood mountain and about eight miles south of Blairsville.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine and rosin are classed as naval stores, in the production of which Georgia leads all the other states. The source of supply is the long leaf pine. Turpentine lands are usually leased for a term of three years, after which it hardly pays to continue the process of extracting the sap. The tree is then cut down and converted into lumber. It was once thought that "boxing" the trees for turpentine injured them for lumber, but it has been found that it improves rather than hurts the quality of the lumber, as it reduces the amount of pitch, making the boards lighter to handle and easier to work without detracting anything from their durability. Each tree will produce on an average one gallon of turpentine each year, while the rosin is about equal in value. The time fixed by law for boxing the trees is from November 15th to March 15th each year. The workmen, provided with box-axes, cut out a box or channel in one side of the tree, twelve inches wide, seven inches deep and about five feet long. As soon as the boxes are cut the sap begins to flow and is ready for dipping. The gum is then taken to the still, where the turpentine is extracted by the process of distillation and the residue is made into rosin. In order to keep the gum exuding from the tree the bark above the box is chipped off, and with an instrument called a hack the box itself is constantly kept "freshened up." The cost of turpentinizing the average acre of pine land is about \$7 for the three years and the

product sells for \$11 to \$11.50, or a profit on each acre of about \$4. The products are marketed at Darien, Brunswick and Savannah, the last named city being the greatest depot for naval stores in the world. Some idea of the growth of the industry may be gained by the following comparative statement from the United States census for the years 1890 and 1900. During the decade the number of establishments increased from 228 to 524; the capital invested from \$2,242,592 to \$3,785,432; the number of employes from 9,889 to 19,199; the wages paid from \$1,998,186 to \$3,772,848; and the value of the product from \$4,242,255 to \$8,110,468.

Naylor, a town in the northeastern part of Lowndes county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway and is the southern terminus of a short road known as the Milltown Air Line. It has a money order postoffice, with free rural delivery, express and telegraph offices, several mercantile establishments and a large trade in lumber and naval stores. The population in 1900 was 400.

Neal, a post-hamlet in the southwestern part of Pike county, is a station on the Southern railroad, about six miles from Molena, and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located.

Neal Dow Station.—As the Federals were advancing upon Atlanta there was skirmishing at various points along the lines of the contending armies on July 4, 1864. One of these brushes was at Neal Dow Station, in Cobb county, though no detailed report of the action is to be found in the official records.

Nebo, a post-village of Paulding county, with a population of 51, is about eight miles southwest of Hiram, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Needham, a post-town of Ware county, is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, about seven or eight miles southwest of Waycross, and in 1900 reported a population of 128. It has some mercantile interests and does considerable shipping.

Needmore, a post-village of Wayne county, is on the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad, a few miles east of Hortense.

Neely, Robert C., merchant and banker, of Waynesboro, was born in the city of Savannah, Ga., May 17, 1856. He is a son of Capt. Thomas W. and Philo E. (Whitehead) Neely, the former a native of Chester, S. C., and the latter of Bath, Richmond county, Ga. The father was a cotton exporter at Savannah until the commencement of the Civil war, when he entered the Confederate service as a captain and served in the field until failing health compelled him to resign his commission. Subsequently he was a quartermaster, stationed at Savannah. His death occurred soon after the close of the

war. The mother died at Savannah at the age of fifty-six years. Robert C. Neely is the eldest of five children, all of whom are yet living. John F. is a resident of Waynesboro; Julia Berrien is now



Mrs. R. M. Russell, of Waco, Tex.; Ruth Jones is the wife of Cicero Young, of Thomasville, Ga.; Louise McClure is the wife of W. B. Deming, of Summit, N. J. The subject of this sketch was educated by a private tutor in his childhood, later attending school at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, Md., and Richard Malcolm Johnstone's preparatory school at Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he left school, clerked in an office at Baltimore for some time, and then became connected with a prominent law firm of New York City.

In 1876 he returned to Georgia, where he managed and conducted Major Wilkins' business until 1884 when he formed the firm of Mackenzie & Neely, general store. In 1886 he bought out his partner and joined the firm of Wilkins & Jones, under the firm name of Wilkins, Neely & Jones, continuing in partnership with them until 1896, when the firm was divided and he conducted the business himself until 1900, when it was formed into a stock company under the title of the R. C. Neely Company. Besides the main establishment branch offices are maintained in Augusta, Macon and Americus. In 1899 he organized the Citizens bank, of Waynesboro, and has been president of the institution from the beginning. Politically Mr. Neely is a Democrat; was elected to the state legislature in 1894 and served one term; has twice been elected mayor of Waynesboro, and has served on the Burke county board of education for twenty-five years. He is a member of both the Commercial and Country clubs of Augusta; the Society of the Colonial Wars; was for a time a member and lieutenant of a cavalry company known as the "Burke Troop;" is a member, steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of the largest real estate holders in the county. On April 28, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Lillian, daughter of Maj. William A. Wilkins, of Waynesboro, and to this union have been born the following children: Alvin W., Robert C., Jr., and Moselle. The two sons are now (1906) students in the University of Georgia and the daughter is a student at Bryn Mawr college, near Philadelphia, Pa.



Neill, James Douglas, the able and popular cashier of the National bank of Columbus, was born in Columbus, Muscogee county, Ga., April 7, 1870, a son of George H. and Alabama Elizabeth (Lindsay) Neill, the former born in Hawkins county, Tenn., and the latter in Muscogee county, Ga. They now reside at their suburban home near Columbus. The father entered the Confederate service from his native village, Rogersville, East Tenn., was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, the effects of which incapacitated him for active service and he was assigned to the invalid corps at Columbus, Ga., where he married and has resided ever since. Besides the subject of this sketch Mr. and Mrs. George H. Neill have five other children, namely: Sherwood Lindsay, Bessie Bright, Fannie Russell, Katharine Hamilton, and William Cecil. Bessie B. is now the wife of William J. Bickerstaff, and they reside in Russell county, Ala.; Fannie R. is the wife of William H. Young; and Katharine H. is the wife of George H. Ford, all remaining residents of Muscogee county. James Douglas Neill, the subject of this review, secured his early education principally in Slade's school for boys, at Columbus, the same being conducted by Capt. James J. Slade. After leaving school he entered the employ of the National bank of Columbus, with which he has since been identified and in which he has served with such fidelity and ability as to secure advancement to his present important office, that of cashier. He began as a collector, later was made exchange clerk and afterward teller, and in 1900 was elected cashier—a well merited promotion, as his services have clearly demonstrated in the intervening period. Mr. Neill is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and is a member of the First Presbyterian church, as is also Mrs. Neill. As a youth he was for a short time a member of the Columbus Guards. On Nov. 7, 1893, Mr. Neill was married to Miss Clara Louise Young, daughter of Alfred Irwin and Clara Mary (Wildman) Young, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Neill have four children, namely: Clara Elizabeth, Katharine Douglas, Eleanor Belle, and James Douglas, Jr.

Nelson, a town of Pickens county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on Sept. 9, 1891. It is on the Atlanta, Knoxville &

Northern railroad, near the Cherokee county line, and in 1900 reported a population of 254. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests, good schools and churches, and is the principal shipping point in the extreme southern part of the county.



Nelson, Rt. Rev. Cleland Kinloch, bishop of the diocese of Georgia, of the Protestant Episcopal church, resides in his see city of Atlanta, and has been the incumbent of his present apostolic office since 1892, ordering the temporal and spiritual affairs of his diocese with consummate wisdom and consecration and commanding the high regard of "all sorts and conditions of men." Bishop Nelson is of distinguished lineage and is a scion of one of the old and patrician families of the Old Dominion state, where

was cradled so much of America's national history. He was born near Cobham, Albemarle county, Va., May 23, 1852, a son of Keating L. S. and Julia A. (Rogers) Nelson, the former born in Belvoir, that county, Dec. 4, 1819, and the latter in Keswick, same county, Jan. 27, 1825. William Nelson, of Yorktown, Va., was the first native American representative of this family, and was a man of prominence and influence in Virginia, as is evident when it is recalled that he served as president of that dominion. His son Thomas, great-grandfather of Bishop Nelson, was born at Yorktown, in 1738; was educated at Cambridge, England; after his return was elected to the Continental Congress of 1775; was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; was afterward appointed brigadier-general and commander-in-chief of the forces of the commonwealth of Virginia. His force, 3,000 strong was raised and equipped at his own personal expense. In 1781 he succeeded Thomas Jefferson as governor of Virginia, and died in 1789. His fifth son, Hugh Nelson, grandfather of the present bishop of Georgia, well upheld the prestige of the family name, both as a citizen and as a public official. He held successively the following offices: Speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia; judge of the Federal court; presidential elector; representative of Virginia in Congress, 1811-23; and minister to Spain under President James Monroe. Keating L. S. Nelson, who was the eighth in order of birth of the children of Judge Hugh Nelson, was a prominent educator in Vir-

ginia. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a private in the Albemarle Light Horse cavalry, of Virginia, but was discharged from the service upon the enlistment of two of his sons, one of whom was killed in battle, in 1864. Bishop Nelson secured his preliminary educational discipline in his father's school, in Albemarle county, after which he entered St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He completed his ecclesiastical course at Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn. He received the orders of the diaconate in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1875, and in 1876 was ordained to the priesthood, at the apostolic hands of Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of the diocese of Pennsylvania. In 1891 his alma mater, St. John's college, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His first pastoral incumbency was that of rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he remained from 1876 until 1882, in which latter year he became rector of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his elevation to his present office, in 1892. Bishop Nelson's ancestors have been identified with the Church of England, or its American body, the Protestant Episcopal church, in the various generations, and as far back as the family records are to be traced. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, his ancestors having been old-line Whigs. He is a man of fine scholarship, an able and convincing speaker and a most excellent executive and administrative officer, as is evinced in the healthful and gratifying condition of his diocese as a whole. On June 12, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Bishop Nelson to Miss M. Bruce Matthews, daughter of Maj. William Bruce and Nannie (Dorsett) Matthews, of Charles county, Md.

Nesbitt, a post-hamlet of Wayne county, is located on the Macon & Brunswick division of the Southern railway, about five miles northwest of Jesup.

Nettie, a post-hamlet of Forsyth county, is about five miles southeast of Cumming, and not far from the Chattahoochee river. Buford is the nearest railroad station.

Newborn, one of the principal towns of Newton county, is located in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, not far from the Morgan county line, and on the Covington & Milledgeville division of the Central of Georgia railway. It was incorporated by an act of the general assembly on Dec. 15, 1894, and in 1900 had a population of 695. It is the center of a fine agricultural district

and is a shipping point for the surplus farm products. It has a bank, express and telegraph service, a money order postoffice with rural delivery routes emanating from it, several mercantile establishments, neat residences and good schools and churches.

Newbridge, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Lumpkin county, is almost on the Hall county line. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located. Gainesville is the most convenient railroad station.

New England City, an incorporated town of Dade county, is about five miles northwest of Trenton and not far from the Alabama state line. It is in the McMahon militia district, which reported a population of 391 in 1900, of whom 138 lived in the town. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for that part of the county. Trenton is the most convenient railroad station.

New Gibraltar, one of the early settlements of Dekalb county, was incorporated as a town by act of the legislature on March 4, 1856. The advent of railroads diverted trade to other localities and like some other early towns, New Gibraltar gradually disappeared.

New Hanover.—After Edmund Grey was driven from Brandon, in the northern part of the state, he and his followers settled on the Satilla river, not far from the present village of Bailey's Mills. The settlement was named New Hanover. Here outlaws, fugitives from justice, etc., always found a welcome and in time the surrounding territory was peopled with that class of inhabitants. Another settlement was on Cumberland island. (q. v.) These desperadoes had no valid title to the lands and acknowledged allegiance to no civilized government. The people of Georgia and South Carolina entertained fears that this lawless element might foment trouble with the Spaniards of Florida or the Creek Indians and petitioned the crown for their removal. Commissioners from the two colonies were appointed by order of Mr. Pitt; these commissioners succeeded in inducing the outlaws to remove from the territory and New Hanover ceased to exist.

New Holland, a village of Hall county, is on the Southern railroad, a short distance northeast of Gainesville. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service and some local trade.

New Hope Church.—(For engagement here in May, 1864, see Dallas). As Hood moved northward after the fall of Atlanta there was some skirmishing at New Hope Church on Oct. 5, 1864.

New Inverness.—On Oct. 18, 1735, a little band of hardy Scotch Highlanders sailed from Inverness on the Prince of Wales, and in the following January reached Savannah. Not long after their arrival they were taken to the southern part of the colony and on the bank of the Altamaha, about sixteen miles from St. Simon's island, they founded a settlement, to which they gave the name of New Inverness. They erected a fort, mounting four pieces of artillery, a guard-house, store, chapel, and huts for temporary dwellings until better ones could be built, after which they turned their attention to the tilling of the soil. In the wars with the Indians and Spaniards these Highlanders played a prominent part and some of their descendants rendered valiant service in the War for Independence. Although the town of New Inverness has long since disappeared the names of McIntosh, Hutchinson, Campbell, McLeod, McGillivray, McKay and others occupy a permanent place in the history of Georgia.

Newman, Daniel, was a native of North Carolina. He received a liberal education and entered the United States army, attaining the rank of first lieutenant before his resignation in 1802. During the Creek war he commanded the Georgia volunteers and after the close of hostilities was made major-general of militia. In 1830 he was elected representative in Congress as a States Rights Democrat. He died in Walker county Jan. 16, 1851.



Newman, William Truslow, of Atlanta, the incumbent of the office of United States district judge for the Northern District of Georgia, is known as one of the state's most eminent lawyers and jurists. He was born in the City of Knoxville, Tenn., June 23, 1843, a son Capt. Henry B. and Martha Ann (Truslow) Newman. Captain Newman was a native of Tennessee; served with distinction as an officer in the Mexican war, and at the time of his death, in 1849, was register of deeds of Knox county,

Tenn. Judge Newman received a good education in the private schools of his native city. At the opening of the Civil war he was still a boy, but his patriotic ardor was roused, and he determined to go forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He enlisted before he had attained his eighteenth year, being mustered in as a private in the Lookout Rangers, under Capt. W. F. Ragsdale, at

Chattanooga. This was a cavalry company and was subsequently assigned to duty and known as Company H, Second Tennessee volunteer cavalry. Judge Newman was soon promoted lieutenant of his company. During his period of service in the field he made a splendid and heroic record. Among the prominent engagements in which he took part was the battle of Fishing Creek, Ky., in which General Zollicoffer was killed; the fights attending the occupation of Cumberland Gap by the Federal troops; the battle of Perryville, and other engagements resulting from General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. After his campaign in the Bluegrass State the young lieutenant served in the Army of Tennessee, taking part in the battle of Murfreesboro. He then served for several months in Tennessee and Kentucky, in the cavalry brigade commanded by Gen. John Pegram. In a raid by this command into Kentucky in the spring of 1863 Lieutenant Newman received a severe wound in the leg, and was captured at Somerset, Ky. He was first sent to Lexington, that state, and then to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. His prison experience ended on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, where he remained until August, 1863, when he was exchanged at City Point. He lost no time in making his way to Knoxville to rejoin his command, which he found retreating from that city at the approach of General Burnside. He was with his regiment in all the engagements leading up to the battle of Chickamauga, where his regiment suffered the severest loss in both officers and men. He then accompanied Gen. Joe Wheeler on his famous raid through Tennessee, around the Federal army, fighting the enemy almost every day. Soon afterward his command went into winter quarters at Dalton, Ga., rendering active service in that vicinity. During the retreat from Dalton in the spring of 1864 daily engagements occurred. Lieutenant Newman was in the fights at Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, and the battles around Atlanta. On July 29, he was sent with Gen. W. H. Jackson's brigade to intercept the raid of Generals Stoneman and McCook. On the following day his command came upon the Federal cavalry at Lovejoy's Station and found them engaged in tearing up the track of the Macon & Western railroad, now a portion of the Central of Georgia. In this fight he received a wound which disabled him and caused the loss of his right arm. When he felt able to again render active service he started to rejoin his command, but the announcement of General Lee's surrender changed his plans, and after being paroled at Liberty, Va., in June 1865, he walked the greater part of the way to his home in Knoxville.

He remained there two or three months considering his arrangements for the future. The outlook in that region for a one-armed ex-Confederate soldier, thrown entirely upon his own resources, was decidedly gloomy, and Mr. Newman determined to locate in Atlanta, which city was just beginning to rise from the ashes left by Sherman's torch. Reading law in the office of Judge John L. Hopkins, a Tennessean whose ability had carried him to the front rank of his profession in Atlanta, the plucky student, after a residence here of only a few months, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and at once began the active practice of the law. The superior legal mind of young Newman was soon recognized by his brother lawyers and his personality was so suggestive of manliness, resolution and courage, that he made a favorable impression on the general public. In 1871 the city council elected him city attorney of Atlanta and he filled that position ably and satisfactorily for twelve years. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him United States judge for the Northern District of Georgia, after the death of Judge McCay, and in this high office his talents, integrity and fearless administration of the law have made it evident to all that a better appointment could not have been made. Judge Newman has a full share of the dignity and firmness needed by a man holding his responsible office, but he despises red tape and arbitrary methods. He is a well balanced man with a big brain and a big heart, and the poorest "moonshiner" who stands before him in his court feels assured that he will get justice. He tries to administer justice under the law, no matter what the consequences may be. He is never led astray by sentimentality or popular clamor, and is determined that no spot shall ever stain the judicial ermine while it rests on his shoulders. Among the members of his profession, public men, and all classes of intellectual people, Judge Newman is universally respected and admired, not only on account of his Roman integrity and independence, but also for his intellectual qualities and certain elements of genuine human nature which he has never allowed conventional customs and prejudices to suppress. He is popular alike with the rich and poor, old and young, white and black; and yet he has never gone one step out of his way to win favor in any quarter. His personal appearance is striking. Tall and thin, with a strongly marked face indicating an active mind, courage, will power and endurance, he would be singled out in any crowd as a natural leader of men. He would have been prominent in any other line of endeavor, and is not the man to be forced to the rear under any conditions. He is unwavering in his

allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are valued members of the First Presbyterian church in their home city. In September, 1871, Judge Newman was united in marriage to Fanny Percy Alexander, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Alexander, who was for many years judge of the Knoxville circuit court of Tennessee and one of the most honored and distinguished citizens of that state. Judge and Mrs. Newman have several children.

Newnan, the County seat of Coweta county, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1823, and in 1883 was incorporated as a city. Being located at the junction of the Atlanta & West Point and one of the main branches of the Central of Georgia railway system, it has great advantages for trade and travel. It has express and telegraph offices, electric lights, water works, a good sewer system, a fire department, an ice plant, three banks, an excellent public school system, and some fine examples of church architecture. A money order postoffice with rural free delivery system gives to city and adjacent country the best of mailing facilities. With home capital Newnan has built up manufactories, which give employment to more than 1,000 people. Among these factories are two large cotton mills, a cotton seed oil mill, fertilizer works, iron foundry, railroad shops, a boiler and engine works, a cigar factory, tannery, wagon and buggy factory, shoe factory, and a large canning establishment. About 40,000 bales of cotton are shipped from Newnan annually. The population, according to the United States census of 1900, was 3,651. The population of the entire Newnan district was 5,375.

Newport, a post-hamlet in the southern part of Fannin county, is on a branch of the Toccoa river and is about fifteen miles east of Ellijay, which is the nearest railroad station.

New Providence, a post-hamlet of Wilkinson county, is ten miles southwest of Irwinton, and not far from the Twiggs county line. Gallemore, on the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad, is the nearest station.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—Remington's Newspaper Directory for 1905 gives the following list of Georgia publications.

Dailies.—Albany Herald, Americus Times-Recorder, Athens Banner, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta News, Augusta Chronicle, Augusta Herald, Augusta Tribune, Bainbridge Argus, Brunswick Journal, Brunswick News, Columbus Enquirer-Sun, Columbus Ledger, (except Saturday) Cordele News, The Georgian, (Atlanta), Griffin News and Sun, Macon News, Macon Tele-

graph, Rome Herald, Rome Tribune, Savannah News, Savannah Press, Thomasville Times-Enterprise, Waycross Herald.

Semi-Weeklies.—Americus Press, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Augusta Chronicle, Dublin Courier-Dispatch, Dublin Times, Fort Gaines Recorder, Macon Telegraph, Savannah News, Valdosta Times, Vienna News.

Weeklies.—In each of the principal cities there are a number of weekly publications. Atlanta heads the list with the Age, (colored) Christian Index, Christian Union, Evangelist, Journal of Labor, National, Presbyterian, Southern Architect, Southern Market Reporter, Southern Star, Staats Nachrichten, Sunny South, Wesleyan Christian Advocate. Augusta has four weeklies, the Baptist, (colored) the Herald, the Mirror and the Tribune. In Savannah there are the Baptist Truth, (colored) the Cotton Trade Journal, Gazette, (colored) Naval Stores Review, Spy, (colored and the Tribune, (colored). The weekly papers over the state are the Abbeville Chronicle, Acworth Post, Adairsville Banner, Adel News, Albany Herald, Alpharetta Free Press, Americus Times-Recorder, Arlington Courier, Ashburn Farmer and Stockman, Athens Athenian, Athens Banner, Athens Courier, Bainbridge Argus, Bainbridge Democrat, Bainbridge Search Light, Barnesville News-Gazette, Baxley Banner, Blackshear Times, Blairsville Banner, Blakely News, Blakely Reporter, Blue Ridge Post, Blue Ridge Southern World, Boston Times, Bowdon Intelligence, Bremen Gateway, Broxton Journal, Brunswick Herald, Buchanan Tribune, Buena Vista Patriot, Buford Enterprise, Bullochville Era, Butler Herald, Cairo Messenger, Calhoun Times, Camilla Enterprise, Canon Universalist Herald, Canton Advance, Carnesville Advance, Carrollton Advocate, Carrollton Free Press, Carrollton Times, Cartersville News, Cedartown Advance-Courier, Cedartown Standard, Chipley Enterprise, Clarksville Advertiser, Clayton Tribune, Cleveland Courier, Colquitt Liberal, Columbus Enquirer-Sun, Columbus Ledger, Commerce News, Conyers Banner, Conyers Free Press, Cordele Sentinel, Covington Enterprise, Crawfordville Advance, Crawfordville Advocate-Democrat, Cumming North Georgian, Cuthbert Leader, Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise, Dahlonga Nugget, Dahlonga Signal, Dallas New Era, Dalton Argus, Dalton Citizen, Dalton Herald, Danielsville Monitor, Darien Gazette, Darien Spectator, (colored) Dawson News, Dawsonville Advertiser, Decatur New Era, Doerun Headlight, Douglas Breeze, Douglas Gazette, Douglasville New South, Dublin Enterprise, Eastman Times-Journal, East Point Plowboy, Eatonton

Messenger, Edison News, Elberton Star, Ellaville News, Ellijay Courier, Ellijay Times, Fairburn News, Fayetteville News, Fitzgerald Citizen, Fitzgerald Enterprise, Fitzgerald People, Flowery Branch Herald, Folkston Herald, Forsyth Advertiser, Fort Gaines Recorder, Fort Gaines Sentinel, Fort Valley Leader, Franklin News and Banner, Gainesville Eagle, Gainesville News, Georgetown Tribune, Gibson Record, Gray News, Greensboro Herald-Journal, Greenville Vindicator, Griffin Echo, (colored) Griffin News and Sun, Guyton News, Hagan Times, Hamilton Journal, Harlem Sentinel, Hartwell Sun, Hawkinsville Dispatch and News, Hazlehurst News, Hinesville Herald, Hogansville News, Homer Journal, Homerville News, Irwinton Bulletin, Jackson Argus, Jackson Record, Jasper Progress, Jefferson Herald, Jeffersonville Herald, Jesup News, Jesup Sentinel, Jonesboro Enterprise, Knoxville Correspondent, Lafayette Messenger, Lagrange Graphic, Lagrange Reporter, Lavonia Standard Gauge, Lawrenceville Journal, Lawrenceville News-Herald, Leesburg Journal, Lexington Echo, Lincolnton Journal, Lindale Free Lance, Lindale Leader, Louisville News and Farmer, Lumpkin Independent, McDonough Weekly, McRae Enterprise, Madison Advertiser, Madison Madisonian, Marietta Courier, Marietta Journal, Meldrim Guidon, Millen News, Milledgeville News, Milledgeville Union-Recorder, Mitchell Banner, Monroe News and Messenger, Monroe Tribune, Montezuma Record, Monticello Courier, Monticello News, Moultrie Observer, Mt. Airy Protectionist, Mt. Vernon Monitor, Nashville Herald, Newnan Herald and Advertiser, Newnan News, Norcross News, Ocilla Dispatch, Oglethorpe Citizen, Pelham Journal, Pembroke Enterprise, Perry Home-Journal, Quitman Advertiser, Quitman Free Press, Reidsville Journal, Richland Banner, Richland Courier, Ringgold New South, Roberta Tyler, Rochelle New Era, Rome Tribune, Roswell Nimbus, Sandersville Herald, Sandersville Progress, Senoia Enterprise-Gazette, Sparta Ishmaelite, Spring Place News, Statesboro News, Statesboro Times, Summerville News, Swainsboro Blade, Sylvania Telephone, Sylvester Local, Talbotton New Era, Tallapoosa Journal, Tallulah Falls Echoes, Tennille Tribune, Thomaston Times, Thomasville Press, Thomasville Times-Enterprise, Thomson Journal, Thomson Progress, Tifton Gazette, Toccoa Record, Trenton Sentinel, Trion Factory Herald, Valdosta Times, Vidalia Advance, Vidalia Press, Vienna Progress, Wadley Banner, Warrenton Clipper, Warrenton Reporter, Washington Chronicle, Washington Gazette, Washington Reporter, Watkinsville Enterprise, Waycross Herald, Waycross Journal,

Waynesboro True Citizen, West Point News, Winder Democrat, Winder Jackson Economist, Woodbine Georgian, Woodbury Messenger, Wrightsville Headlight, Wrightsville Record, Young Harris News, Zebulon Journal, Zebulon Times.

Sunday Papers.—Albany Vox Populi, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta Mail and Express, Augusta Chronicle, Augusta Herald, Columbus Ledger, Macon Telegraph.

Semi-Monthlies.—There are but four semi-monthly publications in the state: the Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer, and the Southern Merchant, at Atlanta, the Church in Georgia, at Brunswick, and the Union, a religious publication, at Canon, Franklin county.

Monthlies.—Most of the monthly periodicals are published in the interests of some trade, occupation, profession or religious denomination, the name in a majority of cases being indicative of the character of the publication. At Athens are published the Southern Advance, devoted to agriculture, and Woman's Work, a household magazine. The monthlies of Atlanta are Cotton, Cotton Seed Oil Magazine, Dixie; (industrial) Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal, Journal-Record of Medicine, Pythian Lodge Secret, Railroad Herald, Railroad Record, Southeastern Underwriter, Southern Banker, Southern Druggist, Southern Drug Journal, Southern Educational Journal, Southern Fancier, (poultry) Southern Freemason, Southern Grocer, Southern Ruralist, Southland, Southern Women's Magazine, Voice, (colored) Watt's Railway Guide. The monthlies of other cities are the Blakely Southern Pit Games, (sport) Dalton Music Teacher, Macon Georgia Planter, Rome Masonic Herald, Savannah Georgia Journal of Medicine, Savannah Musical Echo, Savannah Peach Grower, Savannah Southern Drug and Paint Review, Waycross Southern Poultry Courier. One quarterly, the Dental Journal, is published at Macon.

Newsville, a post-hamlet in the western part of Haralson county, is near the Alabama state line and about six or seven miles north of Hooper, which is the nearest railroad station.

Newton, the county seat of Baker county, was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1872. It is without railroad accommodations, but being situated on the Flint river has water transportation by means of the steamers plying between Bainbridge and Albany, which makes it an important shipping point for the products of the county. The nearest railway station is Flint, about ten miles to the east on the Atlantic Coast Line. Newton has a good court-house, a money order postoffice with rural mail service, sev-

eral stores doing a good business, warehouses for the river trade, and good churches and schools. The population in 1900 was 329.

Newton County was laid out from Jasper in 1821. Parts of it were given back to Jasper in 1822 and 1834. Another part of it was given to DeKalb in 1826. It was named for Sergt. John Newton, who was with Sergt. Jasper at the recapturing of the American prisoners near Savannah. It lies in the central part of the state and is bounded by Walton on the northeast, Morgan and Jasper on the southeast, Butts and Henry on the southwest and Rockdale on the northwest. The Ocmulgee river runs for a short distance along the southern border and with its tributaries drains the county. The surface is rolling and is broken in the southern and southeastern portions. The principal productions are corn, wheat, rye, barley, Irish and sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, cotton, vegetables, berries and melons. As there is but little timber left in the county a very small amount of lumber is exported. Although the water-power in the county is immense, but little of it is utilized. Covington is the county seat, Oxford is a growing town and the seat of Emory College, one of the best known educational institutions in the South. The minerals are clay and granite. The Georgia and the Central of Georgia railroads have branches in the county, and a street railway connects Covington and Oxford. The population in 1900 was 16,734, a gain of 2,434 in ten years.

Nicholls, a town in the eastern part of Coffee county, is at the junction of the main line and the Waycross division of the Atlantic & Birmingham railroad. It has an extensive trade in lumber, rosin and turpentine and had by the census of 1900 a population of 400. It has telegraph and express offices, a bank, a money order postoffice with rural free delivery, stores, school and churches.

Nicholls, John C., was born in Jones county in 1834. He attended the William and Mary college in Virginia, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served in the Confederate army during the war; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865; presidential elector for the First district in 1868; was elected state senator in 1870; served for five years, during which time he was a member of the committee which investigated the affairs of Governor Bullock; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876; was elected representative in Congress as a Democrat in 1878 and again in 1882. He died Dec. 25, 1893.

Nicholson, a town in the eastern part of Jackson county, is on the Athens & Lula division of the Southern railway system, and in 1900 reported a population of 152. It has a money order post-office, with several free delivery routes emanating from it, express and telegraph offices, and is the principal trading and shipping point in that part of the county.

Nickajack, a post-village of Cobb county, with a population of 47 in 1900, is on the Southern railway, about twelve miles northwest of Atlanta. It has express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests, and does some shipping.

Nickajack Creek.—During the early days of July, 1864, there was almost constant skirmishing along this creek between Sherman's right wing and the Georgia state troops commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith, supported by Anderson's battery of light artillery, but on the morning of the 5th the state troops were withdrawn by orders of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Nickajack Gap.—In northwestern Georgia there are two mountain passes known as east and west Nickajack Gap. The former is through Missionary Ridge and the latter through Lookout Mountain. Around these passes there was considerable skirmishing in the spring of 1864, as the Federal army was preparing for its advance toward Atlanta.

Nickajack Trace.—A skirmish occurred on this trail on April 23, 1864, at a point about seven miles south of Ringgold, where a small picket post of the Ninety-second Illinois was surprised and routed by a body of Wheeler's cavalry.

Nile, a village of Brooks county, is on the South Georgia & West Coast railroad, about half-way between Morven and Quitman. It has a money order postoffice, some mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1900 reported a population of 154.

Nisbet, Eugenius A., jurist and statesman, was born near Union Point, Green county, Dec. 7, 1803. He graduated at Franklin college in 1821, read law for about eighteen months in the office of A. S. Clayton, then went to Litchfield, Conn., where he took a course in the law school of Judge Gould, and was admitted to the bar by a special act of the legislature before he reached his majority. In a few years he succeeded in building up a large practice, when he entered politics at the time the Troup and Clarke contest was at its height. He took the side of Governor Troup, was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, where he served three years, at the end of which time he was elected to the state senate. In 1838 he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket

and was reëlected at the close of his first term. When the supreme court was created he was chosen one of the justices and occupied a seat on the bench for eight years. It is said he drew the original resolutions in the secession convention of 1861, and was a member of the Confederate provisional congress. He died at Macon March 18, 1871.



Nisbet, Rev. William Alonzo, who has been pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church in the city of Savannah since 1893, was born near Conyers, Newton county, Ga., Oct. 24, 1858, a son of John Alexander and Martha (Conine) Nisbet, the former of whom was born in Newton county, in 1827, and the latter in Clayton county, Ga., in 1833. The paternal grandfather, Robert Nisbet, was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, his parents being native of Scotland, and he was twelve years of age at the time the

family immigrated to America. He was reared to maturity in South Carolina and Georgia and was a soldier in the war of 1812. For many generations the family have been devoted members of the Presbyterian church. Rev. William A. Nisbet was afforded the advantages of Columbia seminary, S. C., and Davidson college, N. C., after which he passed three years in the Southwestern Presbyterian university, at Clarksville, Tenn., in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. He has been engaged in pastoral labors since 1888, having been licensed and ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church by the Presbytery at Atlanta, in June of that year. He was pastor of the church at Carrollton, Ga., for four years, and for the ensuing two years held the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Cedartown, Polk county, whence he was called to his present important charge in 1893. He has accomplished a noteworthy work within the twelve years of his pastorate of Westminster church, is held in the most unqualified esteem in the community, and is one of the prominent and influential clergyman of his church in the state. Mr. Nisbet is identified with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. On April 24, 1889, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Leila Robb, of Clarksville, Tenn., a daughter of Alford and Mary (Conrad) Robb.

Of the children of this union only one is living, Edward Robb Nisbet, who was born in Savannah, July 19, 1900.

Noah, a post-village of Jefferson county, is on the Augusta Southern railroad, near the Richmond county line. It had in 1900 a population of 50 and is a trading center for that part of the county.

Noble, a post-village of Walker county, is on the Central of Georgia railroad, about ten miles north of Lafayette. The railroad name is Copeland's Station.

Nolan, a post-hamlet of Morgan county, is near the Walton county line and is five miles west of Farmington, which is the nearest railroad station.

Nona, a post-hamlet of Putnam county, is on the Milledgeville & Covington division of the Central of Georgia railway. The railroad name is Dennis Station.

Noonday Creek is a small stream in Cobb county. Along its banks in the spring of 1864 there was considerable skirmishing between the Federal and Confederate forces. On June 15th General Wheeler defeated the Federal cavalry, and on the 21st he repeated the exploit, his loss in the latter engagement being 53, while that of the enemy was reported as 280.

Norcross, a town in the northwestern part of Gwinnett county, is located on the Southern Railway, and was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1870. It has express and telegraph offices, several stores, good schools and churches and contains in its corporate limits a population of 797. It has also a bank, and a money order postoffice with rural free delivery.

Normal and Industrial College.—This is a state institution, located at Milledgeville, and was founded to train young ladies for the work of teaching according to the best known methods. Ex-Gov. W. Y. Atkinson introduced the bill in the legislature providing for its establishment. The state donated twenty acres of ground, the cornerstone was laid on Nov. 27, 1890, and the school opened on the last day of September, 1891. It accommodates about 400 students and the main building, which cost about \$50,000, is a model of school architecture.

Norris, Marshall J., the efficient and popular chief of police of Augusta, was born in Warren county, Ga., Nov. 7, 1867. He is a son of Joseph M. and Mary (Reynold) Norris, both natives of Georgia, the former born in Glascock and the latter in Warren county. Joseph M. Norris, who is now a successful farmer of Washington county, served in the Confederate ranks during the four years

of the Civil war as a member of the Fifty-fourth Georgia volunteer infantry. His wife died in 1899, and of their children eight are living. Marshall J. Norris was educated in private schools in Warren



county, having been reared on the home plantation. At the age of fifteen years he secured employment in a grist mill at Norwood, Warren county, where he remained five years, being the engineer of the mill at the time of his withdrawal. In 1888 he took up his residence in Augusta, and in October, 1890, he became a patrolman in the local police department, thus serving seven years, at the expiration of which he was promoted to the office of sergeant, continuing to render efficient and discriminating service in this capacity for three

years, at the expiration of which, on Jan. 12, 1901, he was promoted to his present responsible office, for which he is admirably fitted, both by experience and natural attributes of character. He maintains excellent discipline in his department and has the confidence and esteem of its members, as well as of the general public. He is a member of the International association of chiefs of police; is a Democrat in his political proclivities; is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. On Dec. 22, 1884, he was married to Miss Sarah Louise Thompson, daughter of R. B. Thompson, of Norwood, and she was summoned to the life eternal on April 6, 1904. They became the parents of ten children, of whom five are living, namely: Robert K., Katie, Clifford E., McKinley Gordon, and Sarah Louise.

Norristown, a village in the western part of Emanuel county, is on the Dover & Brewton division of the Central of Georgia railway, and in 1900 had a population of 116. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading and shipping point of some importance to that section of the county.

North, Abraham C., M. D., of Newnan, is the dean of the medical profession in Coweta county, where he has been engaged in active practice for two score years and has accomplished a noble work as a friend of humanity and an able member of his profession. He was born on the homestead plantation, near Newnan, Oct. 26, 1838, a son of Anthony and Mary (Hubbard) North, both natives of Oglethorpe county, Ga., the former born Jan. 30, 1795, and the latter

Dec. 29, 1803. Robert North, father of Anthony North, and John Hubbard, father of Mary (Hubbard) North, both served throughout the war of the Revolution, in the command of Col. William Bailey,



an uncle to Robert North. They took part in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House, besides participating in many other engagements of scarcely less historical importance and were present at the siege of Augusta, Ga. Anthony North, father of the doctor, served under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the war of 1812. After a course in Newnan academy, Dr. Abraham C. North entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1860, with the degree of Doctor

of Medicine. He then returned to his home in Georgia, but his profession did not long claim his attention, so far as private practice was concerned. When the war between the states was inaugurated he was one of the first to tender his services to the Confederate government. On May 31, 1861, he enlisted as orderly sergeant in Company A, Seventh Georgia volunteer infantry, with which he took part in the first battle of Manassas and also in that of Yorktown. He finally became assistant surgeon of his regiment, served three years in this capacity, with the rank of captain, and surrendered with his command at Raleigh, N. C. After the war he engaged in the practice of his profession at Senoia, Coweta county, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to Newnan, the county seat, where he has since made his home, and followed the work of his profession. No physician is better known in this part of the state and none held in higher popular esteem, while the affectionate regard of many of the representative families of the county is accorded him, by reason of the able and kindly ministrations which he has given within the long years of his active professional labor. Doctor North is a valued member of the Medical Association of Georgia and the Central railway surgical association, being at the present time a member of the surgical staff of the Western of Alabama railroad. He is a member of the board of education of Newnan; is affiliated with the local lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity; is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought or held official preferment in a political way; and is a prominent mem-

ber of the Missionary Baptist church. On June 29, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Yates Bailey, daughter of Henry Jackson and Rebecca Jane (Atkinson) Bailey, of Coweta county, and following are the names of the children of this union, the respective dates of birth being entered in connection: Henry Harvey, June 8, 1866; Mary Anthony, June 19, 1868; Nicholas Lamar, March 20, 1870; Lucy Lewis, Feb. 15, 1875; and Clara Dixon, May 2, 1877. Dr. North is not only a successful physician, the oldest practitioner of Newnan, but he is also one of the county's most prominent and useful citizens. He is a leader in every good movement that has for its object the upbuilding of the town and county; is a man of high intellectuality and mature judgment, and his influence in all the relations of life is beneficent. Although he is modest and unassuming, his strong personality impresses itself upon all who come to know him. A gentleman of the old school, descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, he is as charming socially as he is popular in a personal way.

North, John A., retired banker and representative citizen of Augusta, where he has made his home for more than half a century, was born in the city of New York, Dec. 5, 1831. He is a son of John and Laurana (Rowe) North, both natives of Farmington, Conn., and representatives of families founded in New England in the early colonial era. The parents of John A. North removed from the national metropolis to Augusta, Ga., in 1817, the future city being at that time scarcely more than a trading post. The southern climate proved inimical to the health of the mother, however, and about 1825 the family returned to New York city, later the parents again taking up their abode in their native state of Connecticut, where they passed the remainder of their lives. During his residence in Augusta John North was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He had made his first visit to Augusta as a young man, during the progress of the war of 1812, and an incident of his earlier career was the hauling of a wagon-load of cotton overland from Augusta to Philadelphia, Pa., this being before the era of railroad construction had been ushered in. On the return trip he brought a load of general merchandise, which constituted the nucleus of the successful business built up by him in Augusta. When his wife came to join him, in 1817, she made the trip on the first steamboat that plied the Savannah river, that being the initial trip completed by the little vessel. John A. North passed his boyhood and early youth in New Haven, Conn., where he was edu-

cated in a private school. In 1850, at the age of nineteen years, he took up his residence in Augusta, where his father had been a pioneer so many years previously. Prior to the Civil war he was a bank teller, and during the progress of the great conflict between the states he was a teller in the Confederate States depository in Augusta. After the war he was actively identified with banking interests in that city, having been for ten years president of the Commercial bank, but resigned this position in 1885, since which time he has lived retired. He has a beautiful home in the city, to whose upbuilding and progress he has contributed in large measure. He is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party; is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church; president of the Young Men's library association; chairman of the board of trustees of the Augusta free school; a director of the Augusta orphan asylum; a member of the Commercial Club, and retains a very lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city in which he has so long made his home. On Jan. 8, 1857, Mr. North was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Mary McKenzie, who was born in Augusta in 1832, of Scotch parentage. She was summoned to the life eternal April 5, 1903, survived by six children, namely: Henry M., engaged in the insurance business in Augusta; Philip S., individually mentioned in a following paragraph; Ernest M., a commission agent for the Atlantic Coast Line railway, with headquarters in Augusta; Frank M., engaged in the cotton business in Macon; Laurana Rowe, wife of Cecil Cochran, of Augusta; and Miss Mary Craig North, who remains at the paternal home.



North, Philip S., the able collector and treasurer of the city of Augusta, was born in that city, Jan. 17, 1866, and is a son of John A. North, a sketch of whose life appears in this compilation. Philip S. was graduated at the Richmond academy in Augusta, as a member of the class of 1882, being sixteen years of age at the time. Prior to 1892 he was employed principally in a clerical capacity in cotton and railroad offices, and in the year mentioned the city council of Augusta elected him clerk of the council

and city auditor, in which dual office he served until 1896, when he was elected to his present responsible position, in which he has

continuously remained since that time, having on each occasion been reelected without opposition and having gained the most unequivocal commendation for his ability and fidelity as a public official. Mr. North was a member of the Oglethorpe infantry for a number of years, is a Democrat in his political proclivities and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Nov. 16, 1905, to Annis Field Black of Atlanta, Ga.

Northen, a post-village of Hancock county, with a population of 57, is about six miles northeast of Sparta and four miles north of Culverton, which is the nearest railroad station.

Northen, William J., was born in Jones county, July 9, 1835. He graduated at Mercer university in 1853 and the following year began teaching as an assistant to Dr. C. P. Beman in the Mount Zion high school, later becoming Doctor Beman's successor. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in a company commanded by his father, who was at that time seventy years of age. After the war was over he taught in Hancock county until 1874, when he gave up the work on account of his health and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1867—the first after the war; a member of the legislature of 1877-78; again elected to the legislature in 1880; served as vice-president and president of the Agricultural Society; active in the work of the Farmers' Alliance and the organization of farmers' clubs, and in 1890 was elected governor. Since retiring from the governor's office he has been at the head of the Georgia Immigration and Investment Bureau.

Norwood, an incorporated town of Warren county, is on the main line of the Georgia railroad, about five miles west of Camak. It has a money order postoffice, with rural free delivery, express and telegraph offices, some mercantile interests, schools, churches, etc., and in 1900 reported a population of 299.

Norwood, Thomas M., was born in Talbot county in 1830. He attended school at Culloden, Monroe county, graduated at Emory college in 1850, and soon after began the practice of law at Savannah. He was a member of the legislature in 1861; was chosen alternate elector for the state-at-large on the Seymour and Blair ticket in 1868; was elected United States senator in 1871; took his seat on December 19, of that year, after contesting the election with Foster Blodgett, and was again chosen representative in Congress in 1884 and 1886. At the present time (1906) he is judge of the city court of Savannah.

Nose's Creek, a small stream in Cobb county, unites with Mud creek to form the Sweetwater. During the fighting around Marietta in the spring of 1864 there were several skirmishes along this creek, notably on the 17th of June, when Wheeler engaged and defeated a detachment of Federal cavalry. There was also some skirmishing here in the early days of the following October during Kilpatrick's raid.

Notaries.—Commercial notaries are appointed for a term of four years. They have authority to attest deeds and mortgages and make protest of commercial paper under the notarial seal.

Note, a post-hamlet of Putnam county, is about three miles south of Linchburg, which is the nearest railroad station.

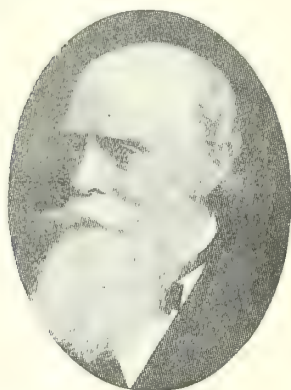
Notes and Bills of Exchange.—Promissory notes are negotiable by the endorsement of the payee. Notes payable to bearer are transferable without endorsement. Notes and bills of exchange intended for negotiation through a chartered bank must be protested, if not paid at maturity, to bind the endorser. Bonds, contracts, bills of lading and warehouse receipts are negotiable in the same manner as bills of exchange and promissory notes. Endorsements may be limited by specified restrictions, and all acceptances of bills must be in writing. Where a note falls due on a legal holiday it does not mature until the day following. If the holiday fall on Saturday the note becomes due on Monday.

Novetta, a post-hamlet in the northern part of Forsyth county, is not far from the Dawson county line. Flowery Branch is the most convenient railroad station.

Nunez, a town in Emanuel county, was incorporated by act of the legislature on August 6, 1903. It is located on the Dover & Brewton division of the Central of Georgia railway, about ten miles northwest of Stillmore.

Nunn, Richard Joseph, M. D., one of the old and eminent physicians of Savannah, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1831. In early life he came to America and located at Savannah, where he prepared himself for the profession of physician and surgeon, for which he manifested a natural bent, and in which he afterward won an enviable reputation. In the spring of 1861 he entered the military service of the state as a private in the Oglethorpe siege artillery, and when the organization was mustered into the Confederate service he went with it as first lieutenant of his battery. Shortly afterward he was promoted to captain of the company, which he commanded with skill and gallantry for about two years. His battery became Company D, Twenty-second battalion, Georgia

artillery, commanded by Col. William R. Pritchard, and was on duty in defense of Savannah. In 1863 he was compelled to retire from active service on account of failing health, but remained on



duty in the hospitals of Savannah, where he labored with skill and devotion in behalf of his comrades and the cause of the South. After the return of peace Doctor Nunn took up the work of his profession in Savannah and became one of the most eminent physicians in the state. His life has been one of study and self sacrifice, as the following incident will show. About the beginning of 1876, his health having become impaired by arduous labor, he left Savannah for a trip abroad. He had been absent from the country but a

short time when the yellow fever broke out at Savannah and he at once returned to assist in fighting that dread malady. On Nov. 8, 1876, the State medical association passed this resolution: "Resolved:—at a late meeting of the Georgia medical society we expressed the deep obligation to the medical gentlemen from abroad who so kindly came to our aid. To one of ourselves, for many years an active member of this society, endeared to all of us by kindly associations, we feel that in an especial manner our thanks are due. Dr. R. J. Nunn, worn out and debilitated by incessant labor, extending over many years, had left the city for a prolonged European tour, in order to regain and restore his health. After an absence of only a few months, when he learned of our distressed state and of the deadly pestilence raging in our midst, in the city where he had passed his professional life, he at once sacrificed his own pleasure and came first to our assistance, and to this time has worked with untiring energy. We deem such conduct worthy of emulation by our profession, and now that the epidemic may be said to have ceased, and he is again going to leave, probably for years, we bid him God speed." This resolution was published in the Savannah papers and was spread on the minutes of the association, where it stands as a testimonial to the professional devotion of Doctor Nunn. A protracted stay in Europe gave him better health, but he has never been able to undergo the strenuous labors of former years. Doctor Nunn is prominent in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 15, of Savannah, in 1853.

Subsequently he took the chapter and council degrees in that city, and in 1863 was made a Knight Templar in St. Omer Commandery, No. 2, of Macon. In 1865 he received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, up to the thirty-second, and in November of that year was made an honorary member of the 33°. On Oct. 16, 1888, he was made an active working member of the 33° and while in England he received the degree of the Royal Order of Scotland. He has filled nearly all the important offices in lodge, chapter and commandery, and has been a prominent figure in the Grand Masonic bodies of Georgia for many years. He still resides in Savannah, where he is universally honored and respected as one who has "borne the burden in the heat of the day," awaiting but not dreading the call of the Grand Master, "from labor to refreshment."



Nunnally, Robert Wilkins, president of the Nunnally-Newman Company, general merchants, of Sylvania, Screven county, has been identified with plantation and mercantile interests in this county from his youth to the present, and he is one of the substantial and honored citizens of this favored section of the Empire state of the south. He was born on a plantation in Screven county, Oct. 21, 1847, a son of Rev. Wilkins H. and Mary Ann (Ennis) Nunnally, the former of whom was born in Virginia

and the latter in Screven county. Both died in the year 1866, Mrs. Nunnally having survived her honored husband by only five months. The father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and was an earnest and devoted laborer in this calling, besides having landed interests in Screven county. Robert W. Nunnally was afforded the advantages of the schools of his native county and was a mere boy at the time of the inception of the Civil war. Before its close, however, he was enabled to give evidence of his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, and was identified with the artillery arm of the military service of the south during the last eighteen months of the great fratricidal conflict. After the war he located on a plantation in Screven county and there he continued operations uninterruptedly until entering his present business enterprise, having in the meanwhile conducted a general store on his plantation. In January, 1905, he took up his

residence in Sylvania, the county seat, where he became associated with James D. Newman in the organization and incorporation of the Nunnally-Newman Company, of which he is president, Mr. Newman being secretary and treasurer. The concern has a large and well equipped general store and enjoys a liberal patronage, based on the unqualified confidence and esteem in which the interested principals are held in the community. Mr. Nunnally is also a director of the Screven County bank. Although aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and taking a loyal interest in public affairs, he has never desired or held office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. In 1882 Mr. Nunnally was united in marriage to Miss Ada Maria Watters, daughter of the late William Watters, of Screven county. They have no children.



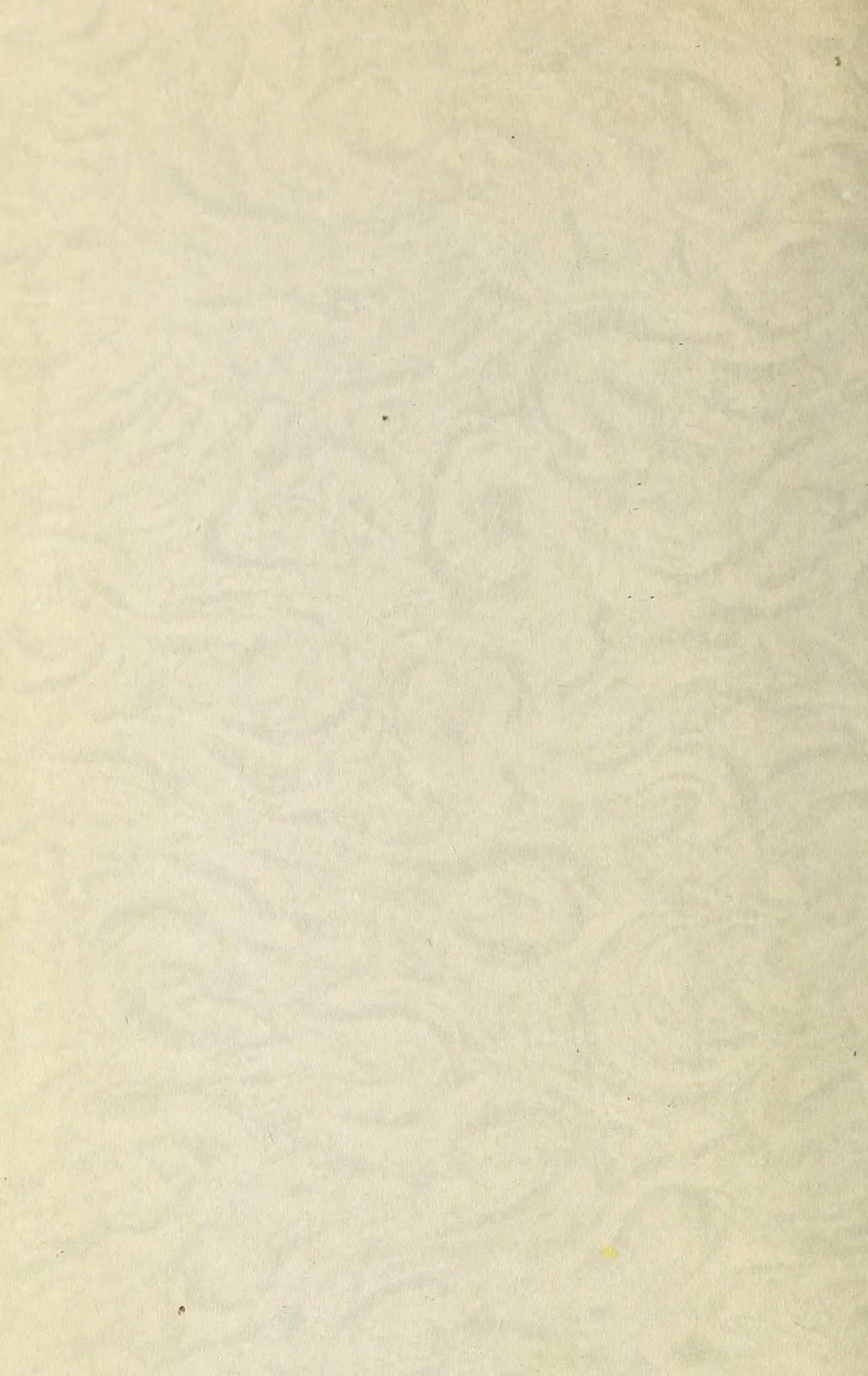
Nutting, James Robert, of Atlanta, is state manager for Georgia of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York. He was born at Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga., Sept. 26, 1860, a son of James Furber Nutting, born in Vermont, in 1827, and Eppie (Holmes) Nutting, born in Georgia, in 1833. The Nutting family was founded in New England more than two and one-half centuries ago. The original American progenitor was one of the founders of Groton, Mass., and was killed in King

Philip's war, which fact entitles the subject of this review to membership in the patriotic order known as Sons of Colonial Wars. John Nutting was a captain in the Massachusetts troops at the battle of Bunker Hill and was a prominent figure in the annals of the old Bay State for many years after the close of the Revolution. Mr. Nutting is also a descendant of the well known Boynton family and of the Furber family, both of New England. Each of these families was prominently represented in the war for Independence and through both lines Mr. Nutting is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. Members of the Boynton family came to Georgia at an early day, and the late Governor Boynton was of close kinship to Mr. Nutting. On the maternal side he is descended from the Lane and Williams families of North Carolina, both of these having furnished many distinguished representatives to the nation. Mr. Nutting was educated in the schools of At-

lanta, where he has resided from his childhood days. For the past sixteen years he has been prominently identified with the insurance business in his native state, and for twelve years has been state manager of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, for which he has built up a large business in the territory under his jurisdiction. In 1904 he was honored with election to the presidency of the Georgia association of life insurers, an organization whose membership comprises nearly all of the life-insurance managers of the state. In politics Mr. Nutting is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He has been a trustee of the Carnegie library of Atlanta from the time of its organization, and has served the full limit of two terms as president of the board. For a number of years he has also taken a deep interest in lyceum work, having been president of the Atlanta lecture association from 1902 to 1905. He has one of the finest private libraries in the state, having made a specialty of autographed copies of the works of prominent authors. He has a large number of books inscribed by many of the most famous authors now living or recently deceased, and a visit to his library in his beautiful home on Merritt's avenue, is an interesting and instructive experience. He is a member of the Capital City club, the Piedmont Driving club, the Atlanta chamber of commerce, and is a zealous member of the First Methodist Episcopal church South, of whose official board he is chairman. Mr. Nutting is a bachelor.

Nye, George S., president and general manager of the Georgia Grocery Company, whose fine retail establishment is located on the corner of Tenth and Broad streets in the city of Augusta, was born in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, May 16, 1862, the son of Dudley S. and Laura E. (Neale) Nye, the former born in Zanesville, Ohio, and the latter on historic Blennerhassett's island in the Ohio river, two miles below Parkersburg, W. Va. Leroy S. Nye was a prominent member of the bar of Ohio, and was the oldest member of his profession in Marietta at the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1901. He was a man of fine professional ability and left a distinct impress upon the history of his section of the old Buckeye State. The mother of George S. Nye died when he was but three years of age. George S. Nye was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Marietta and supplemented this training by a course in Marietta college. In his home town he initiated his business career by taking the position of bill clerk in the office of the Marietta & Cleveland railroad, retaining this incumbency four years, after which he served four

years as assistant postmaster of Marietta, under his father, who was postmaster during the first administration of President Cleveland. In 1891 Mr. Nye removed to the south and took up his residence in Augusta, where he was long employed as salesman in the grocery of J. R. Kidwell. In 1901 he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own account, establishing the Star grocery on Fifteenth Street. In August, 1904, he sold this business and on the first of the following October organized and incorporated the Georgia Grocery Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. The concern has one of the finest establishments of the sort in the city and has secured a liberal and representative support. In politics Mr. Nye is a staunch Democrat and he manifests a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his adopted city.



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